

AD-A037 568

PACIFIC NORTHWEST RIVER BASINS COMMISSION VANCOUVER WASH F/G 8/6  
COMPREHENSIVE STUDY OF WATER AND RELATED LAND RESOURCES. PUGET --ETC(U)  
1970 A T NEALE, S STEINBORN, L F KEHNE

UNCLASSIFIED

NL

1 OF 4  
AD  
A037568





ADA 037568

Comprehensive Study of Water  
and Related Land Resources

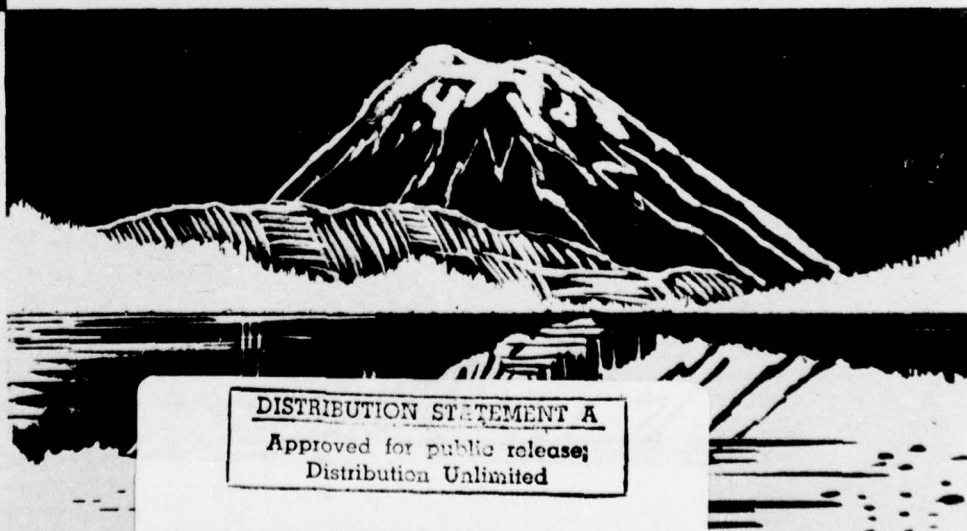
*Puget Sound and Adjacent Waters*

State of Washington

Appendix I  
Digest of Public Hearings  
Volume II



Puget Sound Task Force—Pacific Northwest River Basins Commission



DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A  
Approved for public release;  
Distribution Unlimited

1970 ORIGINAL CONTAINS COLOR PLATES: ALL DDC  
REPRODUCTIONS WILL BE IN BLACK AND WHITE.

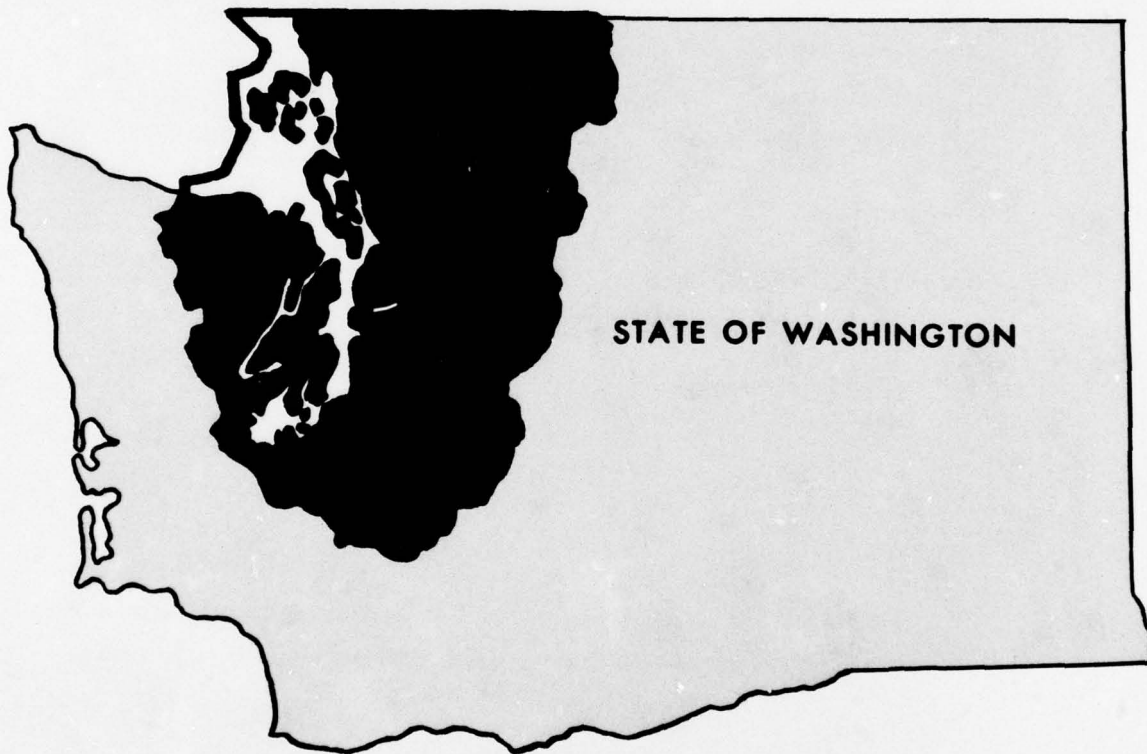
DDC FILE COPY

# PARTICIPATION

## STATE OF WASHINGTON

Department of Agriculture  
Department of Commerce & Economic Development  
Office of Nuclear Development  
Department of Fisheries  
Department of Game  
Department of Health  
Department of Highways

Department of Natural Resources  
Department of Water Resources  
Canal Commission  
Oceanographic Commission  
Parks and Recreation Commission  
Planning and Community Affairs Agency  
Soil and Water Conservation Committee  
Water Pollution Control Commission



## FEDERAL

U.S. Department of Agriculture  
Economic Research Service  
Forest Service  
Soil Conservation Service  
U.S. Department of the Army  
Corps of Engineers  
U.S. Department of Commerce  
U.S. Department of Health, Education & Welfare  
Public Health Service  
U.S. Department of Housing  
and Urban Development  
U.S. Department of Labor  
Bureau of Employment Security

Federal Power Commission  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
Bonneville Power Administration  
Bureau of Indian Affairs  
Bureau of Land Management  
Bureau of Mines  
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation  
Bureau of Reclamation  
Federal Water Pollution Control Admin.  
Fish and Wildlife Service  
Geological Survey  
National Park Service  
U.S. Department of Transportation

DOM JUL 1977  
ATLANTA, GA

6  
**Comprehensive Study of Water  
and Related Land Resources,  
Puget Sound and Adjacent Waters.**

Per Hr. on File

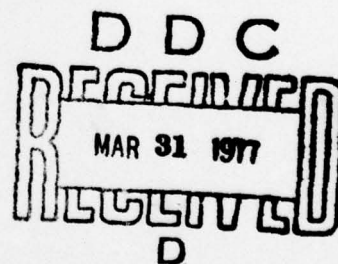
**APPENDIX I.  
DIGEST OF PUBLIC HEARINGS.**

**Volume II.  
1970 Hearings,**

10  
Alfred T./Neale, Sydney/Steinborn,  
Lewis F./Kehne, L. B./Day  
Francis L./Nelson

11 1970

12 381 p.



410072

**PUGET SOUND TASK FORCE of the PACIFIC NORTHWEST RIVER  
BASINS COMMISSION**

1970

**DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A**

Approved for public release;  
Distribution Unlimited

ORIGINAL CONTAINS COLOR PLATES: ALL DDC  
REPRODUCTIONS WILL BE IN BLACK AND WHITE.

2B

## **PUGET SOUND TASK FORCE**

Alfred T. Neale, Chairman  
Sydney Steinborn  
Lewis F. Kehne  
L.B. Day  
Francis L. Nelson  
Earl L. Phillips  
I. Paul Chavez  
Neal G. Nelson  
Horace W. Harding (Ex-Officio)  
John Merrill

State of Washington  
U.S. Department of Army  
U.S. Department of Agriculture  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare  
U.S. Department of Commerce  
Federal Power Commission  
U.S. Department of Transportation  
U.S. Department of Labor  
Department of Housing and Urban Development

### **FORMER TASK FORCE MEMBERS**

John A. Richardson  
Robert H. Gedney  
Robert L. McNeil  
Warren Hastings  
Allan J. Meadowcroft  
Mark J. Pike  
Ernest E. Allen  
Robert E. Emerson

State of Washington  
U.S. Department of Army  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
Federal Power Commission  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
U.S. Department of Transportation



## FOREWORD

Appendix I, Digest of Public Hearings, contains a record of oral and written testimony presented at initial public hearings held at the beginning of the Comprehensive Water and Related Land Resources Study of Puget Sound and Adjacent Waters and at public hearings held at the conclusion of the study. This appendix is composed of two volumes. Volume I, Initial Hearings, presents testimony received in 1964. Volume II, 1970 Hearings, presents testimony received in May and June of 1970. Volume III, Final Hearings and Workshops, presents testimony received in April 1971 and a summary of the twelve-county workshops held in late 1970 and early 1971.

The Summary Report is supplemented by 15 appendices. Appendices II through IV contain environmental studies. Appendices V through XIV each contain an inventory of present status, present and future needs, and the means to satisfy the needs, based upon a single use or control of water. Appendix XV contains comprehensive plans for the Puget Sound Area and its individual basins and describes the development of these multiple-purpose plans including the trade-offs of single-purpose solutions contained in Appendices V through XIV, to achieve multiple planning objectives.

River-basin planning in the Pacific Northwest was started under the guidance of the Columbia Basin Inter-Agency Committee (CBIAC) and completed under the aegis of the Pacific Northwest River Basins Commission. A Task Force for Puget Sound and Adjacent Waters was established in 1964 by the CBIAC for the purpose of making a water resource study of the Puget Sound based upon guidelines set forth in Senate Document 97, 87th Congress, Second Session.

The Puget Sound Task Force consists of ten members, each representing a major State or Federal agency. All State and Federal agencies having some authority over or interest in the use of water resources are included in the organized planning effort.

The published report is contained in the following volumes:

### SUMMARY REPORT

### APPENDICES

- I. Digest of Public Hearings
- II. Political and Legislative Environment
- III. Hydrology and Natural Environment
- IV. Economic Environment
- V. Water-Related Land Resources
  - a. Agriculture
  - b. Forests
  - c. Minerals
  - d. Intensive Land Use
  - e. Future Land Use
- VI. Municipal and Industrial Water Supply
- VII. Irrigation
- VIII. Navigation
- IX. Power
- X. Recreation
- XI. Fish and Wildlife
- XII. Flood Control
- XIII. Water Quality Control
- XIV. Watershed Management
- XV. Plan Formulation

**APPENDIX I**  
**DIGEST OF PUBLIC HEARINGS**

**VOLUME II**  
**1970 HEARINGS**

**CONTENTS**

	Page
FOREWORD .....	iii
SECTION ONE-INTRODUCTION .....	1
SECTION TWO-SUMMARY OF TESTIMONY .....	2
MOUNT VERNON HEARING .....	2
EVERETT HEARING .....	8
OLYMPIA HEARING .....	13
SECTION THREE-ATTENDANCE RECORDS .....	17
SECTION FOUR-CONTENTS UNPUBLISHED APPENDIX .....	49
SECTION FIVE-OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPTS OF HEARINGS .....	53
MOUNT VERNON HEARING .....	A-1
EVERETT HEARING .....	B-1
OLYMPIA HEARING .....	C-1

**EXHIBITS**

EXHIBIT A-INFORMATION BULLETIN PRELIMINARY STUDY FINDINGS  
EXHIBIT B-PRESENTATIONS NOT INCLUDED IN OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPTS



# **1970 PUBLIC HEARINGS**

## **SECTION ONE—INTRODUCTION**

1970 Public Hearings is a composite of the public hearings held by the Puget Sound Task Force on the Comprehensive Water Resources Study of Puget Sound and Adjacent Waters in May and June of 1970.

The study was directed toward engineering and economic investigations to develop plans that would satisfy basin and regional requirements for water and related land resources. The preliminary study findings made available to the public are contained in an Information Bulletin bound at the back of this record as Exhibit A, together with the announcement of the hearings.

The comprehensive study was completed by the Puget Sound Task Force under the guidance of the Pacific Northwest River Basins Commission. The PNWRBC consists of the governors of the five states bordering the Columbia River Basin, seven Federal departments and one Federal commission, all of which share responsibility for the development of water and related land resources.

Efforts were made to inform the public during the course of the study and prior to the 1970 public hearings. A second Information Bulletin was released by the Task Force in January of 1967 describing the study in progress. A third Bulletin presenting the preliminary findings of the study was made available to the public 45 days prior to the first hearing held in May 1970.

The study was discussed with county commissioners, councils of government such as the Puget Sound Governmental Conference (covering Snohomish, King, Pierce, and Kitsap Counties) and planners and other groups and organizations interested in or having responsibilities in water and related land measures. During the initial stages of the study, meetings were held with resource advisory and planning committees to describe the study and to receive comments. Presentations were made before the meetings of the American Society of Civil

Engineers and the Society of American Foresters. Panel discussions were presented on Television. Detailed presentations were made before the planners and boards of County Commissioners for each of the twelve counties of the Study Area in separate series of conferences during the plan formulation phase of the study. More than 50 meetings were held with State, county, municipal officials and organizations, as well as private groups and individuals having interests in or responsibilities for water and related land resources.

Alfred T. Neale, Chairman of the Puget Sound Task Force, conducted the public hearings at Mount Vernon, Everett and Olympia. Messrs. B.E. Manderscheid, D.L. Lundblad and Frank J. Urabeck, members of the Plan Formulation Team, summarized the preliminary study findings of the Task Force for the respective hearing areas, prior to testimony from the public. A reporter recorded the oral testimony given at each hearing.

Oral and written presentations received during and after the 1970 public hearings have been assembled in this record. Section 2 is a summary of all presentations. The attendance registers for each hearing appear under Section 3. The official transcripts of the hearings have been reproduced under Section 5. Presentations not included in the official transcripts have been reproduced in this record as exhibits, and are attached as Exhibit B.

A copy of the mailing list for the hearing announcements, documents read into the official transcripts, and voluminous maps, reports, brochures, etc., received during the course of the hearings have been placed in the unpublished appendix to this record. Contents of the unpublished appendix are shown in Section 4. The unpublished appendix is available for inspection from the Washington State Department of Ecology, P.O. Box 829, Abbott Rathael Hall, St. Martin's College, Olympia, Washington.

## SECTION TWO—SUMMARY OF TESTIMONY

Testimony presented at the 1970 public hearings is summarized in this section by hearing and in the order received.

### MOUNT VERNON HEARING

**Joan Thomas**—Vice-President of the Washington Environmental Council, said that her organization was confused as to whether the Puget Sound and Adjacent Waters Study was actually a study or was a plan, since the hearing notice referred to it as a "plan" and the letterhead does not refer to it as a study. Her organization would like the period for accepting testimony extended and the technical appendices made available to the public in the libraries of the region, since they consider the preliminary findings which accompanied the hearing notice are insufficient for serious comment (see Exhibit A-16).

**Charles H. Nash**—Spoke about the San Juan Islands portion of the study on behalf of the San Juan Lions Club. He pointed out that the water in the San Juan area was unusual due to swift tidal currents and lack of the classical estuarine circulation and vertical stratification, and added that since the basin is owned partly by the United States and partly by Canada, it would be necessary to appoint a regional authority without regard to political boundaries for air and water pollution control. Mr. Nash urged that efforts be intensified to catalog and classify microscopic and non-microscopic marine fauna in the area, since their presence or absence might be useful as indicators in pollution control studies. He recommended a San Juan Island as the site for such a study.

**Harry Fulton**—Read a statement prepared by the Board of County Commissioners of Whatcom County indorsing the concept of the Puget Sound and Adjacent Waters Study approach and presented copies of the Whatcom County Comprehensive Plan and Application for a Grant for Comprehensive Water Pollution Control Planning. The County Commissioners, he stated, consider that the proposed multiple-purpose Edfro Dam project would be a great benefit to the area from the standpoints of both flood control and water supply. The Commissioners felt that the plan should include provisions for changing or improving it before adoption and for

annual review and revision after adoption, and that greater opportunity should be afforded local governmental entities and private interests to participate in the preparation of the plan. Mr. Fulton added that he felt that the Commissioners would favor the "workshop" proposal (see Exhibit A-12 and unpublished appendix).

**Robert Hulbert**—A member of the Board of Supervisors of the Skagit Soil and Water Conservation District, stated that they had reviewed and discussed the preliminary drafts of Appendices V, VII, XII, and XIV and the Summary and Early Action Plan for the Skagit-Samish Basins. He added that the Board felt it essential that the Class I, II, and III bottom land soils be retained for agriculture. While flood control measures would protect the lands for agricultural use, they feared that maximum flood control of the Skagit might pose a threat to agriculture, as residential and industrial developments would compete for the flood plain, and this would result in a reduction of the agricultural base and threaten the food processing industries. Mr. Hulbert favored Alternative A, as he felt that inclusion of the Skagit in the Wild River System would be detrimental not only to agricultural interests, but to private landowners in the county and to the general public as well, since Wild River status would increase the difficulty of bank erosion control of the Skagit and might contribute to the continued loss of improved farmland. Since the last major damaging flood of the Skagit Delta was in 1951, most of the present residents of the area are in need of education on the flood damage potential of the Skagit, he said, and added that the Soil and Water Conservation District is doing its best to give them the facts. Mr. Hulbert then read a letter from the Skagit Soil and Water Conservation District dated 5 September 1969 to the Supervisor of Mount Baker National Forest, questioning the advisability of including the Skagit River in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, because of existing Skagit River dams, intense agricultural use and homesite developments, and the difficulty of controlling bank erosion, and pointing out the prohibitive cost of acquiring the necessary land adjacent to the portion of the Skagit proposed for study.

**Terence Wahl**—Whatcom County Park Board, felt that greater effort should have been made to furnish details of the plan to local agencies for study

before the hearings. He pointed out that the recreational recommendations in the plan for the Nooksack-Sumas Basins were already out of date, since the Park Board has advanced far beyond the point shown by the data. He felt that the method by which the basic data had been extrapolated to 2020 was not clear, and that there was no evidence of coordination of the segments of the plan—recreation, flood control, water and fish and wildlife habitat management. Mr. Wahl felt that a statement should be incorporated in the plan as to the method in which it was to be integrated through the local county commissioners into the local plans, and that, since the basic attitudes and assumptions of the country on land and water use have drastically changed since 1964, a thorough review of the plan should be made by an objective panel of ecological land-use planners.

**Richard Hatstrup**—San Juan Planning Commission, said that he was very glad to learn of the projected workshops and that he would reserve his comments as they would be more appropriate for such a meeting. He also said that he only had three of the appendices and would like a complete set.

**George Dynes**—Commissioner of the Port of Skagit County, congratulated the Task Force for bringing the matter to the attention of the people and stated that his group would submit a brief later.

**Joe Entriken**—On behalf of the Whatcom County Development Council and the Port of Bellingham, urged an annual or biannual review of the plan to keep it alive and flexible and a greater emphasis on the Nooksack River siltation problem.

**Errol Nelson**—Air Quality Specialist for the Northwest Air Pollution Authority, pointed out that the plan has failed to take into consideration problems of air pollution, especially during periods of atmospheric inversions, and has ignored the objectives of the recently enacted National Environmental Quality Act. He stated that the SO<sub>2</sub> levels in the air, mainly from the petrochemical industries, are already very high in the Anacortes area, and that his organization would be most critical of any added industrial development which would tend to increase these levels. He considered that failure to take into account recent changes in air and water pollution and quality criteria would result in the Task Force's working at cross purposes with the other governmental agencies, and nothing would be accomplished.

**Robert Ratfield**—Skagit Environmental Council, urged the inclusion of the Skagit River in the Wild and Scenic Rivers System and retaining the

Samish River as a free-flowing river in the interest of fish propagation. He stated that the council opposed the Avon Bypass as both unnecessary and costly and objected to the building of nuclear plants in the area due to the threat they would pose to the delicate balance of marine life. He requested that a detailed accounting be made of the money already spent on the study.

**Gwynne D. LeGro**—Spoke on behalf of the Mayor of Mount Vernon and the Skagit County Water Resources Advisory Committee. He was concerned over the wide range of choices with respect to flood control between Alternatives A and B. He stated that the committee strongly opposed the inclusion of the Skagit River in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, as such an act would prevent a solution to the flood control problem in the basin and seriously hamper efforts to improve the economic status of the county, which is considered to be a depressed area from an employment standpoint. Mr. LeGro added that the committee favored a single-purpose flood control storage dam on the Sauk River and looked forward to the workshops in the hope that they would be productive in nature (see Exhibit A-13).

**Herbert V. Strandberg**—Consulting Engineer for the Northwest Nuclear Power Association, briefly summarized the siting requirements for nuclear generating plants and stated that the city of Seattle and Snohomish PUD No. 1 are jointly making a study of the environmental characteristics of Kiket Island with respect to the possible erecting of a nuclear power plant there. He promised that all possible impacts of such a plant on the environment would be thoroughly studied, and if a plant is decided upon, all steps possible would be taken to so design the plant as to minimize adverse effects and maximize beneficial effects. The Power Association considers the Puget Sound and Adjacent Waters Study will be of great value in evaluating the environmental aspects of nuclear plants. He stressed the necessity for proper education of the public through the media of the press, since he felt that mere issuance of the report and appendices would be insufficient to stimulate interest in more detailed study.

**Martin Christensen**—Read a letter from Dr. R.L. Longanecker, Vice-Chairman of the Samish Ecological Council, in which he stressed the threat to the delicate ecological balance in Samish and Skagit Bays by thermal pollution from a nuclear plant on either Kiket or Samish Island and listed the various types of



damage which would be caused by thermal pollution.

**Dr. Bruce Lighthart**—Director of Fresh Water Studies at Western Washington State College, pointed out that the plan based its projections on the past, and that this is not satisfactory, as we must change our attitudes in order to survive.

**William Finnegan**—Puget Sound Power and Light Company favored the early action plan by which the Upper Baker Reservoir operation would be modified for flood control purposes and replacement power would be given from the Federal system in exchange for the flood control storage (see Exhibit A-3).

**Rupert Schmitt**—Speaking on his own behalf, supported the studies, but felt that the hearing was premature and that citizens should have an opportunity to read and digest the study before making an intelligent analysis. He also felt that the hearing was designed for the people to hear the views of the Task Force, but not for the Task Force to hear the views of the people.

**Professor Patrick D. Goldsworthy**—Professor of Biochemistry, University of Washington, and President of the North Cascades Conservation Council, recommended that the Cascade, Suiattle, Whitechuck, and Sauk Rivers be removed from the threat of commercialism and placed under the control of either the National Park or the Forest Service and that the Skagit River be included in the National Wild River System. Professor Goldsworthy then discussed at length objections of the North Cascades Conservation Council to the raising of Ross Dam and presented for the record documents which had been presented at the hearing on that project, as well as newspaper clippings from both Washington and Canadian newspapers and magazine articles supporting their views. He added that not only the Washington State Game Department, but also the Canadian authorities had expressed opposition to raising Ross Dam (see Exhibit A-4).

**Arthur Osgood**—Supervisor of Whatcom County Consolidated Drainage Improvement District 21, pointed out that the lowlands in the Nooksack Valley are subject to heavy seasonal flooding, both in the late spring months, to the detriment of planting, and in the fall, hampering crop harvesting. He said that members of the District considered the portion of the plan relating to flood control would greatly benefit the farmers in the Nooksack Valley.

**Clair Hulman**—Professional Landscape Architect and Community Planner, recommended that the

hearing be adjourned for at least six months, to give people an opportunity to study the report and appendices. He also recommended that the Skagit be classified as a Wild River and queried the need for the large forecast increase in power. He expressed concern over the contamination caused by aluminum plants.

**George B. Yount**—Resident of Snohomish, spoke both as an interested citizen and on behalf of the Sierra Club. He was concerned over the fact that the study was apparently a plan rather than a study. He had noted that the main input was from State, city, and county officials and organizations, all of which must be classified as other than recreationists, and that apparently the public had had no say in the planning. He felt that there should be a longer evaluation time—at least until the end of 1970—to solicit the opinions of the public. Mr. Yount also pointed out that the main concern of the report seemed to be that the resource should be available for its best use when needed, which implied that anything which does not make money is bad. He recommended the addition of another appendix entitled, "Preservation of Natural Resources," which should include the ecological impact of every project. Mr. Yount expressed the view that the basic goal of the plan is obsolete, and that we should now decide where we want the people to be before we plan the projects—that the goal should now be to decide the best place to concentrate the people by strict zoning, and then determine the projects. He recommended that the study be considered as merely an inventory (see Exhibit A-5).

**Robert Burgner**—Professor of Fisheries and Director of the Fisheries Research Institute, spoke as a private citizen. He pointed out the damage which would be caused to fish and wildlife by construction of Edfro Dam and by various small watershed drainage improvement projects. He felt also that the storage projects proposed on the lower Sauk after 1980 did not have the concurrence of fisheries agencies. He recommended an additional intensive review of the report by experts, with a view to modification of the proposed enhancement plans, before the study report is finally issued (see Exhibit A-6).

**John DeYonge**—Speaking on behalf of the Washington State Fly Club and the Skagit Wild Corporation, favored designating the Skagit, Cascade, Sauk, and Suiattle Rivers as Wild Rivers. He felt that a large number of groups of importance had not been

represented in the documentation. He had noted that the main proponents of the study were professional engineers, governmental agencies, and a few private interest groups, but that high school and college students, the Washington Environmental Council, Washington State Sportsmen's Council, and the League of Women Voters had not been permitted to be involved, and he suggested that before anything is made concrete, these groups should be given an opportunity to present their views, and that the entire study be reviewed by independent groups of environmental experts. He also recommended greater and more frequent publicity.

**Gordon Elliott**—Speaking as a private citizen, was concerned that the report was called a plan, rather than a study. He desired more information about the beneficial and detrimental effects of nuclear plants, construction to the Avon Bypass, diking of the Nooksack, and increased power requirements. He said that if we keep on tampering with nature, there is danger that nature will strike back.

**Mrs. Donna Kjargaard**—Resident of Lopez, noted that many wells and springs have dried recently on the San Juan Islands. She suggested the formation of Water Districts to obtain and store water from fast-flowing streams far underground, and recommended that sewage disposal plants be constructed at marine stations and that the mouths of rivers be dredged to remove silt and sediment. If this last course were followed, she felt salmon propagation would be encouraged and floods would be decreased to an extent which would obviate the necessity of damming the Sauk River. She pointed out that contamination from industrial plants in the Nooksack-Sumas Basins is poisoning their food and stunting their cattle, and that the increased harvesting of forest lands, air pollution, earth temperature, and population growth is cutting down the flow of the rivers. This, she felt, had one good advantage—it decreased the danger of floods. She recommended that the report be further evaluated before a final determination is reached.

**Dr. Frederick Ellis**—Resident of Shaw Island, was concerned that the expected influx of people into San Juan Islands would destroy the very uniqueness which they sought by coming. He spoke about the large amounts of garbage already deposited along the shore for the inhabitants to clean up and shuddered to think of the amount of garbage which would come if over 7,000 wet moorages were supplied and used. He suggested that steps be taken like those adopted in British Columbia, where all

subdivision and real estate promotion are currently frozen.

**Wally Heath**—Project Director for the Lummi Aquaculture Project and Consultant for the Lummi Indian Business Council, requested an extension of six months to permit the Lummis' to develop their own plans. He recalled the Supreme Court Decision of 1980, which gave downstream tribes prior and paramount rights to the river water, and pointed out that this fact must be considered in future planning. He added that while the quantity of water is extremely important, the Lummis' primary concern is its quality, which is degraded not only by refuse, but by pollution from the Georgia Pacific, Intalco, oil refineries, and other heavy industry.

**Vernon Lane**—Representative of the Lummi Tribe, said that we are 100 years behind the times in our plans. He pointed out that, while the Indians are vitally concerned with conservation, they had not been informed about the planning in the Puget Sound Area, and also that by treaty the Lummi are a sovereign Nation.

**Sam Cagoy**—Vice-Chairman of the Lummi Business Council, stated that his tribe was extremely interested in water use. He advised that the State of Washington had been put on notice that no more permits with regard to use of the Lummi waterfront will be granted without protest from the Lummi tribe.

**Kenneth Winkes**—Speaking for the Skagit Environmental Council, objected to the procedure the Task Force has followed to reach its findings, since between the first hearing in 1964 and the present hearing there has been little actual contact with the public in the development of the plans, and since insufficient time had been allowed in the notice of the hearing for the public to obtain information and prepare statements. He also wondered why only 150 copies of the report had been printed, in view of the large sums spent (see Exhibit A-7).

**Marilyn Ellis**—Shaw Island, recommended that the population density of the islands be limited by the present availability of water, and that tourists be encouraged only in the localities with sufficient water to support them. While she realized the need for parks and camping facilities, she felt it absurd that people should expect amenities of a massive urban complex while turning to the islands to get away from them. In other words, if they wished urban conveniences, they should stay in the cities.

**Margaret Yeomans**—Speaking for the Skagit Environmental Council, felt that some of the items

projected as being unchanging and constant actually were not—i.e., ground water supply, river flow, natural production of all species—and pointed out other places in the report which contradicted each other, as well as these examples. She was concerned over the lowering of the water quality by increased sewage, raising of the water temperature by water from power plant operation, and the deposition of waste from industries, and urged that some of the basic data be reexamined and that an ecological inventory be made of each basin in order to recognize the full effects of river planning. She also wondered whether the growth should be encouraged of densities of population.

**Richard Starbird**—Property owner on Shaw Island, emphasized the need for wider dissemination of the Task Force report. He pointed to the drastic rise in taxes, and wondered where the money would come from to pay for the improvements to the San Juan Islands proposed in the report. He also mentioned the present inadequacy of the Ferry System and wondered if the plans included improvement in that service. Among other difficulties he envisioned were increased garbage and other debris on the beaches, increased fire hazards with inadequate fire-fighting equipment, and density of recreationists. He recommended that copies of the report be made available on each of the islands, and their locations publicized in the Friday Harbor Journal.

**Joe Louie**—Nooksack Indian, felt that the most important project was for the people of all races to try to get together and live in peace and teach their children to respect one another, and then join together to preserve our natural resources and wildlife.

**Edna Breazeale**—Representing the "silent majority," stated that she had been unable to obtain an adequate background in sufficient time for a meaningful presentation. However, in regard to the projected channel in Padilla Bay, she wondered whether the Task Force had taken into consideration a 1968 change in Skagit County's Comprehensive Plan which prohibited industrial development on the bay farther east than Telegraph Slough. She was also concerned over the fate of the brant which feed along the bay, as well as that of the waterfowl habitat, which would be threatened by development of channels and industrial areas. She also questioned whether the Avon Bypass would be an attractive recreational area or a mosquito-breeding swamp, since it would receive water from the Skagit only when the

river is in flood stage. Another concern was over the cost and effect on the channel of annual dredging of Guemes Channel and Fidalgo and Padilla Bays. Mrs. Breazeale urged that Padilla Bay be retained in a natural state, with provisions for minimizing pollution and shoreline erosion (see Exhibits A-8 and A-15).

**Warren G. Good**—Suggested that the Task Force disband itself and leave the planning to the local people, whose concern it was. He felt that this was a waste of tax money.

**Minnie F. Dobson**—Mount Vernon, opposed the Avon Bypass. She said that, if the mud flat and the old channel to the bay were cleared out, the Avon Bypass would not be needed.

**Robert F. Baker**—Chief Field Engineer for the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, objected to the proposal to divert water from Mountain Lake in Moran State Park to various islands. He stated that the Department of Water Resources had found the water supply from Mountain Lake insufficient to meet the present demand, and it had, in fact, limited additional development of the park.

**Robert L. Fernald**—Director, Friday Harbor Laboratories, expressed concern about the conservation and preservation of marine life in the San Juan Archipelago. He called attention to the fact that in 1923 the Washington State Legislature established a marine biological preserve in those waters. He emphasized that the marine biological status of the region must be preserved despite the growing demands for the use of the area for public recreation. He also urged that the problem of oil spillage be taken into consideration by the Task Force and suggested that a code be established fixing a minimum size for lots on those islands where water resources are in short supply. He looked forward to participation in the workshop on San Juan Island, as the problems have a direct impact on the future of the laboratory.

**The Skagit County Board of Commissioners**—Opposed the inclusion in the National Wild River System of the developed portion of Skagit County and that part of the undeveloped portions which would conflict with flood control projects. Since there has been no major flood in 18 years in the area, they also felt that the Avon Bypass project would be unnecessary. They proposed that a single-purpose flood control dam be studied on the Sauk River (see Exhibit A-14).



**Lyle Lloyd**—President, Skagitwilde Corporation, endorsed Alternative B of the basin study, in which the Skagit, Sauk, and their main tributaries are designated as Wild Rivers, and opposed Alternative A, or any other plan which involve building dams on the Skagit and its tributaries. He felt that insufficient time had been allowed for the public to comment intelligently on the plan and urged that the entire plan be thoroughly studied by a board of independent ecologists (see Exhibit A-11).

**Mrs. James C. Barnett**—Alderwood Manor, requested that an opportunity be given the residents of the area to present testimony in regard to the Snohomish River. She stated that insufficient time had been given for them to study the matter before the hearing (Exhibit A-10).

**Mrs. William Norway**—Resident of Shaw Island, forwarded a petition signed by 56 property owners of the island, opposing the creation of any more recreation areas on the island (see Exhibit A-17).

## EVERETT HEARING

**James A. Smith**—Planning Director for Snohomish County, agreed with the necessity for a regional land-use plan with regional development goals and policies, upon which to base a comprehensive water resource development plan. He felt, however, that the correct term should be "generalized" rather than "comprehensive," to permit greater flexibility in its implementation, and also that more detailed ecological impact studies should be made before such a comprehensive water resource plan is adopted. He urged the arrangement of a form of revenue-sharing process or grants-in-aid to fund local governmental units to permit their participation in the planning process.

**Carl Jonson**—Legal Counsel for King County Water District 97, which is shortly to be taken over by the city of Bellevue, summarized the history and main points of Public Law 89-80. He stated that, in examining both the Cedar-Green and Snohomish Basin portions of the report, he noted that the only increased municipal and industrial water supply for the Seattle area was shown as the North Fork of the Tolt River, and that no mention was made of the Calligan Lake. He stated that as a result of a meeting of representatives of various eastside municipalities on 19 June 1968, a contract had been drawn up for joint ownership and development of the Calligan Lake water supply project as a low-cost firm water source, and signed by the city of Bellevue, and Water Districts 99, 82, and 121. Since Water District 97 and other water districts east of the lake do not have a firm water supply contract with the city of Seattle and are being supplied water without a contract, Mr. Jonson pointed out that these water districts can have their service severely curtailed or discontinued; therefore, he urged that Calligan Lake project be included in the comprehensive plan among municipal and industrial water suppliers. He pointed out that, since the participants in the Calligan Lake project will own their water rights, they will be able to control their rates, and added that, since the area east of Lakes Washington and Sammamish is larger than the city of Seattle, this area should be entitled to have a basic control of its destiny. Mr. Jonson presented to the hearing a copy of the feasibility study on Calligan Lake (see unpublished appendix).

**Lloyd V. Repman**—Managing Director, Snohomish County Economic Development Council, presented a copy of the Snohomish River Basin

Planning Study prepared by Tippetts, Abbott, McCarthy, and Stratton (see unpublished appendix). He submitted twenty-two individual and organizational endorsements of the Snohomish River Basin Planning Study, (see inclosures 1-22 to Exhibit B-1), and a telegram from Honorable Lloyd Meeds, Representative in Congress, District 2, supporting the Study (see Exhibit B-2).

**Eleanor Lee** President of the League of Women Voters of Puget Sound, stated that her organization was concerned over the lack of public information and opportunity for citizen input into the study, but that the announcement of workshops subsequent to the hearings was heartening. She stated that the leagues' concern about the survey would be modified if it were clearly labeled "preliminary findings," even at the time when it is presented to the Congress for adoption, since the research appendices, although providing an excellent collection of reference materials, represent primarily a gathering of information and compilation of existing plans, and do not contain new approaches to the problems involved. She pointed out that there are numerous places in the report where the best plan shown has already been rejected by the governmental agencies involved. A striking example of that is the Snoqualmie River Dams, which she noted are not considered in the King County Flood Control Plan as being necessary. She felt that it would be helpful if the projects discussed in the comprehensive report be coded to show, for example, those items which had been proposed and found wanting; as well as those projects already funded and underway. Mrs. Lee expressed her concern over the fact that Puget Sound had not been considered as an entity and wished to recommend that the materials presented in the preliminary survey be used to construct a truly comprehensive plan giving attention to setting priorities for the region as a whole; establishing a consistent method of resolving conflicts at the regional or State level; seeking new solutions; encouraging true participation by citizens and local governments; involving persons with an overall view, not merely those specializing in only one phase of the study; and, finally, reexamining the projected needs. She urged that greater time be allowed in which citizens may respond to the preliminary findings and that not only should the information about the plan be more easily accessible, but that there should be opportunities devised for wider citizen involvement in the project.

**Walter Wallace**—Vice-President of the Snohomish County Economic Development Council, Inc. (EDC), stated that in October 1964, the EDC not only urged all Snohomish County citizens, public and private, to furnish the Task Force plans and projects on a local level, but initiated the Snohomish River Basin Planning Study. He mentioned that his organization had had 200 meetings during the last five years with citizens and local, State, and Federal officials, and referred to the four documents which he and Mr. Repman had brought to the meeting—Snohomish River Basin Planning Study; A Total Approach to Development Planning of the Snohomish River Basin; Snohomish River Basin Environmental Development Program; and EDC Recommendations to Snohomish County Planning—which he considered are the basis of EDC's recommendation that the Planning Study be used as a model for the Puget Sound Area, that the PS&AW Task Force be augmented by private citizen participation, that the study be left open for periodic review and updating with new data and needs, at least every five years, and that there be a continuous public and private involvement participation with all Puget Sound groups (see unpublished appendix).

**William Gillespie**—King County Public Works Department, stated that his organization intended to use the report as a source document to develop those areas they feel necessary for implementation in King County.

**Arthur Yoshioka**—Director of Planning for the Port of Seattle, stated that the port had been an active participant and financial sponsor of the section on navigation and that the section had been added at the instigation of the various ports in the area. Since their comments, goals, requirements, and plans were incorporated during the conduct of the study, he felt it unnecessary at this time to elaborate further. However, he was concerned that no provision had been made for resolving conflicting objectives among the many public and private interests involved.

**Christina Powers**—Puget Sound group of the Sierra Club, was disturbed that none of the meetings had been scheduled in Seattle, but was hopeful that this omission would be corrected by future workshops of public hearings. She reiterated the Club's past opposition to the Snoqualmie Dam and pointed out that 100-year flood control would simply encourage industrial development. She felt that the information on proposed recreation development was too vague and generalized.

**Richard VanDriel**—Past President of the Snohomish County Sportsmen's Association, and the Washington State Sportsmen's Association, emphasized the importance of stating in unequivocal terms the importance of potable water and the necessary treatment to assure this, in order to avoid future litigation. He said that all water resource uses should be coordinated to insure satisfactory planning for filtration systems.

**Richard Anderson**—Manager of the Port of Everett, stressed the importance of taking into consideration the Snohomish River Basin Plan prepared by Tippetts, Abbett, McCarthy and Stratton, known as the TAMS Report, as well as the plan of the Snohomish County Community Affairs Agency. He listed a wide range of Federal, State, and local governmental agencies which had contributed to this plan and added that all the participants felt that the TAMS plan could serve as a model for all other river basin projects in the Puget Sound Area.

**Charles F. Moore**—Everett Water Superintendent, supported the TAMS plan. He stressed that the primary use of water was for domestic drinking, and use for recreation, etc., was secondary (see Exhibit B-3).

**Captain Floyd E. Smith**—Puget Sound Pilots Association, considered mixing small boat moorages with ocean shipping a great hazard and the cause of considerable damage to pleasure boats. He felt the area near Point Partridge was one of the roughest and most dangerous in the Strait of Juan de Fuca and recommended that, instead of constructing a small boat moorage at Point Partridge, consideration be given to enlarging Keystone Harbor. He urged that navigational experts be given a greater voice in the navigational portion of the planning.

**Dick Zemp**—North Bend Planning Commission, appeared as a representative of the Upper Snoqualmie town councils and planning commissions. He urged the immediate adoption of the programs proposed to date for flood control in the Snoqualmie Valley, in particular the Middle Fork dam.

**Kenneth Bower**—Stated that the Trustees of Hat Island Community, Inc., had only recently learned of the Puget Sound Comprehensive Study, but would be interested in becoming a part of the program.

**Henry Campbell**—Stanwood Chamber of Commerce, stated that his group was presently studying the findings, and would submit a statement shortly.



**Menno Groeneveld**—Resident of the Hat Slough area, objected to flood control levees and diversion dams on the Stillaguamish Basin. He pointed out that not only was the benefit-cost ratio unfavorable, but such construction would be disastrous to the fish and migratory birds, as well as to the natural beauty of the river (see Exhibit B-4).

**Gene Smaldino**—Member of the Board of the Seattle Chapter, Northwest Steelheaders, stated that, while his organization favored a planned approach to the conservation and future use of our water resources, they did not endorse this particular plan, because it is too broad and too general. In order for his group to endorse a plan, he stated it must guarantee three things—that the rivers and their tributary streams must be kept clean and free-flowing; that there must be continuous public access in areas suitable for streambank fishing; and that natural spawning areas must be protected and enhanced where necessary by hatchery programs. The Northwest Steelheaders wished to go on record as being opposed to the suggested dam on the lower Sauk as harmful to anadromous fish and causing buildup of glacial silt. They also objected to the fact that only a limited number of copies of the literature was available.

**Brock Evans**—Northwest Representative, Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs, submitted a letter from Mrs. Joan Thomas, Vice-President of the Washington Environmental Council, reiterating her request that copies of the appendices be more widely disseminated in the public libraries in the area. He then stated that the Federation was concerned that the Puget Sound and Adjacent Waters Study did not take into consideration sufficiently the protection and preservation of the quality of the environment of the area. Mr. Evans felt that the main report offers very little specific information and that the appendices are so difficult to obtain that the members have not had the opportunity to study them sufficiently. He commented that there has been a great change in public opinion with respect to conservation since the only other public hearings on this matter six years ago and also that no hearings were scheduled for Seattle or Tacoma, the largest population centers in the Puget Sound region, despite the fact that it was the intent to reach the largest number of people. Mr. Evans then called attention to the fact that, although the report states that the views of numerous organizations had been considered, including those of the Washington Environmental Council, none of the

views expressed by the Council in the coordination meetings of July and September 1969 had been taken into consideration. He noted also that the North Cascade Conservation Council, the Alpine Lakes Protection Society, and the Seattle Mountaineers had not been contacted to obtain their views. In his opinion all the deliberations had been made in secret behind closed doors. He approved of the idea of workshops, if they were to go over and redo the entire plan taking new environmental considerations into full account. Mr. Evans also questioned the massive population growth and power requirements projected in the next 50 years as completely unrealistic. As a sample of the lack of consideration given to the views of conservationists, Mr. Evans stated that nearly every controversial dam in the Puget Sound region had been recommended for adoption in the plan. Therefore, Mr. Evans requested that many more hearings be held, in Seattle, and other large centers of population, and that ample time be given for full evaluation of the appendices, which should be placed in the public libraries of the county seats in the Puget Sound region (see Exhibit B-5).

**Mrs. Polly Dyer**—Speaking for the North Cascades Conservation Council, endorsed Mr. Evans' comments and added that they would like to propose for adoption the Alpine Lakes Wilderness area and the Boulder River-Whitehorse Wilderness. She stated that the Council definitely opposed the proposed dams on the Snoqualmie. Mrs. Dyer presented copies of several publications containing articles discussing both the wilderness areas and the Snoqualmie dams (see Exhibit B-7 and unpublished appendix).

**DeLos V. Snodgrass**—Research Engineer, felt that individual families were of importance in planning. He hoped that these plans would result in decreased taxes and that cleaning up the landscape was included in the plans. He stated that his family had discussed the project and he wondered if the projected population increase was realistic, as he had found in these family discussions that the younger people were seriously considering limiting their families to two children, and adopting other unwanted children. He suggested that thought be given to methods of recirculating water and modifying waste disposal methods to conserve on water, and to planning power transmission lines without destroying the forests.

**Joe Miller**—Bellevue City Manager, pointed out that there had been large increases in population since 1964 in such centers as Bellevue, Kirkland, and

Redmond, and these centers had been overlooked in the report. He added that perhaps the city of Seattle should not be given the final say in planning water supplies, as current trends indicated that the eastern population centers mentioned would soon have a larger population than Seattle. He called attention to the Lake Calligan project and urged that it be included in the report. Mr. Miller concluded that a very serious weakness of the report was the failure to include the public in the planning.

**W.J. Finnegan**—Puget Sound Power & Light Company, urged that all 15 appendices, summary, and Formulation Appendix be issued immediately, bearing the label "preliminary," so as to permit wide public analysis prior to the future public hearings and workshops (see Exhibit B-8).

**George B. Yount**—Chairman of the Snohomish County Environmental Council, felt that a basic weakness in the planning was that the only organized opportunity for broad citizen participation was the set of three hearings in 1964 and this set of three, with the result of putting the public in the position of trying to get projects in or taken out or modified without adequate time or money to prepare alternatives. He stated that his Council recommended that attention be given to developing a population settlement plan and that proper flood plain zoning be given the first priority, thus eliminating the need for so much watershed management and flood control. He added that the projects listed would cost both taxpayer dollars and those qualities of life that make this area unique and worth living in (see Exhibit B-9).

**Mrs. Helen Day**—Resident of Mount Vernon, spoke in behalf of fish and marine life and urged the preservation of the quality of the water of the Puget Sound rivers and estuarine areas. She condemned the plans to construct nuclear power plants at Kiket and Samish Islands, as not only would the nuclear plants raise the temperature of the water to unsatisfactory levels, but there was danger that the eggs, larvae, and small fish would float along with the water through the screens and be destroyed. She pointed out that page 92 of Appendix IX recommended that most of the thermal plant additions be located west of the Cascades and south of the Puget Sound region, and quoted a letter to the effect that the State Fisheries Department is on record as opposing the Kiket and Samish sites but lacks the authority to institute legal action to stop construction. She added that the Water Pollution Control Commission also opposed these sites.

**Jerome Parker**—Professional Planner, was concerned that apparently the suggested plan takes the environmental quality as a residual to be adjusted to the population and economic trends. He felt that we should instead take these trends as alternatives, and recommended that the results of the Task Force efforts be considered an "inventory" rather than a "plan."

**Charles James**—Of the Eastside Forum, felt that the study was based on two premises subject to change—the projected level of population and the degree to which all needs are met for people both inside and outside our borders. He was greatly alarmed that we might provide for only 56 percent capacity and neglect the possibility of being an exporter of raw materials rather than an importer from other areas which were worse off (see Exhibit B-13).

**Clark Turner**—Branch Manager, Snohomish County Branch of Bothell Village Realtors, endorsed the Snohomish River Basin Planning Study, as taking in all phases of development, including environment (see Exhibit B-10).

**L. Smith**—President of the Granite Falls Businessmen's Association, endorsed the general guidelines of the Snohomish River Basin Planning Study, and felt that it would aid in maintaining and increasing the Granite Falls segment of the county commerce (see Exhibit B-11).

**William S. Jenks**—Everett realtor, considered that the most fundamental and important element to be considered in planning is providing jobs in diversified industries, and he believed that the Snohomish River Basin Planning Study not only provided diversified industries, but took into consideration protection of the environment (see Exhibit B-12).

**C.H. James**—Chairman of the Eastside Forum, was alarmed over the prospect of insufficient irrigated land by the year 2020 to meet the area's projected requirements and felt that there was a need for far greater flexibility than was considered in the study (see Exhibit B-13).

**A.C. Edwards**—President of the Coupeville Port District, called attention to a comprehensive water and sewer study made by Beck Associates for Island County, as well as two other water studies. He did not favor a pipeline from Everett to Coupeville for supplying water to the island, due both to the danger of the pipe being snagged by anchors, and also the fact that the city of Everett would probably have insufficient water in the future. He urged that the Seaplane Base at the U.S. Naval Air Station on

Whidbey Island be considered as a harbor of refuge, and suggested development of Point Partridge as another harbor of refuge (see Exhibit B-14).

**The Island County Board of Commissioners—**  
Felt that some of the material in the Comprehensive Plan pertaining to Island County was obsolete. He pointed out that the Comprehensive Water and Sewer Plan, prepared by R.W. Beck & Associates, advocated that the water for Whidbey Island be imported from

Anacortes. Moreover, the Comprehensive Study greatly underestimated the population projections, as is shown by the Beck study. He also felt that the casting of Island County in the role of a bedroom-recreational community was only a short-run view, and that there was a good chance that there would be an expansion of commerce and industry (see Exhibit B-15).



## OLYMPIA HEARING

**Ernest L. Perry**—General Manager of the Port of Tacoma, suggested that about 1,100 acres of the Nisqually Delta on the Pierce County side, adjacent to Puget Sound, be developed jointly by the Ports of Tacoma and Olympia as a deep-draft terminal for ocean-going vessels. He stated that the entire delta comprises about 5,000 acres, half of which is in agricultural use and above high tide. The proposal, he said, includes filling the tideflat from the dredging of a waterway and stabilizing and isolating the east bank of the river from the terminal area, as well as providing railroad spurs, access to a scenic overlook, and a scenic drive. He concluded that, while the main purpose of the terminal development would be economic, there would be related benefits of conservation, recreation, and scenic values which could be developed more extensively and economically because of the terminal.

**Edward Pewters**—Director of the Washington State Canal Commission, felt that the appendices should be continued as live studies and updated at least every five years, and a comprehensive review made to check on the accuracy of predictions. He agreed with Mr. Perry that navigation was needed and that conflicting interests could be accommodated, and cautioned that care be taken not to ignore the views of minorities.

**Vern Morgus**—Public School Teacher, urged that the Nisqually Delta be preserved in its natural state and not destroyed to construct a harbor and industrial facilities. He felt that multiple use, even though applied wisely, did not necessarily mean that every estuary and river in the area had to share its natural recreational values with industry. He was also perplexed as to how all the development would stay in Pierce County, if Thurston County shared in the development.

**William Mahan**—Kitsap County Commissioner, appeared on behalf of the Environmental Policy Committee of the Puget Sound Governmental Conference and read a resolution recommending that (1) the Northwest River Basins Commission be requested to make a detailed statement of the environmental effects of proposed Federal actions available to the President, the Council on Environmental Quality, and the public, in accordance with Section 102 of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and (2) that adoption of the plan be deferred until the proposed projects are determined to be consistent

with the Regional Environmental Plan. He also recommended that the effort begun by the Task Force be carried on by general purpose government on an adequately funded regional basis; that there be concurrent and continuous updating of resource inventories, including critical ecological, social, and economic factors; and that there be full participation of local public agencies, educational institutions, and citizens' groups. Mr. Mahan then presented for the record a study which the Governmental Conference had hired Dr. Peter Taylor of the University of Washington to make (see unpublished appendix).

**Monroe Burnett**—Real estate agent and former associate of Ed Henderson, spoke about water quality. He said that tests of well water and of water up the Nisqually River past Yelm showed traces of arsenic and that large cuprous contents had been found in underground water near Hood Canal. He added that, while the water in the Nisqually Delta is satisfactory for industry, it has been found to be bad for cattle and fish. Mr. Burnett pointed out that, while recreation is fine, jobs were more important.

**Captain Floyd Smith**—President of the Puget Sound Pilots Association, said that the members of his association were deeply concerned over the danger to small craft by mingling them with ocean-going ships, since the larger vessels were less maneuverable in narrow restricted waters, and the wheel wash from the tugs would damage the smaller craft. He recommended that all future marinas be located away from commercial areas. He suggested that the Task Force restudy the proposal to construct a small boat harbor at Partridge Point because of the exceptionally rough water and tidal eddies in that location, with a view to expanding the development of Keystone Harbor instead. He also felt that it would be better to expand the moorage facilities between Dash and Browns Points than to build additional small craft moorages in Hylebos Waterway. He offered the assistance of the Puget Sound Pilots Association in navigational planning in the future (see Exhibit C-1).

**Mrs. Janet Patton**—Spoke on behalf of the Puget Sound League of Women Voters. She urged that steps be taken to insure that no sewage or industrial wastes be discharged into Puget Sound marine waters without secondary and tertiary treatment. She added that Tacoma and Pierce Counties were concerned lest the proposed Chambers Creek-Clover Creek treatment facility would be discharging primary treated effluent into the same waters receiving effluent from four other plants, with accumula-

tive effects. Mrs. Patton raised the question of whether the problems of competing demands for water-related land use should be solved in terms of the best interest of the total region or on the basis of local competition, and who should make the decision. She called attention to the water quality of Budd Inlet and to the fact that the Puget Sound Study assumed that the southern one-third of the Inlet be retained in public ownership, with access provided. She felt that, while public access is desirable, it would be wasted unless the pollution in Budd Inlet was substantially reduced. Mrs. Patton stated that her organization strongly supported the recommendation to consolidate the small water districts into larger regional type suppliers. She stressed that the Tacoma-Pierce County League questioned the opening of the Green River Watershed to recreation without a full hearing and a demonstration of need. Her organization supports a countywide drainage system, separate from, but a part of, the sewage plan (see Exhibit C-2).

**Flo Brodie**—Speaking as a representative of the Nisqually Delta Association, said that her organization had not had time to correlate the material, but would like to be included in any future workshops or hearings.

**James Garth Anderson**—City Engineer for the city of Olympia, stated that city representatives had reviewed the draft of Appendix VI and the Plan Formulation draft for the Nisqually-Deschutes River Basin, and were concerned that the forecast demands for municipal and industrial water were unrealistically low. He stated that in 1967, recognizing a need for a review of Olympia's source of water, the city of Olympia employed a firm of consultants to perform two water resource studies (copies of which were submitted for the record), and that these studies indicated that the capacity of McAllister Springs can be expected to be adequate for the city's needs to about 1985, while the capacity of the transmission line from the Springs to the city would be adequate only until 1976. The study also found that the ground water in the area would be insufficient to meet the needs of Olympia, Lacey, and Tumwater by 2010. Therefore, Mr. Anderson concluded that the study should recognize the potential need for municipal and industrial water supplies for the area. He also asked that the early action plan be amended to include a more representative list of projects needed prior to 1980 (see Exhibit C-3 and unpublished appendix).

**Tom Jenkinson**—Member of the Thurston County Regional Planning Council, corroborated Mr. Anderson's statement, adding that he too had reviewed the draft of Appendix VI and had written several letters expressing his concern on several facets. He did not concur that the ground water supply in the Olympia area would be sufficient to meet the projected needs for the area without the aid of surface water. He also felt that the projected population growth for the area was too low, and that the study should be updated at least every five years to insure that the data are correct. He was concerned that no mention had been made of the navigation requirements in the proposed South Sound Industrial Park area and felt that some thought should be given to an industrial waste disposal treatment plant there (see Exhibit C-4).

**Melvin Henderson**—Agreed with the statements made by Messrs. Jenkinson and Anderson, and stressed that the plan should be flexible. He felt that the need for industrial water supplies for Thurston County should be recognized and that the study should include reference to all required water quality treatment. He suggested that a navigational symbol be included on the Sound boundary of the South Sound Industrial Park.

**J.W. Slipp**—Tacoma Biologist, felt that the population and economic projections in the study reflected an unrealistic, defeatist approach, and that the Task Force had failed to realize that metered utilities offered a powerful means of limiting, regulating, and controlling population and industrial growth to optimum levels. He called for a wider range of citizen representation in the study before its publication. He said he was reminded of the belief of the Northwest Power Pool and the Bonneville Power Administration that power without limit should be provided without limit to an unlimited population, with a resultant intolerable congestion and social explosion. He called for a reorganization and reappraisal of the administration of the study before it is published (see Exhibit C-5).

**Charles W. Dolan**—Conservation Chairman for the Puget Sound group of the Sierra Club, pointed out that many environmental items had been overlooked or omitted in the study and questioned the underlying assumptions used in formulating the action plan. He asked regarding the makeup of the committee and its information retrieval system, and pointed out that, since a recent countrywide survey had indicated that 87 percent of the people in

Washington are satisfied that this is an excellent place to live, as compared to 50 percent or less of the population of other parts of the country in regard to where they lived, it could only be concluded that massive economic developments would not be acceptable. He noted that the report mentioned that population growth would require much of the lowland necessary for water and related requirements, without insuring zoning to protect watersheds. Mr. Dolan then raised specific questions regarding transfer of water between regions; pollution control; the magnitude of power increases as compared to that of population; and watershed management. He recommended that the Task Force make available to the public the background material on which conclusions had been based; reconstruct the action plan based on ecology rather than economy; review growth rates and recommend reductions in power growth rates; provide ample time for public review of the plan; hold more public meetings and at major population centers; and remove High Ross and Snoqualmie Dams from further consideration.

**Jay Butts**—Speaking for himself, felt that the Task Force was overwhelming everybody with statistics, and that it had failed to face the trend from quantity to quality. He recommended that the effort should be toward projecting for only 5 to 10 years, while setting higher standards on environmental matters.

**David Howard**—Co-Chairman of the Olympia Chapter of the Mountaineers, stated that, while he had been unable to get a copy of the study so as to make intelligent comments, both he and the Mountaineers were looking forward to participating in the proposed local workshops.

**Dennis Rhodes**—Resident of Thurston County, was concerned over the population projections. He proposed another projection of how many people the Puget Sound Area can support without lowering the quality of life. He stated that he opposed any industrial or port development on the Nisqually Delta, and in particular at Hawkes Prairie or on the East Bank. He supported the recommendations in the Recreation Appendix and looked forward to participating in the workshops.

**Mary Lux**—Citizen of Thurston County, spoke of the discovery of North Slope Alaskan oil. She expected that, after construction of the proposed pipeline, some 15 refineries would be built, some of them on Puget Sound. She was concerned about the problems connected with the supertankers which

would ply the Sound waters—pollution from accidental oil spill and damage to bridges and other structures from the difficulty maneuverable tankers. She recommended a treaty with Canada for a pipeline to transport the oil to refinery sites; waterborne oil transport from Valdez to Bellingham; and construction of pipelines for transporting the crude oil to refinery sites carefully selected with a view to evaluating their effect on the whole Puget Sound. She also requested a moratorium on industrial development of the Nisqually Delta.

**Hal Foss**—Resident of Tumwater, urged the retention of Nisqually Delta in its natural state, opposed the entry of oil tankers into the Puget Sound waters, and requested wider dissemination of the report.

**Mrs. Joan Thomas**—Vice-President of the Washington Environmental Council, reiterated her request that the technical appendices be placed in the local libraries for study before the workshops. She stated that she had noted that the public was bewildered over the discussions and that apparently most of the contact with local government had been at the staff level. She quoted the guidelines which had been listed in the 1964 Puget Sound Information Bulletin and said that she had seen little evidence of heeding these guidelines. She hoped to have an opportunity through the workshops and better access to the data to see that attention is paid to the guidelines pertaining to preservation.

**Marcelline Braget**—Resident of Nisqually Flats, stated that, although the farmers in the area had spent much time and effort in developing the land for agriculture, she noted that all that had been discussed was port development, heavy industry, and recreation. She pointed out that agriculture was one of the most important industries in the State and that more consideration must be given to retaining the land for that use.

**Joseph Noegel**—Said most of what he had prepared to say had already been said, but he wished to make the point that it seemed the Task Force had missed the boat.

**Robert Carlson**—Inquired as to how binding the recommendations of the Task Force would be. He urged (Exhibit C-11) that a healthy natural environment be given every possible consideration and the highest and best use of the Nisqually Delta and that the proposed industrial sites in the area be left for Mother Nature to decide.

**Marjorie Sarrem**—Tacoma resident, wished to



know if deep-draft vessels would have a detrimental effect on marine life or on the beaches. She suggested that a moratorium be placed on residential development south of the highway on the Nisqually River.

**Horace J. Whitacre**—President of Tacoma Chamber of Commerce, supported the proposed moratorium on development as mentioned on page 8 of the Nisqually-Deschutes pamphlet. He felt that use of the Nisqually Delta would be compatible for both recreation and wildlife on the one hand, and port and cargo handling on the other (see Exhibit C-6).

**W.J. Finnegan**—Puget Sound Power and Light Co., indicated interest in the study and suggested that the Plan Formulation Appendix and the Summary Report be issued immediately as preliminary documents for public study. He felt that in six months additional public hearings should be held and suggested use of a general advisory council (see Exhibit C-7).

**Ronald D. Mayo**—Kramer, Chin & Mayo, Consulting Engineers, pointed out a suggestion in a report that firm had prepared for the city of Bremerton, in which they had recommended the Hama Hama River as a source of large quantities of high quality water (see Exhibit C-8).

**Oliver Malm**—President of Lakewood Water District, presented a statement giving a brief background of the Lakewood Water District and setting forth its estimated needs for potable water to the

year 2015. He stated that the District anticipates being able to get an adequate supply of water from its existing wells and additional wells to be drilled within its boundaries (see Exhibit C-10).

**Bartlett Burns**—Resident of Olympia, wished to go on record as supporting the Nisqually Delta in its present natural form (see Exhibit C-9).

**Brad Bradford**—Past Commodore, Viking Yacht Club, Tacoma, expressed the feeling of the club that the study was "in depth" and that it was "comprehensive and complete" (see Exhibit C-12).

**Bruce F. Pickering**—President, The Brown Farm, Inc., opposed a moratorium on the development of the Nisqually Flats, as constituting a serious and inequitable hardship on landowners. To substantiate his opposition, he attached a copy of a letter to Thurston County Planning Commission, protesting the zoning ordinance and citing the steadily rising taxes and decreasing agricultural return from lands of Nisqually Flats. He noted that the Summary Report stated that a rational decision for the projected use of the Nisqually Delta is pending an in-depth study, but that while the decision apparently was to be in regard to recreation and wildlife, navigation and port development, or a compromise between the two, all the planned projects were based on an assumed recreational and wildlife usage. He felt that some projects should be suggested for navigational and port purposes (see Exhibit C-13).

### **SECTION THREE—ATTENDANCE RECORDS**

<b><u>HEARING</u></b>	<b><u>PAGE</u></b>
<b>MOUNT VERNON</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>EVERETT</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>OLYMPIA</b>	<b>40</b>

### SECTION 3 - ATTENDANCE RECORDS

#### PUBLIC HEARING ATTENDANCE REGISTER MOUNT VERNON, WASHINGTON

NAME	ADDRESS	OCCUPATION, ORGANIZATION
Agnew, Allen F.	1500 Upper Dr. Pullman, Wash. 99163	Washington Research Center, Washington State University
Anderson, Donald L.	1513 Theodorson Mt. Vernon, Wash. 98273	Skagit Valley Herald
Armstrong, Lawrence R.	1415 S. 6th St. Mt. Vernon, Wash. 98273	Retired
Arndt, F. M.	PO Box 1111 Bellingham, Wash. 98225	NW Land & Investment, Inc.
Baker, Robert F.	323 W. "D" Tumwater, Wash. 98501	Washington State Parks & Recreation Commission
Ballard, Nicholas M.	1708 E. Highland Dr. Seattle, Wash. 98102	Self
Barnwell, Earl	3409 Consolidation Ave. Bellingham, Wash. 98225	Whatcom County
Bartig, Victor C.	Shaw Island, Wash. 98286	Shaw Island, Inc.
Bartlett, Kathleen J.	Rt. 1, Box 255-C LaConner, Wash. 98257	Save Skagit Bay
Bartram, Betty J. Bartram, Harold L.	PO Box 10 Blakely Island, Wash. 98222	Housewife Self
Batdorf, Carol N.	209 Middlefield Rd. Bellingham, Wash. 98225	YWCA
Berrigan, William C.	Rt. 4 Sedro Woolley, Wash. 98284	Washington Department of Natural Resources
Bishop, Garland W.	11915 - Lakeside Ave. NE Seattle, Wash. 98125	Seattle City Light
Black, George O.	PO Box 4332 Portland, Ore. 97208	Bureau of Commercial Fisheries
Boynton, Gary A. Boynton, Robert (Mr. & Mrs.)	4204 Shore Club Dr. Mercer Island, Wash. 98040	Student Airline pilot
Breazeale, Edna	RFD #2, Box 196 Mt. Vernon, Wash. 98273	"Silent Majority"
Brill, Betty V. Brill, Royse H.	Friday Harbor, Wash. 98250	Housewife San Juan County



NAME	ADDRESS	OCCUPATION, ORGANIZATION
Brown, Kathleen A. Brown, Matt E.	Rt. 3, Box 535 Anacortes, Wash. 98221	Housewife Skagit Environmental Council
Buck, Sam R.	PO Box B Friday Harbor, Wash. 98250	San Juan Lions Club
Burgner, Robert L.	14370 Edgewater Lane NE Seattle, Wash. 98125	Self
Cagey, Sam M.	Beach Star Rt. Bellingham, Wash. 98225	Lummi Business Council
Christensen, Martin N.	Rt. 1, Box 388 Bow, Wash. 98232	Samish Ecological Council
Clark, Robert C., Jr.	2725 Montlake Blvd. E. Seattle, Wash. 98102	Bureau of Commercial Fisheries
Clarke, Thomasina	1010 N. 17th Mt. Vernon, Wash. 98273	Everett Herald
Clausing, Douglas S.	Rt. 2, Box 152 Mt. Vernon, Wash. 98273	Washington State Department of Water Resources
Collins, William M.	414 - 3rd S. Edmonds, Wash. 98020	National Park Service
Comstock, J. Christopher	U.S. Forest Service Rt. 1 Concrete, Wash. 98237	U. S. Forest Service
Cook, Kenneth E.	1111 - 9th N. Mt. Vernon, Wash. 98273	Cook Motors, Inc.
Corwin, Robert W.	1227 Newton E. Seattle, Wash. 98102	Sierra Club
Crawford, Jack T.	Courthouse Annex Mt. Vernon, Wash. 98273	Washington State University, Cooperative Extension Service
Crollard, Dorothy E. Crollard, Jerry F.	1402 Fowler St. Mt. Vernon, Wash. 98273	San Juan Islands Cannery
Cummings, Robert N.	1122 - 142d St. SW Lynnwood, Wash. 98036	Snohomish County
Cyre, Hector J., Jr.	3118 NE 123rd Seattle, Wash. 98125	Graduate Student

NAME	ADDRESS	OCCUPATION, ORGANIZATION
Daugert, Stanley M.	2144 N. Shore Rd. Seattle, Wash. 98125	Whatcom County Park Board
Day, Helen N. (Mrs.)	122 N. 4th Mt. Vernon, Wash. 98273	Whatcom Environmental Council
Deer, Ted E.	3930 Cliffside Dr. Bellingham, Wash. 98225	Georgia Pacific Corp.
DeYounge, John D.	1724 NE 56th Seattle, Wash. 98105	Washington State Fly Club
Dittrich, William J.	4022 Lakeway Dr. Bellingham, Wash. 98225	Whatcom County Park Board
Dobson, Minnie F.	419 Jefferson St. Mt. Vernon, Wash. 98273	-
Donahue, William T.	19345 - 47th NE Seattle, Wash. 98105	Quadrant Corp.
Dynes, George M.	Rt. 4, Box 246 Mt. Vernon, Wash. 98273	Port of Skagit County
Eitrem, Claire L.	Rt. 1 Bow, Wash. 98232	Diking District #4
Elliott, Gordon E.	730 N. 21st St. Mt. Vernon, Wash. 98273	Teacher
Ellis, Frederick E. (Dr.) Ellis, Marilyn S.	Shaw Island, Wash. 98286	Shaw Island Property Owners Association
Ellis, Millie G.	811 - 16th St. Bellingham, Wash. 98225	-
Entrikin, Joe W.	Suite 8 Squalicum Mall Bellingham, Wash. 98225	Whatcom County Development Council
Erickson, Milton E.	1473 Peterson Rd. Burlington, Wash. 98233	Puget Power
Exton, Richard B.	Orcas Island, Wash. 98280	Self
Fernald, Robert L.	1401 - 5th Ave. N., #504 Seattle, Wash. 98109	Friday Harbor Labs
Finnegan, W. J.	Puget Power Bldg. Bellevue, Wash. 98004	Puget Sound Power & Light Company

NAME	ADDRESS	OCCUPATION, ORGANIZATION
Floodway, Kay J.	Rt. 6 Mt. Vernon, Wash. 98273	Puget Sound Salmon Cannery
Frans, William D.	831 NE 81st St. Seattle, Wash. 98115	Bonneville Power Administration
Fulton, Harry R.	Whatcom County Courthouse Bellingham, Wash. 98225	Whatcom County
Garrett, Allen E.	4706 - 61st Ave. W. Tacoma, Wash. 98466	Weyerhaeuser Company
Gaw, J. Wilson, Jr.	1050 Waverly Way Kirkland, Wash. 98033	Sales
Goff, Hollis	Highways License Bldg. Olympia, Wash. 98501	Washington State Highway Department
Goldsworthy, Patrick D.	3215 NE 103rd St. Seattle, Wash. 98125	North Cascades Conservation Council
Gribble, Marie S.	PO Box 475 LaConner, Wash. 98257	Whatcom Environmental Council
Haberly, George	1011 N. 17th Mt. Vernon, Wash. 98273	National Fruit Canning Co.
Hamilton, Marvin R.	1315 Cleveland Mt. Vernon, Wash. 98273	Merchant
Hansen, Arnold M.	1725 Dahlstadt Rd. Brulington, Wash. 98233	Skagit County
Hanvey, Geraldine Hanvey, Lester W.	608 Sunset Ave. Edmonds, Wash. 98020	Highland Chroma, Inc.
Harms, Anyon F.	304 Jamison Sedro Woolley, Wash. 98284	Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture
Harper, Zane R.	PO Box 3621 Portland, Ore. 97208	Bonneville Power Administration
Hattnid, Richard A.	Rt. 1, Box 19A Eastsound, Wash. 98245	San Juan County Planning Commission
Hawkins, Russell	Rt. 1, Box 79 Eastsound, Wash. 98245	San Juan County
Hon. Hawley, Dwight S.	PO Box 5201 Seattle, Wash. 98107	State Legislature
Heath, Wallace G.	719 N. Garden Bellingham, Wash. 98225	Lummi Indian Business Council

NAME	ADDRESS	OCCUPATION, ORGANIZATION
Heilman, E. C. (Mr. & Mrs.)	Rt. 3, Box 530 Anacortes, Wash. 98221	Selves
Heron, Kathryn M.	902 S. 9th St. Mt. Vernon, Wash. 98273	Samish Council C.F.G.
Hidaka, Frank T.	71214 S. 17th Tacoma, Wash. 98465	U.S. Geological Survey
Hill, David B.	1112 IBM Bldg. Seattle, Wash. 98101	The Orion Corp.
Hill, John S.	1003 S. 18th Mt. Vernon, Wash. 98273	Chamber of Commerce
Hoeft, Merle W.	404 Fern St. Burlington, Wash. 98233	Skagit County
Hoffman, Claude W.	Rt. 1 Bow, Wash. 98232	Diking District #5
Holmes, Ray E.	1 Columbia River Vancouver, Wash. 98660	Pacific NW River Basins Commission
Holt, Culver	312 Yarl St. Burlington, Wash. 98233	Real Estate
Hougen, Conrad L.	Rt. 2, Box 33 Everson, Wash. 98247	Whatcom County Soil & Water Conservation District
Hughes, Lowell R.	809 S. 18th Mt. Vernon, Wash. 98273	Farmer
Huish, E. Carl	W. 3105 Beacon Spokane, Wash. 99208	U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
Hulbert, Robert J.	Rt. 6 Mt. Vernon, Wash. 98273	Skagit Soil & Water Conservation District
Jackson, Jay T.	-	San Juan County
Jackson, Lois G.	RFD 1, Box 22 Friday Harbor, Wash. 98250	San Juan Island Chamber of Commerce
James, Barbara S.	PO Box 107 LaConner, Wash. 98257	Skagit Environmental Council
Johnson, Allan R.	PO Box 984 Vancouver, Wash. 98660	Pacific NW River Basins Commission



NAME	ADDRESS	OCCUPATION, ORGANIZATION
Johnson, Art L.	Rt. 1	Diking District #5
Johnson, Lloyd H.	PO Box 296 Mt. Vernon, Wash. 98273	Skagit County ..
Jordan, Huntly		Bellingham Herald
Kale, Earl W.	PO Box 212 Everson, Wash. 98247	C. S. Kale Canning Company
Karr, Malcolm H.	3421 Stoll Rd. Olympia, Wash. 98501	Logis Water Resource Committee
Keller, Robert D.	PO Box 297 Anacortes, Wash. 98221	Port of Anacortes
King, John D. King, John W.	9707 NE 14th Bellevue, Wash. 98004	Property owners
Kitchen, Lorne D.	341 Telegraph Rd. Bellingham, Wash. 98225	C. S. Kale Canning Company
Kjargaard, Carl (Mrs.)	Lopez, Wash. 98261	Homemaker
Kjargaard, Christsen C.	Rt. 1, Box 228 Lopez, Wash. 98261	Farmer - grange
Kjargaard, Donna	Lopez, Wash. 98261	Democrat Party
Knowles, Edwin L.	5225 - 16th Ave. NE Seattle, Wash. 98105	U.S. Department of Transportation
Knutzen, Jess A.	Rt. 1, Box 54 Burlington, Wash. 98233	Soil Conservation Service, Department of Agriculture
Lafeber, William M.	Rt. 1, Box 345 Mt. Vernon, Wash. 98273	Farmer
Lane, Bob	Fairview N. & John St. Seattle, Wash. 98109	Seattle Times
Lane, Vernon A.	Lummi Shore Rd. Bellingham, Wash. 98225	Lummi Business Council
Lawson, George B.	Rt. 1 Bow, Wash. 98232	Diking District #4
LeGro, Gwynne O.	1519 Meadowlark Lane Mt. Vernon, Wash. 98273	Advisory Committee, Skagit County; City of Mt. Vernon

NAME	ADDRESS	OCCUPATION, ORGANIZATION
Lighthart, Bruce (Dr.)	Western Washington State College Bellingham, Wash. 98225	Institute for Freshwater Studies
Lind, William J.	1608 Riverside Dr. Mt. Vernon, Wash. 98273	Property owner
Lloyd, Lyle L.	19818 - 76th W. Lynnwood, Wash. 98036	Skagitwilde Corp.
Loop, Wesley	Rt. 3 Sedro Woolley, Wash. 98284	Dairy farmer
Louie, Joe	-	Western Washington Nooksack Tribe
Lund, Lewis D.	1149 Toledo St. Bellingham, Wash. 98225	Washington Department of Game
Lundblad, Dennis L.	704 Warrior Dr. Olympia, Wash. 98501	Washington Department of Water Resources
MacLachlan, Neil M.	PO Box 32 Deer Harbor, Wash. 98243	HOPE Coordinating Council
Martin, Val D.	PO Box 308 Mt. Vernon, Wash. 98273	Mt. Vernon Chamber of Commerce
McCauley, Robert N.	1859 Burkland Rd. Mt. Vernon, Wash. 98273	Self
McInnes, James D.	1015 W. Nickerson Seattle, Wash. 98119	Scofield Corp.
Mergler, Stephen C.	PO Box 739 Mt. Vernon, Wash. 98273	Mt. Vernon Argus
Miller, Howard A.	423 Talcott Sedro Woolley, Wash. 98284	Skagit County
Moon, Jim	General Admin. Bldg. Olympia, Wash. 98501	Washington State Department of Commerce and Economic Development
Morgan, Carol S. Morgan, Stanley B.	3246 - 300th Ave. W. Oak Harbor, Wash. 98277	Housewife Self
Mosher, Raymond G.	3043 Alki SW Seattle, Wash. 98116	Self
Mumma, Jacqueline H.	158 S. Forest Bellingham, Wash. 98225	Camp Fire Girls

NAME	ADDRESS	OCCUPATION, ORGANIZATION
Nash, Charles H.	PO Box 93 Friday Harbor, Wash. 98250	San Juan Lions Club
Nelson, Errol N.	1017 N. 14th Mt. Vernon, Wash. 98273	NW Air Pollution Authority
Nelson, Hilding C.	202 W. Lawrence St. Mt. Vernon, Wash. 98273	-
Nelson, Ronald M.	8736 Fauntlee Crest Seattle, Wash. 98116	-
Niece, Merle L., Jr.	1135 Nelson Sedro Woolley, Wash. 98284	Skagit Valley Board of Realtors
Nielson, Myron F. (Mr. & Mrs.)	Rt. 3, Box 269 Sedro Wooley, Wash. 98284	Hardware
Norway, Mildred M.	Shaw Island, Wash. 98286	Neck Point Coves
Novy, Robert L.	Rt. 1 Concrete, Wash. 98237	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
Osgood, Arthur	7561 Hannegan Rd. Lynden, Wash. 98264	Dike Improvement District #21, Consolidated
Ovenell, Fred J.	313 Kincaid St. Mt. Vernon, Wash. 98273	Skagit County PUD No. 1
Pahl, David A.	2828 SW Corbett Portland, Ore. 97201	NW Food Processors Association
Pearson, Henrietta L.	Rt. 6 Mt. Vernon, Wash. 98273	Rexville Grange
Phillips, Earl L.	14816 - 9th NE Seattle, Wash. 98155	Department of Commerce
Post, Warren A.	2429 NE 144th Ave. Portland, Ore. 97208	U.S. Forest Service
Ratfield, Anne M.	Rt. 1 Bow, Wash. 98232	Samish Ecological Council
Ratfield, Robert L.	Rt. 1 Bow, Wash. 98232	Skagit Environmental Council
Reed, Daniel J.	PO Box 9424 Seattle, Wash. 98109	Public Service Cons.
Hon. Rice, Jim	1414 - 25th St. Anacortes, Wash. 98221	Mayor of Anacortes



NAME	ADDRESS	OCCUPATION, ORGANIZATION
Rivord William A.	504 Talcott St. Sedro Woolley, Wash. 98284	Skagit Environmental Council
Sacre, William A. (Mr. & Mrs.)	16426 SE 1st St. Bellevue, Wash. 98008	Insurance
Sayre, Aufrem O.	Rt. 1 Blaine, Wash. 98230	-
Scherer, Ivan E.	Rt. 1, Box 43-D Lopez, Wash. 98261	San Juan County Health Department
Schmitt, Rupert P.	Big Point Rt. 3 Anacortes, Wash. 98221	Skagit Environmental Council
Schoen, Robert F.	PO Box 2 Orcas, Wash. 98280	San Juan County Planning Board
Scofield, Robert J.	14625 SE 37th Bellevue, Wash. 98006	U.S. Forest Service
Scott, Earl D.	Crane Island Deer Harbor, Wash. 98243	Crane Island Association
Snipes, Beecher	2154 Edgewood Dr. Olympia, Wash. 98501	Washington State Department of Water Resources
Snodgrass, Delos V.	14800 NE 15th Bellevue, Wash. 98008	Reserach engineer
Southcott, Marvin A.	601 - 14th Shaw Island, Wash. 98286	Shaw Island Property Owners Association
Stansel, Charles M. Stansel, Lois J.	PO Box 1336 Lyman, Wash. 98263	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Homemaker
Starbird, Richard O.	PO Box 414 Shaw Island, Wash. 98286	Shaw Island Property Owners Association
Stendal, Arthur G.	1703 S. 14th Mt. Vernon, Wash. 98273	Washington State Department of Game
Stephen, Eugene E.	5020 NE 68th Seattle, Wash. 98115	Skagitwilde Corp.
Stockwell, Richard N. Stockwell, Virginia B.	PO Box 162 Anacortes, Wash. 98221	Plumber Housewife

NAME	ADDRESS	OCCUPATION, ORGANIZATION
Strandberg, Herbert V.	PO Box 7534 Bitterlake Station Seattle, Wash. 98133	NW Nuclear Power Association
Strom, Eugene A.	3907 "R" Ave. Anacortes, Wash. 98221	Port of Anacortes
Strom, Howard N.	620 Wash. Ave. Burlington, Wash. 98233	Culver Holt Real Estate
Sullivan, Bill	Rt. 1 Bow, Wash. 98232	-
Summers, Alvord C.	Rt. 6 Mt. Vernon, Wash. 98273	Retired
Taylor, Richard M.	213 Evans Rd. Sedro Woolley, Wash. 98284	Logger
Theodoratus, George J.	Rt. 1 Concrete, Wash. 98237	Mechanic
Thomas, David L.	925 - 13th St. Bellingham, Wash. 98225	Whatcom Information Service
Thomas, Joan K.	5040 - 16th NE Seattle, Wash. 98105	Washington Environmental Council
Tippit, John T.	3704 Oakes Ave. Anacortes, Wash. 98221	Anacortes Chamber of Commerce
VanDyk, R. Dan	7585 Noon Rd. Lynden, Wash. 98264	Farmer
VanSanten, George E.	1 Columbia River Vancouver, Wash. 98660	U.S. Department of the Interior
Voak, Donna C. Voak, Stanley P.	8523 - 214th Pl. SW Edmonds, Wash. 98020	-
Voak, Judson M.	8905 NE 179th St. Vancouver, Wash. 98660	-
Wahl, Terence R.	3041 Eldridge Bellingham, Wash. 98225	Whatcom County Park Board
Walberg, Margaret L.	Rt. 3 Sedro Woolley, Wash. 98284	Housewife
Walker, James R.	Rt. 1, Box 163 Blaine, Wash. 98230	Birch Bay Property Owners Association

NAME	ADDRESS	OCCUPATION, ORGANIZATION
Walker, Pete	1276 McLean Rd. Mt. Vernon, Wash. 98273	Skagit County Diking District District #12
Wallberg, Charles O. Wallberg, Sarah A.	Rt. 1 Bow, Wash. 98232	Samish Ecological Council
Wegner, Duane E.	Rt. 5, Box 1360 Tacoma, Wash. 98423	Washington State Department of Water Resources
Wessel, George N.	11715 Nyanza Lane SW Tacoma, Wash. 98499	The Trans-West Company
Whipple, E. W.	6431 Corson Ave. Seattle, Wash. 98108	Washington State Department of Highways
Whitaker, Harold M.	PO Box 444 Shaw Island, Wash. 98286	Planning commission
White, Richard M.	PO Box 248 Mt. Vernon, Wash. 98273	Port of Skagit County
Whiting, Jack Whiting, Viola E.	Rt. 3, Box 338A Sedro Woolley, Wash. 98284	Mechanic Housewife
Williams, R. Walter	4902 Woodhaven Dr. Olympia, Wash. 98501	Washington State Department of Fisheries
Williamson, O'Dean L.	3006 Colby Ave. Everett, Wash. 98201	Bureau of Indian Affairs, U.S. Department of the Interior
Wilson, Jerry L.	1513 Meadow Lark Lane Mt. Vernon, Wash. 98273	Scott Paper Company
Winkes, Anne C. Winkes, Kenneth F.	Rt. 5, Box 307 Mt. Vernon, Wash. 98273	Housewife Skagit Environmental Council
Winkler, Joseph W.	2820 Walnut St. Bellingham, Wash. 98225	Health Department
Woods, Diana L. Woods, K. Roger	2517 Victor Bellingham, Wash. 98225	Whatcom Environmental Council
Woolley, Grant A.	PO Box 3737 Portland, Ore. 97208	Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Yeoman, Harold M. Yeoman, Margaret M.	Rt. 2, Box 699 Anacortes, Wash. 98221	-
Yount, George B. (Mr.) Yount, George B. (Mrs.)	21625 - 92th Ave. W. Edmonds, Wash. 98020	Teacher League of Women Voters



**NAME****ADDRESS****OCCUPATION, ORGANIZATION**

Zander, Almer D.  
Zander, Leona G.

1945½ Kelly Rd.  
Bellingham, Wash. 98225

U.S. Forest Service  
Housewife

# SECTION 3 - ATTENDANCE RECORDS

## PUBLIC HEARING ATTENDANCE REGISTER EVERETT, WASHINGTON

NAME	ADDRESS	OCCUPATION, ORGANIZATION
Aegerter, John C.	Star Route Granite Falls, Wash. 98252	U.S. Forest Service
Aldcroft, Stewart G.	5404 Beverly Lane Everett, Wash. 98201	Self
Anderson, Richard A.	Pier #1 Everett, Wash. 98201	Port of Everett
Ash, Arnold C.	Anderson Road Clinton, Wash. 98236	--
Beckim, George A.	522 Claybrook Rd. Sedro Woolley, Wash. 98284	State Dept. of Natural Resources
Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Milo C.	P. O. Box 23 Mukilteo, Wash. 98275	Water Center U. of Wash.
Bigger, Daniel E.	PO Box 394 Sultan, Wash. 98294	State Dept. of Natural Resources
Bishop, Garland W.	11915 Lakeside Ave., N. E. Seattle, Wash. 98125	Seattle City Light
Bixby, Paul	Court House Coupeville, Wash. 98239	Island County Engineer
Blaisdell, John H.	608 - 168th Pl, N.E. Bellevue, Wash. 98004	Project Coordinator
Bleven, Sylvia A.	Court House Coupeville, Wash. 98239	Coop Extension Service
Bower, Kenneth E.	7543 Roosevelt Way, NE Seattle, Wash. 98115	Hat Island Community, Inc.
Brocard, Norman G.	2420 - 161st St., SE Bellevue, Wash. 98008	Simpson Timber Co.
Brodersen, Andrew	1821 Ross Ave. Marysville, Wash. 98270	Farmer

NAME	ADDRESS	OCCUPATION, ORGANIZATION
Broderson, Laurence	2005 Ross Ave. Marysville, Wash. 98270	Farmer
Brownell, John D.	16225 NE 1st Bellevue, Wash. 98008	Wash. Sportsmen's Council
Bucklin, Josephine A.	PO Box 504 Stanwood, Wash. 98292	Stanwood Chamber of Commerce
Burns, Edward J.	Star Route, Box 8 Marysville, Wash. 98270	--
Buswell, Phil	2320 NE 128 Seattle, Wash. 98125	City of Seattle Engr. Dept.
Campbell, Henry G.	PO Box 152 Stanwood, Wash. 98292	Stanwood Chamber of Commerce
Carey, Leuvenia	18806 SE 42nd St. Issaquah, Wash. 98027	Self
Cedergreen, Clarice R.	Route 2 Snohomish, Wash. 98290	Farmer
Christofferson, Barbara R. Christofferson, Jack	700 - 52nd St. Everett, Wash. 98201	-- --
Clausing, Douglas S.	Rt. 2, Box 152 Mt. Vernon, Wash. 98273	State Dept. of Water Resources
Collins, William M.	414 - 3d South Edmonds, Wash. 98020	National Park Service
Cope, Paul L.	3410 Norton Everett, Wash. 98201	Labor Council
Cosley, Dennis H.	9959 Lake Wash. Blvd., NE Bellevue, Wash. 98004	Engineer
Craft, Stan W.	8300 Philips Rd., S.W. Tacoma, Wash. 98498	State Senate Committee
Cummings, Robert M.	1122 - 142nd St. Lynnwood, Wash. 98036	Snohomish County Planner



NAME	ADDRESS	OCCUPATION, ORGANIZATION
Curry, W. Loren	3001 Rockefeller Everett, Wash. 98201	County Extension Agent
Day, Barbara L.	3906 E. Pine St. Seattle, Wash. 98122	Hat Island Yacht & Golf Club
Day, Mrs. Helen N.	122 No. 4th Mount Vernon, Wash. 98273	Housewife
DeShazo, James J.	25856 SE 20th Pl. Issaquah, Wash. 98027	Wash. Dept. of Game
Di Pangrazio, Anthony C.	23601 Highway 99 Edmonds, Wash. 98020	View West Assn., Inc.
Dyer, Mrs. Polly T.	13245 - 40th Ave. NE Seattle, Wash. 98125	No. Cascades Conservation Council
Engman, R. Gary	807 NW 80th Seattle, Wash. 98107	State Game Dept.
Estes, Duane C.	9708 NE 1st St. Bellevue, Wash. 98004	City of Bellevue
Evans, Brock	4534-1/2 University Way, NE Seattle, Wash. 98105	Fed. of Wash. Outdoor Clubs
Faller, Mildred O.	1515 Rucker Everett, Wash. 98201	Hat Island
Finnegan, W. J.	1652 - 128th SE Bellevue, Wash. 98004	Puget Sound Power & Light
Flack, Thomas C.	8029 - 46th Pl., W. Everett, Wash. 98201	Snohomish Co. Planning Dept.
Flint, Howard R.	11622 -36th Ave. E. Everett, Wash. 98201	Self
Fogg, Inez N.	5836 - 57th NE Seattle, Wash. 98105	Hat Island Community, Inc.
Fosse, Cliff H.	P. O. Box 105 Stanwood, Wash. 98292	Town of Stanwood

NAME	ADDRESS	OCCUPATION, ORGANIZATION
Gillespie, William B.	5110 NE 201st Pl. Seattle, Wash. 98155	King Co., Dept. of Public Works
Gilmore, Henry M.	4908 Dogwood Dr. Everett, Wash. 98201	Teacher
Gonnason, Warren C.	2512 - 2nd Ave. Seattle, Wash. 98121	Harstad Associates, Inc.
Grieve, Gene J.	19910 - 53d Ave. W. Lynnwood, Wash. 98036	Snohomish Co.
Groeneveld, Menno	P. O. Box 466 Stanwood, Wash. 98292	--
Gross, Mrs. Nancy L.	11724 Silver Way Everett, Wash. 98201	Lab Technician
Gustafson, F. R.	PO Box 1006 Everett, Wash. 98201	Main Lafrantz & Co.
Hannon, Kenneth E.	2241 Eastlake Ave. E Seattle, Wash. 98102	View West
Hansen, Conrad	5225 - 236th St., NW Stanwood, Wash. 98292	Farmer
Harper, Zane R.	PO Box 3621 Portland, Oregon 97208	Bonneville Power Adm.
Harstad, Howard T.	2512 - 2nd Ave. Seattle, Wash. 98121	Water District No. 97
Hayes, Edward W.	19327 - 88th Ave., W. Edmonds, Wash. 98020	Self
Hermes, William J.	1281 Cedar St. Marysville, Wash. 98270	State Dept. of Game
Hewly, Ralph A.	24712 Florance Rd. Stanwood, Wash. 98292	--
Hill, Charles	Rt. 2, Box 282-C Monroe, Wash. 98272	County Commissioner Snohomish Co.

NAME	ADDRESS	OCCUPATION, ORGANIZATION
Holmes, Molly P.	516 N. Yakima Tacoma, Wash. 98403	Teacher
Holmes, Paul V.	3104 Western Ave. Seattle, Wash. 98121	Wash. State Grange
Hopper, James A.	Rt. 3, Box 15A Stanwood, Wash. 98292	Stanwood-Camano Area Study
Hough, Glenn H.	1335 N. 185th St. Seattle, Wash. 98133	Engineer
Hurst, H. E.	2501 E. D St. Tacoma, Wash. 98421	Milwaukee Railroad
James, Charles H.	4165 - 158th Ave. SE Bellevue, Wash. 98006	The Eastside Forum
Jangaard, Loren C.	19027 - 40th Ave., W. Lynwood, Wash. 98036	Civil Engineer
Jones, Edward D.	P. O. Box 558 Stanwood, Wash. 98292	Snohomish Co. Planning Comm.
Jonson, Carl A.	400 Central Bldg. Seattle, Wash. 98104	King Co. Water Dist. #97
Joyner, Timothy	1515 - 4th Ave. N. Seattle, Wash. 98109	Bureau Commercial Fisheries
Kastning, Marvin L.	P. O. Box 444 Darrington, Wash. 98241	Town of Darrington
Kepner, Margery A.	1201 NE 52nd St. Seattle, Wash. 98105	--
Knight, Rex H.	8621 Avondale Rd. Redmond, Wash. 98052	Wash. Dept. of Highways
Knight, Larry C.	2548 - 29th, West Seattle, Wash. 98199	Wash. Dept. of Water Resources
Knowles, Edwin L.	5225 - 16th Ave. NE Seattle, Wash. 98105	Dept. of Transportation



NAME	ADDRESS	OCCUPATION, ORGANIZATION
Kriener, Dave L.	PO Box 197 Oak Harbor, Wash. 98277	No. Whidbey, Chamber of Commerce
LaRock, Robert G.	5151 S. Othello Seattle, Wash. 98118	Snoqualmie National Forest U.S. Forest Service
Lee, Eleanor M. Lee, Phyllis A.	14629 - 22nd SW Seattle, Wash. 98116	Student, Puget Sound League of Women Voters
Lindsay, James D.	Court House Everett, Wash. 98201	Snohomish County Planning Comm.
Lovering, Howard C.	Court House Everett, Wash. 98201	Snohomish Co. Planning Comm.
Lowthian, Kenneth M.	1015 3d Avenue Seattle, Wash. 98104	Seattle Water Dept.
Lundblad, Dennis L.	704 Warrior Drive Olympia, Wash. 98501	State Dept. of Water Resources
Macaulay, Charles R.	313 Central Bldg. Everett, Wash. 98201	Real Estate Appraiser
Martens, Randolph G.	533 - 12th Ave., E. Seattle, Wash. 98102	Civil-Structural Consulting
Martin, Harry D.	Court House Everett, Wash. 98201	Snohomish Co. Engineer
Martin, Larry D.	Court House Everett, Wash. 98201	Snohomish Co. Planner
McAnulty, Keith W.	2320 - 204th St., SW Alderwood Manor, Wash. 98036	Cedar Valley Grange #306
McBeath, Bernard C.	16020 - 35th, NE Seattle, Wash. 98155	TAMS
McKee, Lloyd T.	PO Box 1107 Everett, Wash. 98201	Snohomish Co. PUD
Miller, L. Joe	111 - 116th Ave. SE Bellevue, Wash. 98008	Bellevue City Manager
Mos, Donald K.	PO Box 101 Stanwood, Wash. 98292	Mayor of Stanwood

NAME	ADDRESS	OCCUPATION, ORGANIZATION
Monahan, Joe E.	Rt. 1, Box 786 North Bend, Wash. 98045	Seattle Water Dept.
Moon, James W.	General Administration Bldg. Olympia, Wash. 98501	Department of Commerce & Economic Development
Moore, Charles F.	3102 Cedar Everett, Wash. 98201	Everett Water Dept.
Morgan, Jack L.	Box 131, Route 5 Arlington, Wash. 98223	Everett Daily Herald
Mosher, Raymond G.	3043 Alki, SW Seattle, Wash. 98116	Engineer
Nielsen, Ronald J.	2927 Colby Everett, Wash. 98201	CPA
Oien, Adolph E. Oien, Betty J.	24312 Marine View Dr. Stanwood, Wash. 98292	Dairy farmer Housewife
Overly, Fred J.	Rm. 312, 1000 - 2nd Ave. Seattle, Wash. 98104	Bureau of Outdoor Recreation
Parham, Paul J.	401 Municipal Bldg. Seattle, Wash. 98104	Seattle City Planner
Parker, Jerome F.	1419-1/2 E. John Seattle, Wash. 98102	Planner
Peterson, Gilbert A.	6429 - 65th, NE Seattle, Wash. 98115	Self
Peterson, Grace J.	1919 Mukilteo Blvd. Everett, Wash. 98201	Evergreen Dist. Garden Clubs
Phillips, Earl L.	14816 - 9th, NE Seattle, Wash. 98155	Department of Commerce
Poehlman, Paul E.	PO Box 316 Darrington, Wash. 98241	Minister
Post, Warren A.	2429 NE 144th Ave. Portland, Oregon	U.S. Forest Service
Powers, Christina M.	4095 University View Pl. Seattle, Wash. 98105	Sierra Club, Puget Sound Group

NAME	ADDRESS	OCCUPATION, ORGANIZATION
Pratt, H. L.	1015 - 3rd Ave. Seattle, Wash. 98104	Seattle Water Department
Price, Arthur I.	600 - 4th Avenue Seattle, Wash. 98104	Seattle Engr. Dept.
Reed, Daniel J.	PO Box 9424 Seattle, Wash. 98109	Public Service Consultant
Reid, James H.	18620 - 94th Ave. W. Edmonds, Wash. 98020	Reid, Middleton & Associates, Inc.
Repman, Lloyd V.	1507 Wall St. Everett, Wash. 98201	Snohomish Co. Economic Development Council
Rice, James T.	1015 - 3rd Ave. Seattle, Wash. 98104	Seattle Water Department
Robb, Arnold R.	5406 Norman Rd. Stanwood, Wash. 98292	Farmer
Robertson, Kenneth C.	12117 Gravelley Lake Drive SW Port of Tacoma Tacoma, Wash. 98499	
Ross, Richard N.	11004 NE Siskiyou Portland, Oregon	U.S. Forest Service
Ryals, Arthur D.	Star Route, Box 57 Darrington, Wash. 98241	U.S. Forest Service
Saxton, Wilbur L.	22808 - 66th Ave., W. Mountlake Terrace, Wash. 98043	Wash. Environmental Council
Schaefer, Stella C.	10410 Briar Road Bloomington, Minn. 55431	Minn. River Valley Audubon Club
Scofield, Robert J.	14625 SE 37th Bellevue, Wash. 98006	U.S. Forest Service
Sellevoid, Richard P.	22510 - 92nd W Edmonds, Wash. 98020	Corps of Engineers
Shipp, Edward L.	1645 So. 272nd St. Midway Wash. 98031	Conservation Advisory



NAME	ADDRESS	OCCUPATION, ORGANIZATION
Skrinde, Ray A.	10818 Marine View Dr, SW Seattle, Wash. 98146	Corps of Engineers
Smaldino, Gene H.	7210 - 6th Ave., NW Seattle, Wash. 98107	Assn. NW Steelheaders
Smith, Captain Floyd E.	814 Dayton St. Edmonds, Wash. 98020	Puget Sound Pilots
Smith, James A.	County Courthouse Everett, Wash. 98201	Snohomish County Planning Director
Smith, W. Ward	P. O. Box 63 Langley, Wash. 98260	So. Whidbey Chamber of Commerce
Snodgrass, DeLos V.	14800 NE 15th Bellevue, Wash. 98007	Research Engineer
Stiger, Tom M.	Pier One Everett, Wash. 98201	Everett Port Commissioner
Sullivan, George E.	1500 Westlake Ave., N. Seattle, Wash. 98109	Northwest Marine Industries, Inc.
Sustar, John F.	2914 Queen Anne Ave., N. Seattle, Wash. 98109	Self
Swarm, Anita P.	12562 - 42nd NE Seattle, Wash. 98125	Hat Island
Tanner, Robert S.	PO Box 49 Everett, Wash. 98201	Simpson Timber Co.
Taylor, Byron E.	1430 Lakeview Dr. Snohomish, Wash. 98290	Soil Conservation Service
Tobin, Robert E.	1119 - 18th East Seattle, Wash. 98102	Port of Seattle
Unrue, Richard D.	14215 NE 8th Bellevue, Wash., 98004	Civil engineer
Vanderzicht, John R.	P. O. Box 205 Oak Harbor, Wash. 98277	Island County Commissioners

NAME	ADDRESS	OCCUPATION, ORGANIZATION
VanDriel, Dr. Richard W.	537 Medical-Dental Bldg. Everett, Wash. 98201	Snohomish Co. Sportsmen's Club
VonGohren, Roger	1414 S. Cherry Olympia, Wash. 98501	Assn. of Wash. Business
Voss, Chuck H.	16501 SE 30th Bellevue, Wash. 98004	SPAWN
Wallace, Walter	Pier 2, Everett, Wash. 98201	Snohomish Co. Econ. Development Council
Wanamaker, F. A.	Rt. 1, Box 193A Coupeville, Wash. 98239	--
Wegner, Duane E.	Route 5, Box 1360 Tacoma, Wash. 98499	Dept. of Water Resources
Williamson, O'Dean L.	3006 Colby Everett, Wash. 98201	Bureau of Indian Affairs
Woolley, Grant A.	P. O. Box 3737 Portland, Oregon 97208	Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Wright, Merle G.	5118-1/2 Ravenna Ave., NE Seattle, Wash. 98105	Student
Yoshioka, Arthur H.	PO Box 1209 Seattle, Wash. 98111	Port of Seattle
Yount, George B. Yount, Mrs. George	21625 - 92nd Ave., W. Edmonds, Wash. 98020	Snohomish Co. Environmental Council - League of Women Voters
Zemp, Dick	Route 2, Box 74 North Bend, Wash. 98045	No. Bend Planning Comm.

# SECTION 3 - ATTENDANCE RECORDS

## PUBLIC HEARING ATTENDANCE REGISTER OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON

NAME	ADDRESS	OCCUPATION, ORGANIZATION
Agnew, Allen F.	1500 Upper Dr. Pullman, Wash. 99163	Washington State University
Allen, Jack H.	22618 - 30th Ave. S. Kent, Wash. 98031	Western Washington River Patrol Association
Anderson, J. Garth	City Hall Olympia, Wash. 98501	City of Olympia
Anderson, Walter C.	Rm. 1033 County-City Bldg. Tacoma, Wash. 98402	Pierce County
Baker, Harold G.	704 Cline St. Port Orchard, Wash. 98366	Kitsap County PUD Commission
Barnett, Dan C.	Rt. 7, Box 661 Olympia, Wash. 98501	-
Baron, Bert M.	4711 Williams Lacey, Wash. 98501	Wash. State Planning & Community Affairs Agency
Bauman, Ray E.	9219 Glacis Dr. Olympia, Wash. 98501	Self
Best, Philip M.	Star Rt. 1, Box 181 Seabeck, Wash. 98380	Hood Canal Environmental Council
Black, George O.	PO Box 4332 Portland, Ore. 97208	Bureau of Commercial Fisheries
Blunt, Duane E.	15527 SE 27th Bellevue, Wash. 98004	Washington State Water Pollution Control Commission
Booth, Laurence	728 Broadway E. Seattle, Wash. 98102	-
Braget, Marcelline C.	Rt. 12, Box 492 Olympia, Wash. 98501	Dairy farmers
Bransbord, Loyd	Rt. 8, Box 349E Olympia, Wash. 98501	Retired
Brodie, Flo	1821 Water St. Olympia, Wash. 98501	Nisqually Delta Association
Burnett, Monroe H.	622 East Bay Olympia, Wash. 98501	Committee for 10,000 New jobs



NAME	ADDRESS	OCCUPATION, ORGANIZATION
Burroughs, Daniel F.	920 NE 7th St. Portland, Ore. 97232	National Park Service
Burwell, Margaret Burwell, Trane	214 N. Sherman Olympia, Wash. 98501	Homemaker Griffith-Hunt-Burwell, Inc.
Butts, Jay W.	316 W. 22nd Ave. Olympia, Wash. 98501	Economist
Carlson, Robert R.	Rt. 3, Box 574 Olympia, Wash. 98501	"Mother Nature"
Carlson, S. T.	600 East Park Ave. Port Angeles, Wash. 98362	National Park Service
Cheslock, Leo P.	5 - 57th Ave. E. Tacoma, Wash. 98424	Harbor Dike District #1
Cooper, Eleanor M.	12405 - 78th Ave. E. Puyallup, Wash. 98371	Housewife
Cooper, James C.	PO Box W Steilacoom, Wash. 98388	Boise Cascade Corp.
Craft, Stan	8300 Phillips Rd. S.W. Tacoma, Wash. 98498	-
Curtis, Michael R.	101 N. 46th Seattle, Wash. 98103	Self
Dalby, Edwin J.	PO Box 106 Union, Wash. 98592	-
Dolan, Charles W.	3302 Pacific Ave., Apt. #10 Tacoma, Wash. 98408	Puget Sound Group, Sierra Club
Douglas, John	Rt. 2, Box 90 Olympia, Wash. 98501	-
Dziedzic, Eugene S.	805 SE 58th St. Lacey, Wash. 98501	-
Eddy, Paul A.	212 N. Pereival Olympia, Wash. 98501	Washington State Department of Water Resources
Ferguson, Howard C.	1205 Chestnut #3 Olympia, Wash. 98501	Programmer
Finley, Werdna K.	717 North St. Olympia, Wash. 98501	-

NAME	ADDRESS	OCCUPATION, ORGANIZATION
Finnegan, W. J.	10608 NE 4th Bellevue, Wash. 98004	Puget Sound Power & Light Co.
Fischler, Harold	1802 Nipsic Bremerton, Wash. 98310	Kitsap County PUD
Foss, Hal	604 Hayes Tumwater, Wash. 98501	-
French, Roger S., Sr.	1437 Washington Port Townsend, Wash. 98368	City of Port Townsend; Port Townsend Port Commn.
Gaines, Herbert F.	1603 - 13th Ave. NW Puyallup, Wash. 98371	Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture
Giedf, W. R.	Twonoh Falls Dr. Belfair, Wash. 98528	-
Gilmur, Thelma T.	230 Farallone Tacoma, Wash. 98466	Tahoma Audubon
Gimlett, Judy L.	5602 - 117th S.W. Tacoma, Wash. 98499	League of Women Voters
Hamilton, Paul	-	-
Hansen, June C.	1716 S. Franklin Olympia, Wash. 98501	Housewife
Haynes, Kari A.	2832 Galloway Olympia, Wash. 98501	-
Harper, Zane R.	PO Box 3621 Portland, Ore. 97208	Bonneville Power Administration
Henderson, Melvin D.	2405 Vista Ave. Olympia, Wash. 98501	Port of Olympia
Hill, O. Coleman	1529 NE 94th St. Seattle, Wash. 98115	Bonneville Power Administration
Hillman, Myron W.	1429 Rose St. Port Townsend, Wash. 98368	Port Townsend Planning Commission
Hofmann, Jim	1527 Pennsylvania Ave. Bremerton, Wash. 98310	City of Bremerton
Howard, Dave C.H.	1126½ E. State St. Olympia, Wash. 98501	Highway technician

NAME	ADDRESS	OCCUPATION, ORGANIZATION
Huetter, J. C.	10920 SW Portland, Ore. 97225	-
Huntley, Marshall T.	1903 E. 14th Olympia, Wash. 98501	-
Issacson, Howard K.	525 SE 35th St. Olympia, Wash. 98501	Washington Department of Natural Resources
Jenkinson, Tom	Thurston County Courthouse Olympia, Wash. 98501	Thurston County Regional Planning Commission
Johnson, Burt	607 Capitol Center Bldg. Olympia, Wash. 98501	Attorney
Lantz, Patricia A.	Rt. 6, Box 6305 Gig Harbor, Wash. 98335	League of Women Voters
Larson, Ralph W.	600 N. Capitol Way Olympia, Wash. 98501	Washington State Depart- ment of Game
Lewis, Gary B.	3225 NE 68th Seattle, Wash. 98115	Pacific Science Center; Innova, Inc.
Lewis, M. Elaine	" "	Housewife
Linigen, P. F.	2534 SE 19th Ave. Portland, Ore. 97222	Pacific NW River Basins Commission
Livingston, Leo Livingston, Margaret	Star Rt. 2, Box 310 Belfair, Wash. 98528	-
Locke, William W.	1100 Public Service Bldg. Portland, Ore. 97204	Crown Zellerbach
Louthain, Jerry L.	4010 Shadow Circle Olympia, Wash. 98501	Washington State Department of Water Resources
Ludwig, Paul H.	Rt. 5, Box 229 Olympia, Wash. 98501	Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture
Luhr, William C.	9512 Luhr Rd. Olympia, Wash. 98501	Retired
Lundblad, Dennis L.	704 Warrior Dr. Olympia, Wash. 98501	Washington State Department of Water Resources

NAME	ADDRESS	OCCUPATION, ORGANIZATION
Lux, James J. Lux, Mary S.	2621 Capitol Way Olympia, Wash. 98501	Physician Self
MacNey, Malcolm W.	Rt. 5, P. O. Box 5837 Gig Harbor, Wash. 98335	Tacoma News Tribune
Mahan, Betty M.	1005 Parkwood Dr. Port Orchard, Wash. 98366	Kitsap County
Mahan, William H.	Admin. Bldg. Port Orchard, Wash. 98366	Environmental Policy Committee, Puget Sound Governmental Council
Makela, Donald R.	4915 Lake Wash. Blvd. S. Seattle, Wash. 98118	Meteorological Services, Inc.
Mathisor, James M.	2523 SE 56th St. Lacey, Wash. 98501	Civil engineer
McBride, Albert	Rt. 12, Box 495 Olympia, Wash. 98501	Potter
McBride, Delbert J.	221 W. 21st Olympia, Wash. 98501	State Capitol Museum
MCClelland, Bertha A.	Rt. 17, Box 202 Olympia, Wash. 98501	Housewife
McEntee, J. Richard	1523 Evergreen Pl. Tacoma, Wash. 98466	Fircrest Town Council; Nalley's Fine Foods
Moon, James N.	Gen. Admin. Bldg. Olympia, Wash. 98501	Washington State Department of Commerce & Economic Development
Morgus, Vern F.	Rt. 3, Box 386A Shelton, Wash. 98584	Washington State Parks Association
Morrell, Dorothy C.	2047 - 144th SE Bellevue, Wash. 98004	Washington Environmental Council
Mosher, Raymond G.	3043 Alki SW Seattle, Wash. 98116	Self
Mylroie, Willa W.	Rt. 3, Box 670 Olympia, Wash. 98501	Thurston County Planning Commission
Noegel, Joseph Jr. Noegel, Louise Y.	147 N. Rogers Olympia, Wash. 98501	Selves



NAME	ADDRESS	OCCUPATION, ORGANIZATION
Patton, Janet W. (Mrs.)	7022 Chris Ave. Olympia, Wash. 98501	Puget Sound League of Women Voters
Perry, Ernest L.	PO Box 1612 Tacoma, Wash. 98401	Port of Tacoma
Peterson, Harvey J.	2122 SW 322 St. Federal Way, Wash. 98002	Architect
Peterson, Donald M. (Mr. & Mrs.)	Olympia, Wash. 98501	Planner
Pewters, Edward C.	210 E. Union Olympia, Wash. 98501	Washington State Canal Commission
Phillips, Barbara E.	Star Rt. 1, Box 522 Belfair, Wash. 98528	Self
Pitell, Peter A.	1615 - 11th Ave. W. Seattle, Wash. 98119	Committee for Holly Environment
Ramsey, Robert W.	10551 Interlaaken Dr. SW Tacoma, Wash. 98498	Associated Conservation Council
Rensel, Jeanne M. Rensel, John E.	417 E. 18th Olympia, Wash. 98501	Self Cedam International
Rhodes, Dennis D.	Rt. 10, Box 490-75 Olympia, Wash. 98501	Management Analyst
Roller, John A.	PO Box 11007 Tacoma, Wash. 98411	Tacoma City Water Division
Rossiter, Frank B. Jr. Rossiter, Frank B. Sr.	1235 W. Mount Dr. Tacoma, Wash. 98466	Town of Firecrest
Sandstrom, Fred E.	PO Box 1561 Tacoma, Wash. 98401	Tacoma Chamber of Commerce
Savage, June E. Savage, Walter D.	4011 Southeren Ave. Tunwater, Wash. 98501	School librarian Self
Sayre, Margery F.	Rt. 9, Box 540 Olympia, Wash. 98501	Information specialist

NAME	ADDRESS	OCCUPATION, ORGANIZATION
Schmid, James W.	2819 E. Main Puyallup, Wash. 98371	Consoer, Townsend & Associates
Schmidt, Theodore F.	PO Box 947 Olympia, Wash. 98501	Olympia Brewing Company
Schneider, Richard E.	Rt. 12, Box 495 Olympia, Wash. 98501	Artist
Serrem, Marjorie Schultheis, R. F. (Mrs.)	Tacoma 877 Beach Dr. N. Port Orchard, Wash. 98366	Self Kitsap County
Sexauer, Rolla C.	3508 Hawthorne Pl Olympia, Wash. 98501	Mountaineers
Slipp, Edward L.	1645 S. 272d Kent, Wash. 99031	Conservation Advisory, Northwest
Slipp, J. W.	8301 W. 18th Tacoma, Wash. 98465	Conservation Advisory, Northwest
Smith, Floyd E. (Captain)	814 Saxton St. Edmonds, Wash. 98020	Puget Sound Pilots
Smith, Ronald W.	Rm. 115 General Admin. Bldg. Olympia, Wash. 98501	Washington State Department of Fisheries
Snedden, John H.	9 - 57th Ave. E. Tacoma, Wash. 98404	Dike District #1
Snipes, Beecher	2154 Edgewood Circle Olympia, Wash. 98501	Self
Spencer, Wallace H.	Rt. 10, Box 522H Olympia, Wash. 98501	Governor Evans
Stafford, Elizabeth O'B	2320 - 42d Ave. E. Seattle, Wash. 98102	Writer
Swenson, Charles L.	Rt. 3, Box 311 B Shelton, Wash. 98584	Engineer
Syvertson, Einar	-	Puget Sound Govern- mental Council
Thomas, Joan K.	5040 - 16th N.E. Seattle, Wash. 98105	Washington Environ- mental Council

NAME	ADDRESS	OCCUPATION, ORGANIZATION
Turpin, Justine A.	Rt. 3, Box 261 Olympia, Wash. 98501	Registered physical therapist
Turpin, Robert G.		Structural engineer
VanSanten, George E.	1 Columbia River Vancouver, Wash. 98660	U.S. Department of the Interior
Watson, Lyle T.	3136 S. Pear Olympia, Wash. 98501	Washington State Association of County Officials
Walker, Mary I.	2432 S. Spencer Seattle, Wash. 98108	Nisqually Delta Association
Walker, Murray G.	2516 S. Fir Olympia, Wash. 98501	Walker & Byrne
Webster, Dan A.	1162 Fordham St. Tacoma, Wash. 98466	Town of Firecrest
Webster, Mark H.	1623 Conger Olympia, Wash. 98501	Student
Wessel, George N.	11715 Nyanza Lane Tacoma, Wash. 98499	The Trans-West Company
Widditsch, Ann (Mrs.)	501 W. Olympic Pl. Seattle, Wash. 98119	Washington Environmental Council
Will, James W.	2707 Garfield Rd.	-
Will, Muriel J.	Tacoma, Wash. 98403	
Williamson, O'Dean L.	3006 Golby Ave. Everett, Wash. 98201	Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior
Wolf, Hal E. (Honorable)	Clark Rd. Yelm, Wash. 98597	State Representative
Woolley, Grant A.	PO Box 3737 Portland, Ore. 97208	Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Wright, Merle G.	5118 1/2 Cavenna Ave. NE Seattle, Wash. 98105	Student
Wurster, William A. Jr.	7314 North St. SW Tacoma, Wash. 98498	-

## **SECTION FOUR**

### **CONTENTS OF UNPUBLISHED APPENDIX**

A copy of the mailing list for the hearing announcements, documents read into the official transcripts, and voluminous maps, reports, brochures, etc., received during the course of the hearings have been placed in the unpublished appendix to this record. The unpublished appendix is available for inspection from the Washington State Department of Ecology, P.O. Box 829, Abbot Rathael Hall, St. Martin's College, Olympia, Washington.



UNPUBLISHED APPENDIX

Mount Vernon Hearing Area

U.A. NO.

Submitted by Harry R. Fulton, Director of Planning, Whatcom County Planning Commission:

- A-1 Comprehensive Plan for Whatcom County, Washington, Land Use and Circulation Elements, by Whatcom County Planning Commission, dated 1970
- A-2 Grant Application by Whatcom County Council of Government
- A-3 Comprehensive Sewer and Water Plan, Whatcom County, for Whatcom County Regional Planning Council, prepared by Carey and Kramer, Consulting Engineers
- A-4 Proposal to Whatcom County Council of Governments, Title, Evaluation of Water Quality and Preparation of Predictive Models of Selected Water Systems in the Nooksack and Sumas River Basins and Certain Contiguous Impoundments, submitted by Bruce Lighthart, Institute of Fisheries, Washington State College, Bellingham

Submitted by Patrick D. Goldsworthy, Professor at University of Washington, representing North Cascades Conservation Council:

- A-5 Maps and Charts of Ross Reservoir, Big Beaver Valley, and Drawdown profile of Big Beaver Valley
- A-6 Statements of North Cascades Conservation Council presented before the Seattle City Council on the policies of Seattle City Light, dated October 3, 1969, October 30, 1969, April 8, 1970, and May 7, 1970
- A-7 Letters from Washington State Game Department; Burnaby Rhodendrom and Spring Flower Show Society; Mr. Greene, Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa, Canada; and Memo from R.O.S.S.
- A-8 Clippings from Canadian newspapers
- A-9 Clippings from United States newspapers
- A-10 Advertisement placed in Seattle Times and Post Intelligencer, January 20, 1970
- A-11 Conservation Publications: Northwest Conifer, September 1969; The Wild Cascades, December 1969 - January 1969; The Wild Cascades - April 1970
- A-12 Map of Valleys needing protection under special land designations
- A-13 Prospectus for a North Cascades National Park - 1963
- A-14 Submitted by Edna Breazeale, maps of Suggested Revision of Proposed Comprehensive Plan Map for the Laurel - Ten Mile Area

UNPUBLISHED APPENDIX (Continued)

Mount Vernon Hearing Area

U.A. NO.

- A-15 Submitted by Neil M. MacLachlan for Theodore V. Coffelt, Chairman, H.O.P.E., Coordinating Council, Eastsound, Washington, Survey Results of On-Island and Off-Island Community Development, April 1970
- A-16 Submitted by unknown person newspaper article from Oregonian, 27 May 1970, "Water Plan Faces Airing," and a statement signed by John W. Gofman, Lawrence Radiation Laboratory, University of California, Livermore, California

Everett Hearing Area

- B-1 TAMS (Tippetts-Abbett-McCarthy-Stratton) Report, submitted by Lloyd Repman, Managing Director, Snohomish County Economic Development Council
- B-2 Calligan Lake, Water District #97, Water Supply Project Report, submitted by Carl Jonson, city of Bellevue
- B-3 Snohomish River Basin Environmental Development Program Summary with inclosures, presented by Walter Wallace, Co-Chairman, Industry and Transportation, Snohomish County Economic Development Council
- Submitted by North Cascades Conservation Council:
- B-4 Maps, Alpine Lakes Wilderness Proposal in Snohomish Basin and Boulder River Whitehorse Wilderness Proposal in Stillaguamish Basin
- B-5 Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area Proposal - 1963
- B-6 The Wild Cascades, dated October-November 1967
- B-7 The Wild Cascades, dated June-July 1969
- B-8 Article entitled, "Our Backyard Wilderness"
- B-9 Comprehensive Water and Sewer Plan for Island County, Washington, prepared by R. W. Beck and Associates, Consulting Engineers, dated June 1968, submitted by Board of County Commissioners, Island County

UNPUBLISHED APPENDIX (Continued)

Olympia Hearing Area

U.A. NO.

- C-1 "A Review of the 'Puget Sound and Adjacent Waters' Study,"  
by Dr. Peter B. Taylor, Jon M. Conrad, Susan M. Finney, and  
Richard S. Fleming, submitted by Councilman William H. Mahan,  
representing the Environmental Policy Committee of the Puget  
Sound Governmental Conference
- Submitted by J. Garth Anderson, City Engineer, Olympia:
- C-2 City of Olympia, McAllister Springs Capacity Study Report,  
August 1967, prepared by Arvid Grant and Associates, Engineers
- C-3 City of Olympia, Water Needs and Sources, July 1968, prepared  
by Arvid Grant and Associates, Engineers

**SECTION FIVE**  
**OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPTS OF HEARINGS**

**HEARING**

**MOUNT VERNON**  
**EVERETT**  
**OLYMPIA**

**PAGE**

**A-1**  
**B-1**  
**C-1**



**PUBLIC HEARING**  
**ON THE**  
**PRELIMINARY FINDINGS OF THE PUGET SOUND**  
**AND ADJACENT WATERS COMPREHENSIVE WATER**  
**AND RELATED LAND RESOURCES STUDY**

**DATE OF HEARING: May 27, 1970**

**PLACE OF HEARING: Mt. Vernon High School**  
**10th and Fulton Street**  
**Mt. Vernon, Washington**

**TIME OF HEARING: 7:00 P.M.**

**BEFORE:**

**ALFRED T. NEALE, Chairman, Puget Sound Task Force**

**Task Force Members:**

**LEWIS F. KEHNE, Department of Agriculture**  
**SYDNEY STEINBORN, Department of Army**  
**EARL L. PHILLIPS, Department of Commerce**  
**FRANCIS L. NELSON, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare**  
**JOE DWYER for L. B. DAY, Department of the Interior**  
**HORACE HARDING, Department of Labor**  
**ROBERT E. EMERSON, Department of Transportation**  
**PAUL CHAVEZ, Federal Power Commission**

<i>SPEAKER</i>	<i>PAGE</i>
Neale, Alfred T.	A-3, A-15, A-18, A-30, A-31, A-32, A-37, A-41, A-43, A-44, A-45
Urabeck, Frank	A-8, A-13
Manderscheid, Bill	A-11
Johnson, Lloyd	A-16
Thomas, Joan	A-16
Nash, Charles H.	A-17
Fulton, Harry	A-17
Hulbert, Robert	A-19
Wahl, Terence	A-21
Hattrup, Richard	A-22
Dynes, George	A-22
Entriiken, Joe	A-22
Nelson, Errol	A-23
Ratfield, Robert	A-23
LeGro, Gwynne	A-24
Strandberg, Herbert V.	A-24
Christensen, Martin	A-25
Lighthart, Bruce (Dr.)	A-26
Finnegan, W. J.	A-26
Schmitt, Rupert	A-26
Goldsworthy, Patrick	A-27
Osgood, Arthur	A-28
Hulman, E. Clair	A-29
Yount, George B.	A-29, A-31
Burgner, Robert	A-31, A-32
DeYonge, John	A-32
Elliott, Gordon	A-33
Kjargaard, Donna	A-33
Ellis, Frederick (Dr.)	A-34
Heath, Wallace	A-34
Lane, Vernon	A-35
Cagery, Sam	A-36
Winkes, Kenneth	A-36
Ellis, Marilyn	A-38
Yeoman, Margaret	A-38
Starbird, Richard	A-39
Louis, Joe	A-41
Breazeale, Edna	A-42
Skrinde, Raymond	A-42
Good, Warren G.	A-43
Dwyer (Mr.)	A-44

**MR. ALFRED T. NEALE, Chairman**

**MR. NEALE:** My name is Al Neale, and I represent the State of Washington in this Study. I am a staff member of the Pollution Control Commission and represent the Department of Water Resources, a State Agency which is delegated to work with the Pacific Northwest River Basin Commission.

Before we begin, I would like to introduce the members of the Task Force. They are: Mr. Lewis F. Kehne, Department of Agriculture; Mr. Sydney Steinborn, Department of Army; Mr. Earl L. Phillips, Department of Commerce; Mr. Francis L. Nelson, Department of Health, Education and Welfare; Mr. Joe Dwyer, representing Mr. L. B. Day, Department of the Interior; Mr. Horace W. Harding, Department of Labor; Mr. Robert E. Emerson, Department of Transportation, his alternate is here in the—Mr. Paul Chavez, Federal Power Commission.

Before we begin the proceedings, I would like to make two announcements, one is that smoking is not permitted in this building, and we will have to respect that regulation. The second matter that I would like to mention is that it has been brought to my attention that a number of people here have not known of the history of this particular Study, so I would like to add a few remarks about the reason for the Study before we go into our regular presentation.

About ten years ago, the Senate of the United States recommended that River Basin Plans be adopted or prepared on a River Basin basis throughout the entire United States. This recommendation was made after a number of hearings were held throughout the nation, when it was determined that the best method of resolving plans and problems involving water resources would be to bring these all together into a comprehensive plan, and the comprehensive plan should have the interests of the people and the plans should be developed in such a way that there would be a logical sequence for water and related land resources development.

In accordance with these directives, the Task Force Study was initiated in the spring of 1964, and now, tonight, I and others will present the results of the study of water and related land resources in the 12-county Puget Sound Area. With me are a few of the many individuals who have worked together as a team over the past years. The organization of the study and the agencies participating are shown in this chart. Can you see the chart? (Pause).

Our planning was begun under the guidance of

the Columbia Basin Inter-Agency Committee and is being completed under the guidance of the Pacific Northwest River Basins Commission. The Puget Sound Task Force consists of 10 members, each representing the State or a Federal agency. Approximately 30 State and Federal agencies having authority over, or responsibilities with, the use of water resources are included in the organizing planning effort.

Now, the purpose of this hearing tonight is to obtain views of interested parties on the proposed comprehensive water and related land resources plan for the Puget Sound Area and its river basins. Testimony is desired from representatives of local government, including cities, counties and districts and, also, from representatives of industries and commerce, transportation, organizations and private citizens and others concerned with water and related land resource planning. Our proposed plan will be presented at three different hearings with emphasis on the river basins adjacent to the hearing locations. Comments are solicited on the acceptability of the plan and suggestions are desired on methods of implementation, including periodic review and updating of the plan. Your comments will be used to adjust the plan prior to publication. Next, I will describe public involvement in the planning process, and on this chart, the red arrow indicates where we are tonight.

These charts reflect the main study elements from initial public hearings, through planning, and culminating in a submittal of a report to the President of the United States.

The desires of local interests were obtained at public hearings held in Anacortes, Everett and Olympia, Washington, in October of 1964. The study has been discussed with county commissioners, councils of government such as the Puget Sound Governmental Conference (covering Snohomish, King, Pierce, and Kitsap Counties) and planners and other groups and organizations interested in or having responsibilities in water and related land resources. During the initial stages of the study, meetings were held with resource advisory and planning committees to describe the study and to receive comments. Presentations were made before meetings of the American Society of Civil Engineers and the Society of American Foresters and the Society of Professional Engineers. Panel discussions were presented on TV. Detailed presentations were made before the planners and boards of County Commissioners for each of the 12 counties in the study area. These were made in

two separate series of conferences during the plan formulation phase of the study. More than 50 meetings were held with state, county, municipal officials and organizations, as well as private groups and individuals having interests in or responsibilities for water and related land resources.

Agencies and organizations coordinated with during the plan formulation are shown on these charts. The views and the data thus obtained were thoroughly considered in developing the preliminary plan which we are presenting tonight and at Everett and Olympia on June 2nd and 5th, respectively.

Now, in order to obtain additional public viewpoints, we are proposing to hold two additional public hearings, and prior to the final two public hearings, we are going to organize workshops in each of the 12 counties of the planning area.

The details of these workshops and the scheduling of when these particular meetings will be held will be announced at a later date and, as I said, again, after the 12 county workshops are completed and, again, the purpose of these will be to bring in local people and to get local viewpoints and comments in understanding on our plan; then we will hold two final public hearings. One of these will be in Seattle and the other is tentatively scheduled for the Port Angeles area.

Now, the basic elements of the comprehensive study are contained in a series of 14 technical appendices and include over 5,000 pages of pertinent planning information. The thrust of these supporting documents covers all aspects of our environment, the political, the economic and the natural.

Separate appendices were prepared by inter-agency committees on each water and related land resource of the area as shown on this chart.

These working committees first made a complete inventory of the particular resource or water related land use and established the present situation. Then, using economic, hydrological, and other data developed by the environmental committees, present needs were established and future needs were projected. The final step was to develop the means to satisfy the needs. In doing this, the separate committees looked at their particular subject from a single-purpose viewpoint. This was done to bring out all the alternatives and to surface any conflicts in use.

Single-purpose solutions were then used to develop a comprehensive plan. The Formulation Appendix presents the planning process where all of the pieces were pulled together and comprehensive plans and alternatives were evaluated and developed.

The comprehensive plan was developed employing multipurpose planning objectives as set forth in Senate Document 97, and, also, in accordance with policy of the State of Washington. These are summarized by the three words on this chart—Preservation, Well-being of the people and Development.

An extensive review was conducted of the preliminary drafts of each appendix with review comments resulting in revisions and corrections as part of the final editing. Some of you may have seen our blue-covered appendices drafts as they have received considerable circulation. The agencies and organizations shown in these charts took part in the informal review process.

A Summary Report will be the end-product of the study. This Summary Report will present the recommended plan, discuss alternatives and define implementation of procedures. We have a plan which is flexible and which can be modified and adjusted over time to serve as a guide for detailed planning and development.

My remarks today will serve as an introduction to the planning opportunities and needs of the Puget Sound Area.

Following me will be Mr. Bill Manderschied and Mr. Frank Urabeck, members of the plan formulation team, who will discuss the plans for the Skagit-Samish, the Nooksack-Sumas Basins and the San Juan Islands. Mr. Ray Skrinde and Mr. Dennis Lundblad, other members of the team are also here tonight.

After these discussions, we will be very pleased to receive your testimony and statements about the study and of your interests and suggestions with respect to developing more detailed public review and with respect to followup matters in this planning process.

Now, the **Area Plan for Puget Sound**—The plan concerns 2,500 square miles of marine waters and estuaries, 14,000 miles of mountains and lowland areas, and 20 river systems discharging an average of 36,000,000 acre feet of water each year. The area has emerged from a pioneer way of life in slightly over 100 years, and still retains much of its natural environment.

Social and economic trends and forecasts indicate a growth of a major metropolitan complex in the Central Puget Sound Area. The planning problem is to give direction to this growth so that economic viability is maintained and our natural environment is protected. First, we looked at the area on the basis of regional economic study of the future using the



projections shown on this chart—indicating gross national product and regional national product.

Then, we also examined the area on the premise of a much lower level of growth based on the relationship of the area to the nation. For example, instead of the projected population of 6,800,000, we also used a projected population of 4,448,000 for the purpose of evaluating the needs and the impacts of our plan.

**Preservation of Water Related Land**—As indicated earlier, preservation of our resources was a basic thrust of our planning. The plan provides for management of flood plains, for open space, green space and optimum use for agriculture through control of developments. The chart shows the river valleys and related lands designated to be accorded these management and controls.

Next, the plan provides for watershed management measures to increase the efficiency of current land use and to rectify some of the abuses that have occurred in the past through improper management or neglect.

Land use patterns used in plan formulation show that 260,000 acres being converted to intensive land use within the next 50 years. The plan provides guidelines and criteria so that changing land use may occur in the preferred areas with minimal environmental impact and cropland, forest and rangeland requirements will be met.

Minimum stream flows would be retained so that both fish use and water quality control is maintained. The plan provides measures for the control and elimination of water pollution which hampers and limits the ecology of our waters.

**Free Flowing Rivers**—The preservation of free flowing rivers throughout the entire Puget Sound Area is the basic element of the plan. These streams are shown in this chart (pause).

**Estuaries and Coastal Zones**—Retention of shorelands in public ownership together with the acquisition and development is part of the plan. Preservation of estuaries and marine waters is a key element.

Erosion of beaches and the development of necessary stabilization programs is recognized and posed as a major study.

Finally, a program is included for future sea-coast use to include: an appraisal, a determination of opportunities, and analysis, and development of management guidelines and identification of significant elements of our marine resources.

I will discuss briefly each one of the principal

elements of our plan, giving you first the needs as were determined as a result of extensive studies by 12 technical committees and show these needs are being met, and first, we consider Municipal and Industrial Water Supply.

There are adequate sources of water in the area to meet all of the municipal and industrial water supply needs to the year 2020, provided water resources developments are planned and administered as an integral part of a comprehensive plan.

The plan makes provision for inter-basin transfer of water to meet the needs in three basins, all within the Puget Sound Watershed. Development of water supplies by major purveyors is recommended in order to obtain economies of scale and to minimize impacts on the water resource which would occur under a system of hundreds of small purveyors.

**Irrigation**—There are now about 91,700 acres of land under irrigation. Lands under irrigation are projected to double by the year 2000, and to increase to 223,000 acres by year 2020.

This exhibit shows the present and projected water requirements to meet irrigation needs. The Comprehensive Plan makes provision for meeting irrigation needs primarily through private means in most locations where the ground and surface water supplies are close at hand. In the Nooksack, Skagit and Dungeness River Basins project-type development is considered as the best means of providing irrigation water. Surface and ground water sources are adequate to meet irrigation water supply needs, and the view graph indicates the accomplishments of the plan.

**Water Quality**—The Comprehensive Plan includes provisions for the satisfaction of water quality needs of the Puget Sound Area through water quality surveillance, collection and treatment facilities, and provision of defined dilution area and minimum dilution flows in our streams.

Removal of settleable and objectionable dissolved solids from processing wastes, adequate marine outfalls and diffusers are important elements of the solution of the water quality problems. The early action program calls for comprehensive sewage and drainage basin planning and for water quality surveillance stations in all of the major river basins of the Puget Sound Area. Compliance with established water quality standards is scheduled by 1975. This is during the first half of the early action phase of our plan. Again, the overlay indicates the accomplishments.

**PR-M,—Improvement to 29 river and harbor channels and retention of 41,000 acres of land designated as**

**Navigation**—Improvement to 29 river and harbor channels and retention of 41,000 acres of land designated as being suitable for terminal and water transport-oriented industrial use will enable continued growth of waterborne commerce. Channels up to 106 feet in depth are planned for the area to accommodate super bulk carriers and up to 46 feet in depth for freighters.

The proposed development of 94 small-boat harbor projects with over 100,000 wet moorages meets the projected salt water recreational boating needs of the area through the year 2020. The plan provides for 27 small-boat harbors by 1980 and an additional 67 small boat harbors by the year 2020. Fourteen of the 29 river and harbor channel improvement projects planned would be accomplished by 1980 in the early action program and the overlay again indicates the progress.

**Power**—The Puget Sound Area is presently served on a coordinated basis through a number of interconnected public and private generating and transmission systems. Much of the present power needs are imported from east of the Cascades.

The future power needs would be met through continued importation and expanded hydro-power generation outside of the area, new fossil-fueled power plants, pumped storage and thermal nuclear generating plants.

To meet the year 2020 demands, more than 50,000 mw of base power generation capacity is needed for the Puget Sound Area. We have noted areas where nuclear siting opportunities exist, but we have not attempted to specify specific site locations.

The actual site locations depend upon many factors, including detailed analysis and the characteristics of the offshore waters. These specific studies will have to be completed before any generating plants are located.

**Flood Control**—Average annual damages from flooding are expected to increase nearly 5 times over existing levels by the year 2020. These damages occur from overbank flooding from the main stream rivers and tributaries causing damage to urban and rural communities and agricultural lands in the flood plain.

In the Comprehensive Plan, flood damages would be reduced through a combination of levees, channel improvements and storage management of the flood plain consistent with the degree of protection provided.

The early action portion of the plan calls for 11 levee projects for 68 miles of channel, 9 channel improvement projects for 123 miles of river, storage

in three new multiple-purpose projects and provision for flood control storage in two existing reservoirs, and a program of flood plain management.

**Watershed Management** Flood prevention needs of 747,000 acres are shown in red. Watershed protection and rehabilitation needs of more than 8 million acres are shown in green. Shown in blue are the water management improvement needs for agricultural lands that vary from 217,000 acres in 1980 to 482,000 acres by the year 2020.

Shown in yellow are the drainage improvement needs for urban areas. Other needs are for the control of 186 miles of beach erosion and 350 miles of riverbank erosion.

Forest and cropland could be lost to urban expansion if present trends continue and there is a need for higher use of remaining productive lands.

The Comprehensive Plan has provisions for continuation and expansion of present watershed programs as well as for the implementation of new programs. On small streams, control structures and bank protection projects are provided to meet the needs for prevention of erosion problems. The plan provides for a 5-year study of marine shorelines to define erosion problems and determine the means by which these problems can be corrected. The early action portion of the plan includes 25 small watershed projects and complementary land and water management programs; and also includes erosion control measures for nearly 90,000 acres through cover crops and pastures; nearly 30 miles of stream-bank protection; and about 700 miles of drainage ditches and about 2,200 miles of drain tiles.

**Recreation**—The plan includes preservation of areas of natural beauty, green belt and open space areas; development of parks near and within urban areas; retention of public lands for use as park areas; and makes provisions for land acquisition, particularly along the marine shoreline where the need is great. It also refers to the capability of State lands and the need for additional recreational developments on those lands.

The early action program of the plan proposes the acquiring and development of 629 recreation areas within the major portion in and near the urban centers, and recommends a State system of scenic and recreation rivers. The recreation features of the Comprehensive Plan would be coordinated with the State Outdoor Recreation and Open Space Plan.

**Fish and Wildlife**—The plan includes projects and programs which would result in increased production of anadromous fish, trout and shellfish and

the preservation and enhancement of waterfowl and wildlife. The need to maintain minimum flows in streams for fish is recognized in the plan.

The early action program for 1980 includes 123 miles of stream channel clearance, 2 miles of salmon spawning channels, 14 game fish hatcheries, 55 steelhead and cutthroat rearing ponds, acquisition of access to 510 miles of stream, acquisition of 23,000 acres of land for upland birds and waterfowl habitat, and improvement of 10,000 acres of big game habitat. Planned measures would result in the satisfaction of the sport hunting and fishing needs within the area shown on the chart. Residual needs, with reference to hunting needs, would have to be met outside the area.

Now, in summary, in developing the Comprehensive Plan for the Puget Sound Area, we encountered three major areas of controversy. In the Skagit-Samish Basins, a wild river study is underway pursuant to Congressional authorization. Here we have presented two alternates; one alternative assumes the portion Skagit River and tributaries under study would be included in the National system and classified as a recreational river, thus precluding storage development.

The other alternative assumes the Skagit River would not be in the National system but that some of its tributaries would be considered for a State system of scenic and recreation rivers and a multipurpose storage project could be constructed.

Another area of concern is in the Cedar-Lake Washington Basin. Looking at the water supply in the metropolitan area and at Lake Washington, we find the decision on the use of Cedar River is a significant problem. The city of Seattle plans construction of additional pipelines for further withdrawal of Cedar River water for municipal and industrial use. There is also a need to retain certain minimum flows in the Cedar River for fish and aesthetic purposes and to augment Lake Washington storage to satisfy water requirements for the operation of the Chittenden Locks.

There is also a need for flood control in the Cedar River Valley. The plan includes provisions to maintain an adequate flow in the river for all purposes through storage and water control.

Finally, the delta of the Nisqually River involved another potential conflict. Our study findings indicate that a need exists for development in this area for both a natural waterfowl and recreation area and after 1980 for a navigational port facility. The plan contains provisions for further detailed study of

this area in order to resolve multipurpose discipline uses of the area approach.

Now, what the plan is—The Plan provides for an early action phase to the year 1980, followed by two 20-year increments for the periods 1980-2000, and 2000-2020.

The investment costs by main features are shown on this chart. A substantial part of the early action costs are being funded through on-going programs and these . . . industrial water supply, sanitation programs, recreation programs, and actually, all of the on-going programs on the agencies developing our water and related land resources in the study area.

The balance will require additional local, State and Federal funding. We have broken down these costs by public and private sectors in our report. Provision is made for continuing review and updating and for capability for response to a major emergency, such as floods, forest fires, oil spills, and economic fluctuations. Provision is made for coordination and application of research, development of additional measurement, prediction and evaluation capabilities, and for the formation of a state coordinating entity with Federal, State, local and private participation.

The Comprehensive Plan is a mixture of Federal, State, local and private action programs and is intended as a guide for future water and related land development in the Puget Sound Area with further refined and more detailed studies required for specific programs and projects that have been identified as elements of the Plan. The criteria prevailing at the time of individual project studies will determine project feasibility. This includes the interest rate used in economic analysis.

And, again, I mention that before the Plan is finally published as a Report, there will be a series of 12 workshops and 2 public hearings following the first 3 that are scheduled so that we will have the widespread and detailed review and comments by the public.

Now, we are all aware that a plan is only of value if it is put into effect. How will this be done? And, again, after we have our local responses generated in such a manner as to be representative of the people of the area, the Task Force will recommend the adoption of the Plan as a guideline, or, as it may be modified during the—after the modification during our review process, the Plan recommended will then be reviewed by the Pacific Northwest River Basins Commission and by participating agencies of State and Federal Government. It will also be reviewed by



the National Water Resources Council. Then, upon adoption by the Commission and the Council, and the State of Washington, the plan will be used to guide and support subsequent studies whereby individual elements may be authorized and constructed with the knowledge that they fit into the overall Comprehensive Plan.

Now, the formal presentation tonight will include 3 basins, the format followed will be essentially the same in all basins. The plan formulation process used throughout our study has been described in the context of planning objectives that range from national economic development to preservation of our natural resources.

After we finish the presentations by the individuals who will follow me, we will have testimony and statements by you people. We hope that you have written statements and that your oral statements would be brief summaries of the written material that you have. We would appreciate most constructive comments on how to get greater public involvement in the Plan and your comments on details which may be of specific interest to you in this area or related areas.

Now, Mr. Urabeck will now present the Skagit Basin plans, which is an example of where the formulation team deemed it necessary to present two alternative plans. Mr. Urabeck.

Frank Urabeck was called as a witness:

**MR. URABECK:** First, I would like to make an announcement. There is a Pontiac, License No. AZK793—the lights are on. License No. AZK793.

My name is Frank Urabeck. I am a member of the Plan Formulation Team. I will discuss that portion of the Comprehensive Plan that deals with the Skagit-Samish Basins and define some of the major elements proposed of early action, that is, prior to 1980, then mention some of the long range features that are proposed for implementation between 1980 and the year 2020.

In selecting the various elements of the Skagit-Samish Basins, portions of the Comprehensive Plan economic and environmental quality objectives were both viewed in an attempt to provide a plan which satisfied a broad range of objectives. A major consideration in planning for the Skagit-Samish Basins was the possible future inclusion of portions of the Skagit River and its tributaries in the national wild and scenic river system in accordance with the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

Under the Act, the classifications wild "scenic"

or "recreation" would impose different restrictions upon future improvements along the stream. Because of the possibility of parts of the Skagit system being classified under the National system, two alternatives were developed for the basins, and have been designated as Alternative "A" and Alternative "B".

Alternative "A" allows full use of storage opportunities to obtain maximum flood control. The assumption is made under this alternative that no part of the Skagit River or its tributaries would be included in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. However, portions of the Skagit River system would be included for study under a state recreational river system.

And Alternative "B" is based on the assumption that the entire 165 mile river complex cited in the act would be designated in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System and classified as a "recreational river". This yellow overlay (indicating) indicates that portion of the Skagit under consideration as part of the National System. Under Alternative "B", this would be considered as a recreational element of the plan. Non-storage developments such as levees and channel improvements would be compatible with this classification.

The elements of the alternative plans are essentially the same for all features except for flood control, hydroelectric power and recreation. The recreation only differs as to the inclusion of the designated portions of the Skagit River and tributaries in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

The elements proposed for implementation prior to 1980 were subject to preliminary economic analysis and found to be economically justified, another criteria that we were recognizing here at the time of conducting our studies.

For the long range period the least cost alternative means of satisfying a given need was selected. The environmental quality objective was considered to be satisfied in that all elements were planned with due consideration given to their impacts on the natural and opportunities were viewed for enhancement.

Much of the basins would be retained in a natural state under both alternatives. The flood plain management is an important feature of the plan which would help to insure that green belts and open spaces are retained. The use of flood plain management was relied upon to provide for reduction of future flood damages that would occur as a result of growth in the flood plains of the Skagit and Samish Rivers in areas not adequately protected by structural



measures, such as levees or upstream storage. Where development has not occurred, the use of flood plain management provides an excellent tool for preventing or reducing the growth of future flood damages. However, where developments do exist, then structural measures are necessary to protect the investments and the lives of persons living in these developments.

The major elements suggested for implementation before 1980 are as shown on this overlay which identifies the early action project elements in red. These are also shown on the Bulletin that you received prior to the hearing or out in the hall. The plan shown on this slide is representative of projects that would be part of the early action phase of both alternative plans, although some variation in scope of projects occurs between the two plans. This will be explained a bit later. Not all projects that are planned are shown on this map, only those that have been given specific locations, and as you will notice, there is a significant planned development and expansion of recreation facilities, as indicated by the solid triangles (pause).

As I said before, what you are looking at here is identical to the Bulletins that you received in the hallway or prior to this Hearing.

The other elements of the plan include the satisfaction of municipal and industrial water supply needs of the city of Anacortes through further pumping and treatment of water from the Skagit River and for the Skagit County Public Utility District further withdrawal of water from the Cultus Mountain watershed.

Other small and rural communities and industry would be served by continued use of ground water supplies. You will note the arrow indicating the water being transferred out of the basin to Island County.

Future irrigation developments, although not as specific projects, would be significant throughout the basins where they would be undertaken primarily by individual farmers pumping out of the rivers or from wells.

Compliance with the State of Washington water quality standards would be obtained through installation of adequate collection and treatment facilities by a number of communities and cities and by food processors. The plan calls for removal of settleable solids from mill effluent prior to discharge with installation of adequate outfalls and diffusers to achieve maximum dilution and dispersion into Puget Sound. The stars on the map indicate locations where

treatment plants or other water quality improvement projects are planned.

Navigation needs would be met through the deepening of Guemes channel and by providing a deep draft channel in Fidalgo Bay. Navigation improvements are indicated by the half-moon symbol. We have recommended that lands found in the study to be suitable for terminal or water transport or industrial development be retained for this purpose to insure future availability. Pleasure boating development, as a facet of navigation, is planned through two small boat harbor projects, one at La Conner and the other would be enlargement of existing small boat harbor at Anacortes to provide a total of about 150 wet moorage slips.

Power needs for the basins would be satisfied by the northwest regional system which includes imports of power from east of the mountains as well as from those facilities developed in the Puget Sound area. The Comprehensive Plan, although not identifying specific power developments within the basin during the early action period, does recognize the potential of a number of hydroelectric and nuclear power plant sites currently under study. Further commitment—further consideration is recommended of raising Ross Dam and installing additional power facilities at Gorge and Diablo Dams. Also recommended for further consideration is a reregulation project on the Skagit River at Copper Creek and a nuclear power development at sites along the salt-water shoreline. Base Load nuclear-electric generating plants are being considered at Samish and Kiket Islands. We recommend that construction of any plant be preceded by careful study with regard to the effects on the natural environment.

Prior to 1980, the plan envisions use of 100,000 acre-feet of flood control storage by changing the operation of the Upper Baker Project. The lost power producing capability would be compensated. Other flood control elements include the Avon Bypass in conjunction with downstream levee and channel improvements. The Bypass would be sized for a flow of 60,000 cfs under Alternative "A" and, which includes future up-stream storage, and 100,000 cfs under Alternative "B", which does not.

Flood plain management by land use zoning of lands would control development in the flood plain consistent with the levels of flood protection. Flood proofing and warning systems also are elements reducing flood damage.

Small watershed flood prevention and drainage projects at Gages Slough, South Mount Vernon,

Samish River and at Skagit Flats watersheds are planned for implementation prior to 1980 to achieve flood water damage reduction, protection and rehabilitation of lands, and water management. These projects would include stabilized channels and outlet control structures. Programs of technical assistance, water management, land treatment and drainage would complement structural measures.

Land acquisition for access and facilities together with fish and wildlife enhancement projects are important elements of the plan which would provide improved opportunities for enjoyment of the natural environment.

Additional fish hatcheries are planned for both resident and migratory fish, together with rearing ponds, spawning channels and fish passage improvements to provide migratory fish access above Cascade Falls and on the north fork of the Cascade River.

The long range features of the plan are shown on this green overlay. Your Bulletins do not have the long range features, and we will discuss these briefly right now.

In the long range period, the two alternatives that were discussed differ as follows: Alternative "A" does include a storage project on the Sauk River to achieve maximum flood control of the Skagit Basin and would include hydro-electric power production as an additional project feature. Alternative "B" would not have this project as the entire system of the Skagit, shown in yellow, would be part of the National System of Wild and Scenic Rivers.

Let me briefly indicate some of the more prominent features of the Comprehensive Plan included for long range development. The flood control project on the Sauk River would be a major element and this would provide 134,000 acre-feet of flood control storage as well as hydro-electric power.

The Sauk River project would enable a higher degree of flood protection for the rural lands above Sedro Woolley and would complete the family of structural measures required to provide a 100-year protection for lands below Sedro Woolley. Without the project, the degree of flood protection above Sedro Woolley would be held to about the current 5-year frequency of occurrence. With the project, 15 to 25 year protection for agricultural areas upstream of Sedro Woolley would be provided. The long range municipal and industrial water supply needs would be continued to be met from the existing sources by expanded facilities. The water resource is considered to be adequate to meet the foreseeable needs for both

municipal and industrial water supply as well as irrigation.

A number of small boat harbors are planned as well as deep draft channel improvements in Padilla Bay and further deepening of Fidalgo Bay and the Guemes Channel to accommodate the vessels forecast to be serving the Puget Sound Area after 1980.

Eight additional multiple purpose small watershed projects would be undertaken in the long range period. These would be complemented by a program of technical assistance, land treatment and water management. Recreational development is again significant in the long range period. This would involve the expansion or development of 190 sites—this is represented on the green overlay by symbols indicated before the solid triangle. Many of these symbols indicate a cluster of sites representing 2 or 3 recreational areas.

The difference in the two alternatives that we have discussed here may be viewed as a focus in basin vs. regional or national planning. Alternative "A" is primarily responsive to basin and local needs although National benefits would result from planned programs and projects. The flood damage reduction is a major need of the Skagit-Samish Basins with planning under Alternative "A" providing for a maximum flood control that can be economically justified.

Alternative "B" is directly responsive to a National need for preservation of certain rivers having an outstanding environmental quality attribute. As Congress has set a 5-year moratorium on construction of impoundments on that portion of the Skagit River and tributaries under study, a National or Federal interest is evident. Inclusion of the Skagit River and the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System would primarily satisfy a regional or a National need. Consequently, a decision which is made regarding implementation of either Alternatives "A" or "B" or variations thereof must recognize the impacts on the local economy.

If the National needs are viewed as paramount to local needs for optimum flood damage reduction, then the questions of compensation for foregone opportunities and adjustment for local cost sharing of improvements would need to be considered.

The enlarged Avon Bypass, required under Alternative "B" to accomplish the same degree of flood protection below Sedro Woolley would be possible under Alternative "A" and would greatly increase the local share of flood control costs. Consideration should, therefore, be given to having

these increased costs paid by other than the local interests.

We feel that either plan, however, would satisfy the needs for economic development as well as the growing requirement for improved quality of our natural environment. Resources are adequate and plentiful to satisfy both the objectives if proper management is undertaken. This management will largely be a responsibility of the local people in the counties, cities, and rural communities with the State and Federal agencies providing guidance and assistance.

Mr. Manderscheid will present that portion of the Puget Sound Area Comprehensive Study dealing with the San Juan Islands. Mr. Manderscheid.

Bill Manderscheid was called as witness:

**MR. MANDERSCHIED:** Mr. Chairman, Task Force Members, good evening ladies and gentlemen. My name is Bill Manderscheid and I am Co-chairman of the Planning Commission Team on the Puget Sound Task Force.

*Everyone of us here in Puget Sound has either a first hand knowledge or is aware of the natural beauty and setting of the San Juan Islands. In the Puget Sound, all of the Basins have different characteristics than its neighboring basins. However, out of all the basins, only the San Juan Islands can be aptly characterized as "unique".*

Their recreational value has long been recognized. In San Juan County's Comprehensive Plan developed in 1967, the preservation of the attractive features of the Islands and the recreational potential was recognized and set forth as a guiding objective in the development of that Plan. Our own studies have confirmed this type of development for the San Juan Islands.

Major "employment type" of industry has left the islands during the past 25 years, forcing emigration of the younger generation seeking year-around employment. The impracticality of daily travel by ferry to a job on the mainland has meant also that ~~most~~ newcomers to the Islands would be past working age or would be visitors. Thus, the emigrant pattern of the Islands is one of an increasingly larger retirement age population and an economy geared to the recreational visitor.

In 1968, approximately 2,900 people resided in the San Juans. By year 2020, the year-around population is projected to increase to just short of

5,000. Summer population residing in the Islands is projected to increase from its present 23,000 to 106,000 people.

The land settlement is expected to be principally on the larger Islands of San Juan, Orcas, Lopez and Shaw. Intensive development on all of the Islands is expected to be along the shorelines.

For the Islands, the residential, municipal and industrial water supply requirements are projected to double in the next 50 years.

Irrigation is presently used on small tracts of land. It is not practiced commercially and it is not expected to expand in the future.

Water quality problems are found in the marine water adjacent to populated areas, small boat harbors and in some rural developments where soil conditions are not well suited to septic tank disposal. The water quality needs are primarily of waste collection and treatment.

Navigation is limited to ferries, fishing boats and pleasure boats. Friday Harbor has the only major organized port district. No significant industrial expansion is projected for the Islands and expansion of harbor and terminal facilities would be limited to *improvement* of ferry terminals and small boat landings.

Small boat facilities are presently available at eight State Parks and 20 resorts, marinas, and there is need for an additional 7,260 moorages by the year 2020.

Electric power is furnished by cable from the Northwest Power grid with auxiliary diesel generating plants on Orcas Island at East Sound and at Friday Harbor on San Juan Island. Future needs of the Islands are expected to be satisfied by the expansion of the present cable system.

Watershed management is primarily concerned with treatment measures for overbank flood prevention, watershed protection and rehabilitation, drainage improvement and erosion control. There is a need for the implementation of integrated programs and projects of watershed management on all lands, including forest, cropland and urban areas.

There are no flood problems in the Islands due to the absence of any major streams. Flooding or problems on the flooding or ponding of water on land due to excessive rainfall is covered in the watershed management programs.

The recreation and tourist industry is projected to become the most important economic activity in the Islands. By the year 2020, there is expected to be a six-fold increase in recreational demand.



The San Juan Islands may be classified as a very limited production area of anadromous fish due to small size and limited number of spawning streams. However, salt water fishing is extremely popular throughout the adjacent marine waters.

The days expended in sport fishing and hunting are expected to quadruple during the next 50 years.

In selecting the various elements of the Comprehensive Plan, those proposed for implementation prior to 1980 were subject to preliminary economic analysis and are economically justified.

The major elements suggested for implementation before 1980 are as shown on this overlay which identifies the early action elements in red. Only those elements which have specific locations are shown.

As you will notice, there is a significant planned development and expansion of recreation facilities. These and other items are shown in your information brochure and I'll not dwell on the earlier action on them, but rather, discuss both the early action and long range together.

The water supply is not expected to become critical until after 1980. The early action plan provides for a detailed analysis of the ground water capability of all the islands to determine if this resource is adequate to meet future needs. If in the ground water study; this resource is found to be insufficient as the total source of water supply, diversion of water from Mountain Lake on Orcas Island could be undertaken after 1980 with piping to Shaw, Lopez and San Juan Islands by a submarine pipeline. Ground water, to the extent possible, would be used as a supplemental water supply source.

Water would be delivered to the individual homes through locally constructed island-wide distribution systems diverting from regulating reservoirs provided on each of the Islands.

The water quality needs would be satisfied with the provision of primary treatment facilities at municipalities and local community systems and the provision of an adequate sewer outfall at Friday Harbor.

The soil mantle on the Islands is not deep, resulting in poor septic tank discharge. With the expanding population and community developments, sanitary sewers should be provided. At individual homes, treatment of wastes should be provided prior to discharge into offshore waters.

A water quality surveillance program with stations established at Lawrence Point, Waldron

Island and Friday Harbor to effectively monitor the offshore waters should be provided.

To meet the salt water small-boating needs, numerous small boat harbors and wet moorages would be provided throughout the entire Island complex.

Due to high construction costs, it is expected that most of the small boat harbor projects would be built by public agencies with Federal assistance. Public funds would provide nearly 6,300 new wet moorages by 2020 and private funds about 950 for a total of over 7200 moorages during the next 50 years. There exists a need for harbors of refuge from storms in the Straits for which the new small boat harbors would provide.

With the progressive settlement and development of the Islands, there will develop a need for a watershed management program to reduce erosion, rehabilitate and protect watershed areas, and provide water management practices, including urban and rural drainage programs and structural facilities.

About 15 miles of beach area in the Islands suffer from erosion and would receive specific treatment measures.

As previously stated, the future economy of the Islands would be oriented towards recreation. In the Comprehensive Plan, over 70 percent of the capital investment costs are for recreation in the San Juan Islands. The 50-year plan includes developing an additional 1,400 acres of campgrounds and 500 acres of picnic areas with a similar amount of acreage for buffer around the periphery of the recreation areas. There is a real need for boater-campgrounds and many of these would be provided on some of the 70-odd recreation areas indicated on the viewgraph.

A network of scenic roads would be designated and established by the State or County. Scenic access easements would be established along sections of the fresh and saltwater shorelines.

The recreation development would be coordinated with the State of Washington Recreation Plan during all stages of development.

Due to lack of streams, there is a limited opportunity for additional production of anadromous fish. Acquiring additional public beach access at both marine and freshwater areas to permit additional angler success and an expanded program of stocking fish in freshwater lakes would be necessary to retain favorable catch ratios.

As stated previously by Mr. Urabeck, we can only touch upon the highlights of the Comprehensive



Plan related to the San Juan Islands. The potential developments presented here are for your use and are submitted as a guide in the development of the water resources plan for the Islands.

A formulation appendix will be available for your use in the near future, and, hopefully, it will answer many of your questions.

And now, I would like to re-introduce Mr. Frank Urabeck who will present that portion of the Comprehensive Plan pertaining to the Nooksack-Sumas Basins.

Frank Urabeck was called as a witness:

**MR. URABECK:** For the benefit of the record, I will again state my name. My name is Frank Urabeck and I will discuss the Nooksack-Sumas Basins.

The before 1980 elements of that portion of the Comprehensive Plan dealing with the Nooksack-Sumas Basins were subject to preliminary economic analysis, (pause) and found to be economically justified. For the long range period, the least cost alternative means of satisfying a given need was selected consistent with the environmental quality objective.

Much of these Basins, like the Skagit-Samish, are recommended for retention in their natural state with portions of the North, Middle, and South Fork of the Nooksack River suggested for further study as possible elements in the State Recreational river system. Flood plain management, also, is an important feature of the Plan which would help insure the greenbelts and open spaces are retained.

Major elements suggested for implementation before 1980 are shown on this overlay which identifies the early action project elements in red.

The municipal and industrial water supply elements of the Comprehensive Plan are shown as arrows on this figure. Our studies indicated that the City of Bellingham can be expected to remain the largest supplier of water in the Basins. In our planning we envisioned that in order to meet the projected 1980 level of needs the city of Bellingham would derive additional water from the South Fork of the Nooksack River as part of the multi-purpose Edfro storage project. Several alternatives were looked at in the planning process to withdrawing water from the South Fork. These included further appropriation of water from the Middle Fork of the Nooksack, pumping from the main stem, processing through a treatment plant, drawing additionally upon storage of

Lake Whatcom and also viewing possible storage development of the North Fork of the Nooksack. The South Fork was selected for environmental as well as economic reasons. The South Fork also is considered to have the best quality of water of any of the three Forks, and with storage, would be able to satisfy the projected growth in Bellingham's water demand through the year 2020.

The other communities within the Basins would continue to derive their water from small streams or ground water, with self-supplied water being derived from surface sources for those industries which now supply their own needs.

Future irrigation development, although not shown as specific projects, would be undertaken by the individual farmers with water withdrawn from the rivers or from wells to irrigate over 58,400 acres of land expected to be under irrigation by the year 1980.

Water quality needs are planned for satisfaction through construction of secondary treatment facilities at a number of urban developments, as shown by the stars adjoining many of the communities and towns on the map. Much of the water quality improvements contained in the plan are now in the process of being implemented. This is true of a number of other elements that we have discussed tonight. The water quality in this includes the efforts by the pulp and paper industry which are in the process of removing settleable solids from mill effluents and installing adequate facilities to achieve maximum dilution and dispersion of waste products.

A water quality surveillance program and development of a comprehensive sewerage plan also are part of the plan.

Navigation development would consist of deepening Whatcom Waterway as increased depth is required to accommodate bulk carriers and freighters. Our studies have designated lands that have a favorable potential for development as terminal or water-transport oriented industrial sites. These lands are recommended for retention to insure future availability for this purpose as navigation is an important aspect of the Basins' economy. Pleasure boating needs would be met through construction of two small boat harbors, one at Bellingham and another at Blaine, which could provide nearly 1800 moorage spaces for recreational boating needs.

Power needs for the Basin would be satisfied from the Northwest regional system during the early action period. However, base load nuclear-electric generating plants are being considered for con-

struction within the Basins with Cherry Point an example. Again, as in the case of the Skagit-Samish Basin, we recommend that construction of any plant be preceded by careful study with regard to the effects of the natural environment.

A multiple-purpose storage project is included in the plan for construction prior to 1980 on the South Fork of the Nooksack River at the Edfro site. This project would provide a wide range of beneficial water uses and control, including, as I discussed previously, municipal and industrial water supply. Flood control, possible low flow augmentation for the enhancement of down-stream fisheries, and water oriented recreation are other features of this project. The Edfro Project would provide 100-year protection to 15,000 acres of land and a lesser degree of protection to an additional 34,000 acres of land in the flood plain. A levee would be undertaken near Ferndale, along 6 miles of the right bank to protect agricultural lands. Structural measures would contribute significantly to the flood damage reduction in the Basins and together with flood plain management would make up the early action program for flood control. Flood plain management is relied upon as an effective means of reducing future flood damages and would be a necessary complement to flood control structures.

We have included eight small watershed projects for implementation before 1980 to achieve damage reduction and water management improvements. These projects, shown on the maps, consist of improved channels, dikes and control structures, and are important complements to the watershed management programs and programs of technical assistance and land management.

Recreational needs will be provided through additional campgrounds, picnic areas, and other facilities. A number of sites already planned for development are indicated on the map. Development of sites along the saltwater shoreline are viewed as having a high priority.

Land acquisition and fish and wildlife enhancement projects would be undertaken before 1980 to increase the opportunities for this form of outdoor recreation. Additional fish hatcheries would be constructed for both resident and migratory fish, together with rearing ponds and spawning channels. A portion of the conservation storage from the multiple-purpose project on the South Fork of the Nooksack River would be available to augment naturally occurring low flows. Cross-sectional stream surveys to be

undertaken before 1980 are necessary, however, to determine the minimum and optimum stream flows required for fish production. Subsequent to these cross-sectional surveys further studies of projects may be required as well as reconsideration of the operation of existing projects.

The long range features of the Plan are shown on this green overlay. Again, you can see in the solid green triangles representing recreational sites, recreational developments for a long-range period.

An additional 20,000 acres of land would be placed under irrigation during this period with water supplied from the Nooksack River.

A second multi-purpose storage project planned for the North Fork of the Nooksack River is to provide conservation storage to meet peak irrigation demands. This project would also produce flood control, recreation, and possibly, depending on the findings of the detailed studies, fishery benefits.

Navigation needs during the long range period would require that the Whatcom Waterway again be dredged to accommodate deeper draft vessels. In addition, a new channel would be constructed in the Nooksack River delta to meet the expected increase in waterborne commerce and water transport oriented industrial development. A number of wet moorages would be provided by public small boat harbor projects. Two-stage construction of a potential small boat harbor site is planned to provide ultimately 1700 moorages and would be adequate to satisfy the projected needs for moorages in the Basin.

Development of potential pumped storage sites at a number of locations would probably occur in the long range period to satisfy peaking power needs of the Puget Sound Area. Flood control measures in addition to the North Fork multi-purpose project would include levees near Lynden and Emerson as well as a ring dike to protect the community of Sumas.

The Comprehensive Plan is considered to satisfy the needs of the Nooksack-Sumas Basin for economic development as well as the growing requirements for improvement of the quality of the natural environment. Resources are adequate and plentiful to satisfy both objectives if proper management is undertaken.

As Mr. Manderscheid stated before, the plan we have furnished is considered to be used as a guide, recognizing that detailed individual project studies are required in each case before any of these elements can be constructed.

Thank you.

**MR. NEALE:** Thank you very much, Mr. Urabeck and Mr. Manderscheid.

I have noticed that several people have come in during the meeting and so before I go into this final section, I would like to briefly summarize what we have said so far.

In our Comprehensive Planning efforts, we have brought together all of the information we could assemble, this includes on-going programs, it includes programs of all of the agencies that are participating in water and related land resource development. We have made projections as to the future and out of this we have developed a comprehensive plan to serve as a guide.

I want to reaffirm that in terms of our information with the public, we have put out three information brochures during the course of the study. Two of them were this size (indicating). The first one, there were 3,000 copies printed, they were distributed with the initial public hearing. In 1957 we put out the second information brochure. The initial distribution of this particular brochure, Number 1, was to the County Commissioners of all the Counties in the 12-County Area, and this was transmitted by a letter from the Governor suggesting that water resource advisory committees be established in the various Counties and that these committees should work with the Task Force and with other matters involving water. There were two water resource advisory committees already operating in this area and we had a number of contacts with them and they were very productive in our study.

And, following up, again, in the final phase of the study that we are initiating just now, we are planning three public hearings, of which this one is the first. After these three public hearings are completed, we will have the 12-County groups--or workshops where there will be more detailed discussions and opportunities for questions and answers about the planning effort and in order to receive your firsthand comments on information that you think should be in the plan or should have been considered. And then there will be two additional public hearings after the work group projects are completed and these final two public hearings are intended to be scheduled for one in Seattle and one on the Peninsula, probably in the Port Angeles area.

Now, I want to thank you for your attention and for the very fact that you have put out effort to come here. You have listened patiently to a summary of a very comprehensive plan.

We are now ready for your testimony, and, as I

stated before, we are very much interested in your comments, a brief statement plus written comments, if you have them, or if you are interested in how you would like to participate in additional contact with the Task Force so that we can use your ideas as we finish the Review of the final publication of our main summary Report.

Now, the proceedings tonight are being recorded by Mr. Rawlings, the Court Reporter, and first he's told me that his tape lasts approximately two and a half hours, so when the time comes for him to change paper, we will take a break, and that will occur at approximately 9:15 p.m.

Mr. Rawlings is making a complete written transcript of tonight's proceedings. These proceedings will become a part of Appendix No. 1, which includes the testimonies which were received at the initial public hearings in 1964.

Now, when you entered the auditorium, you were given a registration card on which you indicated your name and affiliation and whether or not you wished to speak at the meeting. So far, we have approximately 40 cards and we will call them in order.

If any of you have a card and desire to speak and have not given us your card, please do so.

We noted also that several people have testimony but do not wish to speak and if you have written testimony you want to give, be sure and give it to one of the Task Force Members before you leave. And also, if you have not yet filled out an attendance card, please do so.

I want to state again, that a written record is being kept by the Reporter so that the main interest would be to get a brief statement of your testimony and the written statement, if you have one.

I want to state again that statements, either written or oral, are on under oath. Written or oral presentations will be given equal weight. When you speak, please state your name and your affiliation, if any. If you can be clear and concise in your presentation and avoid repetitions wherever possible, we will be able to adjourn at a reasonable hour. We are here to present facts and opinions as they can be considered by the Puget Sound Task Force.

And, I should repeat that the formal hearing record will be open for written testimony at least until the close of business on the 19th of June, 1970, that means, if any of you have additional information that you would like to send to us after the hearing, this can be sent to either myself in Olympia, Box



829, Olympia, or it could be sent direct to the Study Center in Seattle at 1519 Alaskan Way South.

Now, after we have heard the testimony, there may be time for brief questions and answers and if it is possible after the meeting and you want to meet and talk with the Task Force Members, we welcome this opportunity also.

If any of you as a group or in groups would like to come to the Puget Sound Study Center in Seattle, the Center will be open to meet with you; however, you should give advance notice of the fact that you intend to come there. And again, the address is 1519 Alaskan Way South in Seattle.

I want to thank you very much for coming to the meeting and we are now going to call on the people who have indicated an interest in making statements.

The first individual that I will call on will be Mr. Lloyd H. Johnson.

And, each member, we expect you to come to the loudspeaker and state your name and then make your presentation.

Lloyd H. Johnson was called as a witness:

**MR. JOHNSON:** Thank you, Mr. Neale.

Ladies and gentlemen, it's been a pleasure to see the work of this Task Force, the magnitude and scope in which they went into this project is enormous.

I've had the pleasure of talking with these gentlemen at various times, but I would like to state that Skagit County would like to reserve the privilege of presenting a statement at a later date.

**MR. NEALE:** Thank you very much.  
We will now call on Joan Thomas.

Joan Thomas was called as a witness:

(Prepared statement read verbatim)

**MRS. THOMAS:** My name is Joan Thomas, and I am the Vice President of the Washington Environmental Council, which is a statewide organization dedicated to the promotion of citizen, legislative and administrative action toward providing a better environment.

The Washington Environmental Council would like very much to exercise this dedication in connection with the Puget Sound and Adjacent Waters Task Force study, because the plan that results will affect the environment of the Puget Sound Area. We

as an organization of citizens, are frustrated in this endeavor because of the methods and procedures employed to date by the Task Force. In fact, we are confused as to whether it is a study or a plan. The hearing notice refers to "The Plan" in soliciting public comments. We have yet to see the Comprehensive Study referred to on the letterhead and in the body of the hearing notice.

Therefore, we earnestly request that the procedures be modified in the following ways:

1. Extend the time period for accepting testimony on the plan. Sixty days for comments on six years' work seems out of proportion.

2. Make the technical appendices available to the public now, at designated places, for example, public libraries in each city and town in the region covered. Efforts by interested citizens to obtain the information they needed in order to formulate their comments have been met with a frustrating lack of accessibility.

I might just add that particularly do we think that the first volume of testimony of—you know, if you are going to wait until all the hearings before you publish any of the testimony, I think we find it very frustrating to not have easy, convenient access to the testimony that has been heard by you to date.

Your public notice says that the study determined the foreseeable short and long term water and related land resource needs, identified early action projects or programs and procedures that should be initiated within the next ten years and presented a long range plan to guide water and related land use. The preliminary findings that accompanied the hearing notice do not provide an adequate basis for serious comment. We deem it essential that the detailed volumes of the study be made available.

3. After the public has been given access to the 16 volume appendix, additional public hearings should be held, like this study. Part of that has been answered. This statement was prepared before I came to speak.

The stated purpose of this hearing, and the others announced, is to "obtain the views of all interested parties on the comprehensive water and related land resources plan for the Puget Sound Area and its river basins." I submit that the information thus far available to the public has made it almost impossible for the purpose of these hearings to be fulfilled. Yet, we fear this will be our only chance. In 1964, it was too soon, you had only just embarked on the study. In 1970 it may be too late, the plan will



be formulated and additional input will not be cranked in.

Gentlemen, I said to the Board on Rivers & Harbors, I said at the Middle Fork Hearing, and I say again tonight—it's a whole new ball game as far as citizens are concerned. This study was begun in 1964 when the climate of citizen concern was quite different than it is today, and the avenues of citizen action were not as direct as they are today. It is because we feel that citizens should have a meaningful input into the plan that results from this study, or the plan, if it indeed the plan that is before us tonight, that we ask for these changes in procedure.

Government agencies can be responsive to citizen interest. Witness the new regulations covering Corps of Engineer Permit Applications. Our interest in future projects is not less than our interest in current permit applications. In fact, it is even more crucial that the citizen have a meaningful opportunity to help determine the future. Many of us will be living in it 50 years from now!

Thank you.

(APPLAUSE)

**MR. NEALE:** Next we would like to hear from Mr. Charles H. Nash.

Charles H. Nash was called as a witness:

(Prepared statement read verbatim)

**MR. NASH:** Mr. Chairman, my name is Charles Nash. I represent the San Juan Lions Club and we are referring to the San Juan Islands' portion of the program.

The San Juan Islands are located near the geographic center of a large basin comprised of land and water. For the purposes of this brief, we shall refer to the area as the "Puget Sound-Gulf of Georgia Basin."

One unusual aspect of the San Juans as compared to other sub-areas in the Resources study is that because of the swift tidal currents and the rough physical formation of the underwater terrain, the classical estuarine circulation pattern is missing. The mixing of the waters running through the tortuous channels is intense, thus eliminating the vertical stratification typical of most areas in the study. The San Juans are not in themselves, at the present time, a source of water pollution; yet, they are nearly

surrounded by potential problem areas. Still, they are far enough away from any single source of pollution so as not to be overwhelmed by that one source. The ebbing tidal currents through the islands are from the north and northwest. We can, therefore, presume that a significant volume of the water in these currents originate in Canada.

We wish to bring out two points in this brief:

The first point is that physically the Puget Sound-Gulf of Georgia Basin is a geographic entity. Politically, the basin is owned by two nations. Hence, it is apparent that a Regional authority must be instituted, without regard to political boundaries, to effectively administer air and water pollution controls.

Secondly, we believe that a regular program of water monitoring should take place in an area of mixing, far enough away from any single source of pollution, yet centrally enough located so as to give an indication of the general level of pollution in the waters of the Puget Sound-Gulf of Georgia Basin.

In conjunction with this study, there should be an increased effort in the cataloging and classification of the flora and fauna of the waters in the same area. It has been estimated that only 70% of the non-microscopic fauna and less than 5% of the microscopic fauna of the area have been named and classified. Some of these marine animals are thought to be useful in pollution control studies. Certain important groups of organisms might be regarded as indicators or as characteristic inhabitants of certain habitats. A decline in the population of these animals would perhaps suggest a subtle change in the quality of sea water in that area.

This work would point out whether there is enough being done in the estuarine waters collectively to hold pollution down to permissible levels.

Several reasons, including a central location, an area of mixing, an adequate scientific library, at the Friday Harbor Labs, locations available, and a pleasant climate lead us to recommend a San Juan Island location for this work.

**MR. NEALE:** Thank you very much.  
Next we will call on Mr. Harry Fulton.

Harry Fulton called as a witness:

**MR. FULTON:** This first statement is on behalf of the Board of County Commissioners of Whatcom County who could not be here tonight. I will give you

this copy, signed by their three members after I have read it. (See exhibit A-1.)

Each month that passes, our Board becomes more and more aware from the growing need of comprehensive planning for all that aspects of water resources use and development.

Accordingly, we are very pleased to endorse the concept of your approach for the water resources of Puget Sound and to have the privilege of participating in this proceedings.

Among the many beneficial projects projected by your study and planning, we are particularly interested in the Edfro Dam project for the South Fork of the Nooksack River. This multiple-purpose project will be of great benefit to our County and region, particularly in the areas of flood control and water supply.

Regarding water supply, you will be interested that we, ourselves, have for some time been interested in securing a wholesale source for water for Whatcom County.

Recreational and fisheries uses will also be enhanced by the Edfro Dam.

In short, we wish to be on record as one of the strong proponents of this much needed project.

Our second point of testimony is one of concern that the plan does not become impossible to change or improve. Among other things, for example, we feel that Lake Samish will require a sanitary sewer and a public water system prior to 1980. We would hope that adjustments of this kind can be made before the plan is adopted, as well as through a process of annual review and revision.

Related with this concern, we have some reservation about the limited opportunity for participation by local levels of government and private enterprise interests in preparation of this plan. We feel that this deficiency can and should be overcome by establishment of continuing maintenance for the coordination of water resources development in Puget Sound and its sub-regions.

Coincidentally, I believe that our Board of County Commissioners will be most pleased with your plan for these additional hearings and for the workshops.

I have a statement that I prepared on my own behalf, but I think it best for me to highlight this only and prepare it in detail and submit it to you in writing before June 19th. (See exhibit A-12.)

Briefly, we have the same reservations as the Board of County Commissioners regarding participation by the agencies of Whatcom County. The

Council of Government Members and our Planning Commissioners, we feel, have not had adequate access to the information in order to be able to present their own point of views which I think could be considerable and that they would like to have that opportunity. I, myself, have no complaint except that I know that revisions have been made to the technical Appendices which I would like to see.

There are a number of specific points that I intend to suggest in my written testimony to you, including, for example, such aspects which I think should be included, as Indian aquaculture in Lummi Bay. The relationships you mentioned to land use management practices, I think these are ill-defined and need further work.

I would like to, in this respect, just leave with you tonight a copy of a comprehensive plan (see Unpublished Appendix) which our Planning Commission has recently held hearings on and which is yet to become official which, I think, may help you and, also, a copy of an application (see Unpublished Appendix) endorsed by our Regional Council, Council of Governments, for water resources study in the Puget Sound—or, pardon me, in the Nooksack-Sumas Basins, also the Lake Samish area, which we have yet to find sponsorship for in terms of . . . and yet, this is the sort of activity which is close to the scene of the action which is going to be in great need for intelligent decision-making on land use and on water and sewer planning and on such things as forest practices and agricultural practices. (see Unpublished Appendix.) We think this type study is badly needed, and we want you to look at our proposal. If you can, we would appreciate your help in finding a sponsor.

(APPLAUSE)

**MR. NEALE:** Very good. Thank you very much.

It would be a pleasure to work with Mr. Fulton, we had a number of meetings with him, and actually, we sent him copies of the technical Appendices that we have put out and a copy of these Appendices have been sent to all the county planners in the 12-County area.

I want to call two names at a time here so that we can have one person ready to come to the podium while his predecessor is making his remarks.

So, at this time I will call two names so the second one will be alerted.

Robert Hulbert will speak first and he will be followed by Terence Wahl.

Robert Hulbert was called as a witness:

(Prepared statement read verbatim)

**MR. HULBERT:** My name is Robert Hulbert. I speak for the Board of Supervisors of the Skagit Soil and Water Conservation District.

Our views are contained in a letter—well, actually two letters, the first which I'll summarize.

The Supervisors of the Skagit Soil and Water Conservation District, at their meeting on May 26, 1970, discussed conclusions of the Task Force study and approved the statement contained in this letter.

The Supervisors individually and at previous meetings reviewed the Preliminary draft of Appendices V, VII, XII and XIV. Some suggestions based on this review were transmitted through the United States Department of Agriculture representative on the Task Force. More recently we have studied the summary and early action plan for the Skagit-Samish Basins.

We wish to commend the study team on the thoroughness of the study and the inventory of basic data on which many of the conclusions were based. As of May, 1970, it appears that some of the projections through 1980 may be optimistic from the standpoint of population growth and agricultural development.

We believe it is essential that the Class I, II and III bottomland soils be retained for agriculture. Flood control measures will aid in protecting the investment in lands for agricultural use. It is important that presently cleared lands be retained for agriculture, and any large reduction in the agricultural base would appear to threaten the food processing industries which must have a source of supply in order to maintain and justify plant investment. Upland soils cannot be expected to replace the presently farmed bottomlands on which most of the processing and seed crops are now grown and for which the Skagit Valley has become known.

We recognize that maximum flood control on the Skagit might actually provide a threat to agriculture as the flood plain becomes flood safe and residential and industrial uses become competitors for the land presently farmed.

The Skagit Soil and Water Conservation District Supervisors favor Alternative "A" over Alternative "B". It is our belief that the inclusion of the Skagit, as a part of the Nation's Wild River System, would be detrimental to the interests of agriculture and other private land owners of Skagit County and to the

general public. More than 100 miles of the Skagit and its tributaries, as proposed for study, is adjoined by privately owned lands lying within Skagit County.

Bank erosion is a serious problem at many spots along the Sauk and along the Skagit below Rockport. This bank erosion results in substantial soil losses and the eroded silt and sand move downstream causing depositions which affect channel capacity and stream direction in the lower Skagit. It appears that Wild River status would make it more difficult to control bank erosion and might contribute further to continued loss of improved farmland. We would expect that streambank stabilization might reduce stream pollution caused by silt with accruing benefits to the fisheries resource and recreation. We do not believe that the Skagit, as it flows through the cropland areas of the County, meets the general public's conception of a wild or scenic river and the cost of administering it, as such, would outweigh benefits, if any, that might accrue under the Wild Rivers Act.

The Skagit, under past management, has become famous as a steelhead and salmon fishing stream. River navigation by small boats is hazardous during periods of low water because of sand and gravel bars. Designation as a Wild River would be misleading to the public. We believe the truly wild portions of the Skagit and its tributaries will already be found in upriver areas which are now managed under the National Park Service or by the United States Forest Service in the Wilderness areas.

The Skagit Soil and Water Conservation District Supervisors' views on inclusion of the Skagit in the Wild River System were contained in a letter to Mr. Chriswell, Supervisor of the Mount Baker National Forest, dated September 5, 1969, a copy of which we will provide you.

The five members of our board were born in and have spent their lives in Skagit County and have observed firsthand the effects of past floods as well as land use changes that have evolved.

The 1951 flood was the last one which caused major damage to the diked lands of the Skagit Delta. It is difficult for the most recent generation and those who have moved into the County during the past 20 years to envision the flood and damage potential of the Skagit. We would expect difficulty in selling local people on investing in the improvements suggested by the Basin study. Should a major flood take place in the near future, the selling job might be much easier. The Skagit Soil and Water Conservation District carried photographic documentation of the 1951 flood in their 1951 Annual Report and in the



appendix to their District Program which was revised in 1963. The District Supervisors believe it is part of their responsibility to acquaint the public and District Cooperators with findings of the Task Force Study.

WRITTEN TESTIMONY SUBMITTED  
BY MR. HULBERT

September 5, 1969

Mr. Harold Chriswell, Supervisor  
Mount Baker National Forest  
United States Forest Service  
Federal Building  
Bellingham, Washington 98225

Dear Mr. Chriswell:

The Supervisors of the Skagit Soil and Water Conservation District have considered the provisions of the Public Law 90-542 which provides for a National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. We understand that your office, as representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture, will be heading the team which will be studying the Skagit.

We question whether the segments of the Skagit River and its tributaries as proposed for study in the Act, meet the requirements as specified in the Act. The main stem of the Skagit from Bacon Creek to Mount Vernon is not a free-flowing river since its flow is affected by the existing Skagit River dams. The Skagit from above Concrete to Mount Vernon flows through alluvial soils which to a large degree have been cleared and are being used for agriculture or have been or are being developed for recreational homesites.

More than 100 miles of the Skagit and its tributaries which are proposed for study are adjoined by private or nonfederal lands lying within the Skagit Soil and Water Conservation District. The Act provides that up to 100 acres per mile, adjacent to the river, could be acquired to effectuate the purposes of the Act. It would appear that the cost of any substantial land purchase might be disproportionate to the scenic values that might accrue.

Those portions of the tributaries which flow through the forested areas and especially those portions within the National Forest would seem to more nearly fit the Wild and Free-flowing River concept. Could not the Forest Service manage them with this objective in mind without the necessity of making them a part of the Wild River System?

We are cognizant of the importance of the Skagit as a steelhead and salmon fishing stream and we are sure this reputation will continue under the guidance of the Washington State Departments of Game and Fisheries. These departments are applying scientific propagation and management methods to safeguard and enhance this important resource.

We are also aware of the beauties of the mountain and forest scenery of the North Cascades, a substantial acreage of which lies in Skagit County. The Ross Lake Recreation Area, the North Cascades National Park and the Wilderness and Recreational Areas administered by the Forest Service should provide the necessary opportunity for people from throughout the United States and other countries to enjoy the beauties which we may tend to take for granted.

The control of riverbank erosion was one of the important considerations which led to the formation of Skagit SWCD in 1942. Previously in the 1930's, Corps of Engineers had carried out extensive stabilization work on the river above Sedro Woolley. Substantial cropland has been lost to the River since that time in spite of efforts of landowners, the County and State to protect the most critical areas. Upstream soil losses contribute greatly to downstream siltation and pollution and threaten the agricultural lands of the Skagit Delta and the success of the industries and businesses which the agriculture supports.

We believe that the provisions of the Wild Rivers Act would make it difficult, if not impossible, to control the bank erosion and otherwise construct dikes and other flood control works.

We further believe that the disadvantages of including the Skagit as described in 90-542 would outweigh the advantages. The Skagit has provided the soil which had made our farming area famous and we are in need of help to protect it from erosion and flood damage rather than to make that protection more difficult.

Will you see that this communication gets into the proper administrative channels so that it will be considered as the study progresses?

Sincerely,

Skagit Soil and Water Conservation  
District Supervisors  
Robert J. Hulbert, Chairman  
James Solseth, Vice Chairman  
Lyle Wesen, Secretary-Treasurer



Arthur L. Johnson, Member  
Floyd Nelson, Member

jal

CC: Senator Henry M. Jackson  
Senator Warren G. Magnuson  
Congressman Lloyd Meeds  
Skagit County Commissioners (3)  
News Media

**MR. NEALE:** Thank you very much.

We will call on Mr. Wahl and following will be Richard Hattrup.

**MR. WAHL:** I am Terence Wahl of the Whatcom County Park Board, and I have a statement signed by James E. Zervas, Chairman.

(Following statement read verbatim)

The Whatcom County Park Board appreciates the opportunity to take part in established hearing procedures on such a vital topic as is being considered today.

Our understanding is that the Task Force was established in March 1964 and was charged with the responsibility of producing a comprehensive water resource plan aimed toward the conservation and development of the regional water and related land resources for the present and future.

We further understand that the tremendous study effort will result in the publication of a main report consisting of four volumes and fifteen volumes representing appendices, the sum total of which occupy as much or more shelf space as a set of Encyclopaedia Britannica.

According to the study summary which was distributed only a few weeks ago, "The Results of the Public Hearings would be used to make appropriate adjustments in the Plan."

I might add, our body is quite pleased with having some additional comment with you people later.

We are pleased, therefore, that publication of final results and conclusions will include views expressed by the citizenry and local governmental agencies. We are not aware that opportunity to provide input information for our area has been sought heretofore except of the initial hearings in Anacortes many years ago when the study began.

While we offer our congratulations to the Task Force for completing a task of this order of mag-

nitude in collecting the basic data, we wish to offer the following expressions of our concern for your consideration:

1. As a Park Board, we are restricting our comments to the recreation aspects of the Task Force Plan. We assume, however, that the details of some of our concerns may well extend to other areas of the Plan.

2. After the years of effort in manpower and money expended on the Plan, we feel that a more deliberate effort through the administrative offices of local government should have been made in making details of the plan known to local agencies for adequate study prior to soliciting expressions in this hearing series.

The recommendations for the recreation projects in the Nooksack Sumas Basin are already out of date. The vigorous support our Board has received from the County Commissioners and the public has allowed us to advance far beyond the point your data evidently shows. One might assume this is true of other areas as well.

3. The fundamental planning assumptions are not clearly stated.

4. The manner in which basic data is extrapolated to reach conclusions is not clear. For example, how was it decided that demands for electrical energy will increase 30 times and how is this related to recreational needs by the year 2020?

5. There is no evidence that various segments of the plan have been coordinated in any way. We find no justification or relationship between recreational concerns and flood control, watershed management, or fish and wildlife habitat. As a matter of fact, it is not clear how the latter have been related to each other. They are inter-related in many subtle ways.

6. The plan lists the Edfro Dam site as a multiple-use site. Indirectly, some time ago the Park Boards' opinion was asked regarding support for the Corps of Engineers concept of justifying a project on the basis of multiple-recreational use. We rejected it. If the Edfro site for example will, in fact, supply sufficient high quality water for the areas until 2020, then that fact in and of itself is sufficient justification for its construction. Recreation can take place elsewhere, or it can take place without the dam, I might add.

(APPLAUSE)

7. We feel a valuable addition to the plan would be a statement as to how the plan would be integrated through local Boards of County Commissioners into the comprehensive plans being developed locally for each basin, especially since often local plans must be consistent with those of higher levels of government for approval of funding. We would suggest avoiding the "pork barrel" approach.

In spite of these comments which are not meant to be harsh, we would congratulate the Task Force in its effort to bring together all the valuable data into a single compendium that it has.

Now that the plan has progressed to this point at considerable cost, it would be our suggestion to consider establishing a review panel of nationally known experts in ecological planning to pass judgment on the plan to analyze the assumptions and technical details of extrapolation to see whether its various elements are consistent with one another in terms of optimization of resource preservation and utilization in an ecological sense. In what we have read, we see no evidence that this has been considered.

Since the Task Force was created in 1964, our nation has changed its attitudes considerably. The basic assumptions people made then are different than they are today. None of this data, as far as we know, has been available to local agencies involved in solving local problems since 1964. Before finalizing the plan, we feel a review by an objective panel of ecological land use planners would be worthwhile. The cost of such review would be insignificant in terms of the costs thus far.

In conclusion, we should like to express our thanks to the Task Force for the opportunity to express our views.

Thank you.

(APPLAUSE)

**MR. NEALE:** After Mr. Hatrup, we will call on Mr. George Dynes.

**MR. HATRUP:** My name is Richard Hatrup. I represent the San Juan Planning Commission.

The point I wish to address myself to, I think, is much more appropriate to the workshops. I didn't realize that these were to be held. We discussed this proposal at our last meeting, and I have a few comments in regard to some of the navigation proposals.

My second point I am almost afraid to mention.

As far as I know, I think I have three of the Appendices, and where the others are, I wouldn't hesitate to guess. I suspect the failure is in our area rather than yours. I would like to have the others but I'm afraid they'd sink the Islands; but I still would like to have them. (Laughter).

Thank you.

**MR. NEALE:** After Mr. Dynes, we will call on Joe Entrikin.

**MR. DYNES:** Chairman Neale and Members of the Task Force, I am the Commissioner of the Port of Skagit County.

I might briefly say that the Port, at this time, wants to withhold any comments until—we will submit a brief by the 19th of June or before.

I would like to say at this time, I think instead of all different groups, everybody going their own way, especially we in the Skagit County Public Agencies, should get together and more or less outline what our thinking is to you folks.

Now, some of the people here tonight said that this thing is mostly new, but it seems to me that we have been living with this thing for the last 20 years and what you have compiled together here, especially in flood control and other things, why, we have been living with it for many years. I would like to commend the Task Force for at least bringing it to our attention; I think you've done a good job up to date, and we will submit our brief later.

**MR. NEALE:** Thank you.

After Joe Entrikin, we will call on Errol Nelson.

**MR. ENTRIKIN:** My name is Joe Entrikin. I have two quick points.

On behalf of the Whatcom County Development Council, I have been asked to make a point on these same two points for the Port of Bellingham.

We also urge an annual or bi-annual review of this to keep it alive and flexible. And, also, we are concerned about siltation of the Nooksack, which I am not sure has been adequately covered—siltation in Bellingham Bay from the Nooksack, which I am not sure has been adequately covered in the plan.

**MR. NEALE:** Thank you.

After Mr. Nelson will be Mr. Robert Ratfield.

(Prepared statement read verbatim)

**MR. NELSON:** My name is Errol Nelson and I am the Air Quality Specialist of the Northwest Air Pollution Authority.

This statement was somewhat difficult because we are entering at a rather late stage.

In reviewing the Plan Formulation for the Puget Sound Area, it was found that the study considered only the water resources and their utilization. Since the original hearings, a new variable has entered the picture. Namely, air pollution control and air resource management. Very little consideration was given to the factor that the air resource has to be considered as an integral part of such a study and that one cannot effectively separate the air resource and water resource management, to any great degree.

The concept of air basins are similar in nature to those of water basins. The basic difference between the two is that air does not remain between two banks and as such is much more difficult to measure and control. Air knows no boundaries and can go any direction. The Puget Sound air basin is unique and covers all of Western Washington. The basin is subject to air inversion conditions, especially during equinox periods. When inversions occur, the buildup of pollutants, with the potential of creating secondary pollutants and synergistic compounds reaches a high level.

The Plan makes no allowance for these possibilities. By relying primarily on economic efficiency and cost-benefit criteria, the report ignores the overall impact of environmental air quality. With air resources, one is dealing with many more intangibles than with water resources. It was also noted that the overall report largely ignores the objectives to be met in the newly passed National Environmental Quality Act.

To be more specific, the report states that industrial growth in this area will be primarily in the Anacortes and Ferndale areas. The type of industry attracted will be in the petrochemical and primary metals areas.

At the present time, in the Anacortes area, preliminary studies by the Northwest Air Pollution Authority show that the sulfur oxide levels are the highest in our jurisdiction. The majority of the sulfur oxide emissions are coming from the petrochemical and associated industries. The level of sulfur oxides in this area are such that they appear to be in violation of the newly proposed Federal Air Quality Criteria. This is undergoing development now.

Under the present circumstances, the North-

west Air Pollution Authority would be very critical of any industry locating in the Anacortes area with a potential for emission of sulfur oxides, and this is precisely what you state in your report.

Since the concept of environmental quality is so rapidly changing, there should be a reassessment of the study in light of the new variables that have entered the picture. Although the report is detailed, it does not adequately consider the potential for environmental damage that may be caused by other forms of pollution, although they meet this study's criteria.

Before passing on such a comprehensive plan, you must take into account all the recent air and water criteria currently being effected as federal, state and local policy and regulations. Until you do, you will be working at cross-purpose with other governmental agencies with the net result being that nothing is accomplished.

I would like to add one more comment, that we are obligated under state and federal laws to meet this criteria, and a quick review of the plan, as I read it, indicates that we will be at a cross-purpose in this other area where we should get together in the future and try to work these things out.

Thank you.

(APPLAUSE)

**MR. NEALE:** After Mr. Ratfield, we will call on Mr. Gwynne LeGro.

(Prepared statement read verbatim)

**MR. RATFIELD:** I am Bob Ratfield, representing the Skagit Environmental Council.

Gentlemen, we wish to go on record as favoring the 165 mile National Wild and Scenic River Act on the Skagit River. We are certain that in the future, this type of river without dams, etc., will be a rarity in the United States, and a definite asset to our nearby National Parks and to the tourist industry.

We also favor the Samish River as a free-flowing river so as to enhance the fish runs in it.

The Avon Bypass should probably be forgotten, as this would only use up valuable farm land, and would only be useful for flood control once in a hundred years, and benefit nobody but the builders.

(APPLAUSE)

As proposed presently, no nuclear plants should



be built in this area as they would upset the delicate balance of our marine life by mechanical killing by the screening and pumping additions of strong chemicals for algicides and fungicides, by additions of hot water and by radionuclide contamination. We feel this area has the same environmental constraints on nuclear plants as the Cedar-Green Basins and other lower Puget Sound Basins. Nuclear plants should be built at point of use so power lines will not cover our nation, and the users of the electricity will feel the environmental consequences.

Due to the similarity in plans now, and in the original hearing, we wish to have a written, detailed cost-accounting of the three million dollars or more spent on this study.

(APPLAUSE)

**MR. NEALE:** After Mr. LeGro, we will call on Mr. Herbert V. Strandberg.

(See also Exhibit A-13)

**MR. LeGRO:** My name is Gwynne LeGro.

First of all, I would like to say that I am here as an envoy of the Mayor of the City of Mount Vernon, and he is very sorry he couldn't be here.

The other purpose I'm here, I happen to be Chairman of the Skagit County Water Resources Advisory Committee to our County Commissioners.

They would like, on behalf of our Committee, to reserve our right to present our written statement at a later date but prior to June 19th.

Obviously, we are rather concerned about some aspects of this report, the wide range of choice between Alternate "A" and "B" with respect to flood control. We, needless to say, have a little division in our own Committee. So, I suppose you have some on your Task Force.

We do appreciate the fact that the Task Force, and Chairman Neale, has met with our Committee. We certainly appreciate the numerous trips that the Corps of Engineers have come up to work for us and keep us informed. And we are wondering a little bit if we have all the brochures that this Committee might need to render a good statement with respect to what the report actually says.

Thank you.

**MR. NEALE:** After Mr. Strandberg, we will call on Mr. Martin Christensen.

(Prepared statement read verbatim)

**MR. STRANDBERG:** I am Herbert V. Strandberg, Consulting Engineer with the Northwest Nuclear Power Association.

I am glad to have this opportunity to appear before the Task Group on the occasion of the subject hearing. I represent the Northwest Nuclear Power Associates, a task group organized to carry forward a joint effort by the City of Seattle Department of Lighting and the Public Utility District No. 1 of Snohomish County to construct, operate and maintain a nuclear generating plant at a location meeting the siting requirements of the Atomic Energy Commission and acceptable to the Washington State Thermal Power Plant Site Evaluation Council. Field studies, research and investigation of environmental characteristics surrounding the Kiket Island site are now in progress.

The guidelines of the Siting Council require that an applicant for site certification submit data necessary for site evaluation, much of it relating to impact on environment. It is our desire to design the plant to minimize adverse effects and maximize the beneficial effects on the well-being of all the people. It appears that the content of your study will be very useful in the evaluation of environmental concerns.

There has never been a study made or a long-range plan developed by man that did not require periodic review and updating to achieve its basic objectives. Additional knowledge of the nature and effect of natural and man-made environmental factors and changes in objectives and planned concepts, force such review. We are pleased to note that this need is recognized by your Task Group.

No comprehensive plan has ever been formulated which has not been subjected to adverse criticism by special interest groups. Such criticism may be constructive to the extent that their interests are placed in proper perspective and are balanced with other influences on man's well-being and overall long-term needs. Criticism given in such a constructive, problem-solving format is to be greatly preferred over the type of criticism and opposition developed primarily to undermine public acceptance of an otherwise well-conceived plan.

Public acceptance is one of the most important factors in the implementation of any broad regional or master planning efforts. To secure such acceptance, it will be necessary to bring it into the homes, in attention-commanding form, by the use of appropriate communication media. The cost may equal that of preparing the official report of the plan. The



general public will not become informed solely by issuance of the report and appendices in great numbers unless their interest in more detailed study is stimulated.

Public acceptance will, in part, be expressed in terms of legislation. We believe that any such legislation should be developed around defining of objectives and providing the tools for their achievement and not in terms of prohibitions and well-intended but ill-considered methodology, which restricts plan review procedures and hampers the application of technological advances to the benefit of man.

There remains an additional study which should be undertaken to complete the appraisal of man's status in his environment. This study might well carry a parallel title: "The Atmosphere and Regulated Land Resources". If such a study has been made of the Puget Sound Area, it has escaped any attention. The properties of the atmosphere are second only to water in their importance to man's health and well-being.

We are following, with interest, the development of your study and plans for its periodic review and implementation. The Task Force is to be commended for a job being well done.

**MR. CHRISTENSEN:** Mr. Chairman, distinguished members of the Task Force, I would like to read a letter that I would like to have entered into the record from our Vice Chairman of the Samish Ecological Council, R. L. Longanecker, M.D.

(Letter and attachment read verbatim)

Gentlemen:

Representing the 88 members of the Samish Ecological Council, I wish to state that this Council does not believe the delicate balance of nature in Samish and Skagit Bays should be upset by thermal pollution.

We are in full accord with your findings on all aspects of your water and land resource study, but quoting a speech by Leonard A. Fulton, Fishery Biologist, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Biological Laboratory, 2727 Montlake Boulevard E., Seattle, Washington, 98102, before the Seattle City Council, "Fisheries could be adversely effected by once through cooling at either Kiket or Samish Islands, as proposed."

Digest of speech by Leonard A. Fulton, Fishery Biologist, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, before the Seattle City Council.

Fishery resources could be adversely effected

by once through cooling at this site (Kiket) in four ways:

1. Problems in water diversion, i.e., screening, pumping pressure, sharp velocity or "sheer planes".

a. Screening of organisms such as small fry or larvae may cause death by impingement against diversion intakes.

b. Pressure death or shock which may occur to organisms that pass through the intake screens.

c. Thermal death or shock to fry and larvae that are subjected to sharp temperature increases in the condensers.

d. Discharge of dead or dying organisms at the outfall which may cause attraction to these areas by young salmon and thus subject them to the danger of predation.

2. Problems from additions of anti-foulants, i.e., algaecides and fungicides.

a. Strong acids or bases to prevent excessive scaling of the condensers' tubes and other piping could cause many mortalities or could substantially change the ecology of the area.

b. The use of algaecides and fungicides to clean intake screens and condenser tubes can cause considerable problems to organisms that pass through the screens or those found in the discharge area.

3. Problems from sharp temperature increases at the discharge areas from the condenser system.

a. Sharp water temperature increases at the discharge point may cause death both directly and indirectly.

b. Salmon have successfully evolved through the establishment of definite and accustomed migration routes. If these routes are rendered unsuitable through the addition of heat, they may be subjected to competition, predation or diseases that will cause the elimination of the species.

c. A rise in water temperature causes an increase in population of, I don't know what that—dinoflagellates, organisms which cause "red tide" and infect and cause mortalities to fish and shellfish.

d. Warm water may cause virulent strains of disease organisms or increase parasitic infections.

4. Problem from radionuclide contamination.

a. Although radionuclides are the most carefully regulated and stringently controlled pollutant that emanates from a thermal nuclear plant, much still remains to be known about the long range effects on the total ecology. Radionuclides should as a consequence be carefully monitored in the entire

food chain to prevent possible radiation overdosage to humans.

Digest of Mr. Fulton's speech will be enclosed with this letter.

We believe that much more information on these various subjects in your report have been accumulated and should be made available to the public.

Thank you for your fine work and attention to our problem.

Yours truly,  
R. I. Longanecker.

(APPLAUSE)

**MR. NEALE:** We will now take a ten-minute break, and when we reconvene, the first speaker will be Dr. Bruce Lighthart and then W. J. Finnegan.

(Recess taken)

**MR. NEALE:** The meeting is now called to order.

The first speaker will be Dr. Bruce Lighthart.

And, remember, all speakers should announce their names and give their statement to the Reporter.

(See exhibit A-2 and Unpublished Appendix)

**DR. LIGHTHART:** My name is Bruce Lighthart. I am the Director of Fresh Water Studies at Western Washington State College.

Most of my statement has been said by other people standing up here, particularly the representative from the Environmental Council and Mr. Harry Fulton. But, there is one point that particularly bothers me that hasn't been brought up, and that is that it looks to me like your plan is predicated from the past.

Now, these projections from the past, in my opinion, are—or, I shouldn't say projections, but, the things that have gone on in the past are leading us to—down a road to oblivion, to biological extinction. If we keep going the way we are, we are not going to survive on this planet.

And, your study is based on the past, meaning we are going to do the things in the future like we have done them in the past. We can't do that. We simply can't do that. I am talking as a biologist now, which is my training. We cannot do the things in the future the way we have done them in the past.

Thank you.

**MR. NEALE:** Mr. Finnegan will be followed by Mr. Rupert Schmitt.

(Prepared statement paraphrased. See exhibit A-3)

**MR. FINNEGAN:** I am Bill Finnegan, representing the Puget Sound Power & Light Company. As a resource developer, particularly water resources in the Puget Sound basin, Puget Power is naturally greatly interested and involved in the results of the Task Force Study.

A couple of our comments have been touched on—we are making a suggestion in here—and I will have some extra copies for those in the audience who would like to have some copies—of additional input into the study by the private interests and by the general public—and the suggestion is somewhat on the line of what has already been mentioned. You can get the details from the statement.

As far as the specific recommendations for this three-county area, we have one main comment we would like to note, there is a plan which has been announced by the Task Force to modify an operation of Puget Power's upper Baker Reservoir for flood control purposes. This is recommended for the early action plan. This is a plan whereby Puget would receive replacement power energy from the Federal System in exchange for storage space to be used for flood protection. This plan could be readily implemented. The Company is highly in favor of this.

Additional early inquiry into this proposal would be most welcome on the part of the Company.

We have several other comments about the recreation site which is recommended in the plan. Again, we would welcome further inquiry from the Task Force about this and any other matters that the Task Force wishes to take up.

We thank the Task Force for this opportunity and we commend them for the job that they have done to date.

Thank you.

**MR. NEALE:** Thank you Mr. Finnegan.

After Mr. Schmitt, we will have Patrick Goldsworthy.

(Prepared statement read verbatim)

**MR. SCHMITT:** I would like to just represent myself on this testimony, if it's alright.

I support the Comprehensive Water & Related Land Resources Studies, as far as its concept goes.

anyway. I think we need planning very much. However, this hearing is premature and should be adjourned until such a time as interested citizens and citizens' groups have time to read and study the results of the study as printed in the first 14 Volumes of the Study, Appendices.

At this Hearing tonight, we can hear the views of the Task Force Members who will be well informed about their area of expertise, however, we believe ordinary citizens have not received the required information necessary to make intelligent analysis of the guidelines suggested by the Puget Sound Task Force. Because of this, we cannot make a serious contribution to this Hearing, and I seriously question whether due process has been followed in scheduling this Hearing, at this time. I suggest at least a six-month adjournment.

And, as is presently constituted, I think this Hearing is designed for us to hear you but not for you to hear us.

Thank you.

(APPLAUSE)

**MR. NEALE:** Mr. Patrick Goldsworthy will be followed by Arthur Osgood.

Please remember to state your name and bring up your statement.

(Prepared statement paraphrased. See exhibit A-4.)

**MR. GOLDSWORTHY:** I am Patrick D. Goldsworthy, a Biochemistry Professor at the University of Washington, Seattle.

Mr. Neale and Members of the Task Force, I appreciate having this opportunity to appear before you to speak as the President of the North Cascades Conservation Council, a 1700 citizen member, Washington State corporation, largely responsible for the fact that there is now a North Cascades National Park.

We wish to establish for the record of this hearing the following four points:

1. We are opposed to the raising of Ross Dam because of the irreparable damage to superlative scenic resources and unique ecological values that would result.

2. We believe the probability that Ross Dam will be raised now appears extremely low.

3. There are upper portions of a number of watersheds—Nooksack, Baker, Skagit, Cascade, Suitttle, Whitechuck and Sauk Rivers—that need to

be removed from the threats of commercial resource extraction by being placed under appropriate management designations of the National Park Service or the U.S. Forest Service.

I have attached a map, Exhibit No. A, which illustrates this point.

(See Unpublished Appendix)

4. The Skagit River drainage, under study for inclusion in the National Wild River System, should be so designated at the earliest possible time, in our opinion.

Since we have not been able to study appropriate Appendices that have been referred to and have only seen the blue preliminary study findings of the Puget Sound and Adjacent Waters Comprehensive Water and Related Land Resources Study—1970, we make reference on Pages 18 and 19 to the statement where it is, "Raising of Ross Dam on the Skagit River to provide increased power output from generating facilities at Ross, Gorge and Diablo Dams is recommended for further consideration to meet the areas' needs."

It appears to us that the Comprehensive Plan is based upon the expectation that Ross Dam will be raised and the Reservoir established at a new maximum level of 1725 ft. elevation. This conclusion, undoubtedly, was reached by the Task Force some time ago.

A review of the situation today leads us to conclude that exactly the opposite is the case and that the Task Force's assumption is no longer valid. We believe that the probability that Ross Dam will ever be raised is extremely low, if not actually zero. This conclusion of ours is based upon testimony relative to this project which has been presented to the Seattle City Council during a series of nine public hearings on the policies of Seattle City Light. During these hearings it was established:

1. Seattle City Light's claimed financial benefits that would result from raising Ross Dam appear now to be far less than originally stated and in fact may very possibly become deficits when all the costs and benefits have been examined by independent economists advising the Seattle City Council.

Point No. 2. Considerable doubt now exists as to the prudence of proceeding with the high Ross Dam project in preference to other more economic alternatives.

Point 3. This project has become the focus of an intensive public controversy, both in the State of Washington and the Province of British Columbia. If



Seattle decides to allow the project to proceed, the intensity and magnitude of the public opposition to the project, currently being expressed at the Seattle City Council level, is certain to be continued before the Federal Power Commission and in the courts. The resulting delayed construction schedule and concomitant rise in construction costs raise the high probability that the project may be aborted altogether.

And finally, Point No. 4. Canada has made it eminently clear that, until Seattle City Light obtains permission from the Canadian federal government as well as the Provincial government of British Columbia, there will be no further reservoir impoundment into the upper Skagit Valley in Canada. It furthermore appears that the Canadian government may not be willing to grant this permission, which action will, of course, halt the project completely.

We, therefore, finally, in closing, wish to recommend to the Task Force that it obtain the records of these public hearings which are being held and which have been held in Seattle, available at \$2.00 per hearing. We also recommend that you communicate directly with Seattle City Councilman George Cooley, Chairman of the Utilities Committee for a clarification of the City of Seattle's newly developing policy on the raising of Ross Dam as well as other aspects of the Skagit River hydropower system.

The specific objections that our organization has raised to raising Ross Dam, are documented in attached copies of our testimony which we have presented to the Seattle City Council and these statements are Exhibit No. B, four statements that you have before you.

(See Unpublished Appendix)

Also, for detail for your study, you should refer to Exhibit No. A, which is a series of maps showing the areas that would be flooded into Canada and the Big Beaver Valley, which I think you should study for its ecological values that are stated in one of our testimonies.

(See Unpublished Appendix)

Also, I have an interesting letter in Exhibit No. C from the Washington State Game Department, where they state that up to \$14,000,000 in resources, fishery resources and wildlife habitat, will be lost by flooding this area.

(See Unpublished Appendix)

And, Exhibit No. D, you have some clippings from the Canadian newspapers to establish to your satisfaction, I believe, the fact that the Canadians really are upset about this and you can expect quite a bit of action north of the border.

(See Unpublished Appendix)

And also, I have included as Exhibit No. E, clippings from our United States newspapers to establish that this controversy has, in truth, been going on for some considerable time and is a major controversy.

(See Unpublished Appendix)

I have then presented you with several of our publications where some of the conservation groups have further documented the controversy and have distributed through their various mailing lists.

I think this evidence should cause you to reconsider the validity of the assumption that Ross Dam will be raised and thus contribute additional power to that system.

Thank you very much.

(Exhibits F, G, H, & I also placed in Unpublished Appendix)

(APPLAUSE)

**MR. NEALE:** After Mr. Osgood, we will hear from E. Clair Hulman.

**MR. OSGOOD:** Mr. Chairman, Members of the Task Force, I am Arthur Osgood, Supervisor of Drainage Improvement District 21, Consolidated Whatcom County, in the Nooksack Flood Control Area.

In my particular area, we have considerable lowlands that are subject to seasonal flooding, primarily in the late spring months in April and May, sometimes in the early part of June, which will delay planting or necessitate replanting. These floods, again, occur in the fall, from about the middle of September on until—through October and November, which will interfere with harvest of crops.

Now, the Nooksack River is a very touchy stream, a day or two of heavy rains at this time of the year, two or three hot days, a lot of snow water melting, we have a flood.

Now, we feel that the plan, particularly the part relating to flood control, will benefit us tremendously and as such, we endorse the flood control phase of



the plan on the Nooksack, specifically the Dam on the South Fork.

Thank you.

**MR. NEALE:** Thank you.

George B. Yount after Mr. Hulman.

**MR. HULMAN:** Gentlemen, Chairman, my name is Clair Hulman, I have been a professional landscape architect and community planner.

I am glad to see that you are doing planning, but, I would certainly like to see these different volumes of the Appendices that they speak about. This comes to us as quite a surprise, without having any chance to really study your program.

I would like to also make the recommendation that this meeting be adjourned and give us another six months to really get acquainted with all of this information that none of us seemed to be able to get ahold of.

I am glad that there is going to be a workshop, I think that is a great help and, also, that there is going to be two final public hearings.

Outside of that, I want to recommend and I have been for this for several years ever since they talked about a wild river, I would certainly like to see the Skagit as a wild river, or, whatever other designation that they want to put on it that is very similar to that.

The thing that really concerns me is what you state in this information that has been handed out, and, that is, in regard to power—you speak of the population going up 300% in the next 50 years, but you also speak of the power output going up 3,000% in the next 50 years. What are you going to do with all of that power? This is what I want to know, because about the only way you can do much with it is what you have been doing with it, giving it away to the aluminum plants and some of the other plants.

(APPLAUSE)

I understand that—first of all, I heard that these aluminum plants had interruptible power, since then I have been told that some of these aluminum plants now have primary power. The power industry threatens us with a brownout, but why do they threaten us, why don't they just interrupt this interruptible power to these aluminum plants?

And, we certainly don't want any aluminum plants in our area—(Applause.) We have one too many

here in the next county. And, it's unfortunate that the people who allowed that to go in there didn't require the plants to have all the land within a six-mile radius so their contamination would be on their own land and not on the farmers' land and doing all the harm that is being done.

So, I think that is about all I have to say, except that I would certainly like to see this extended for another six months.

Thank you.

(APPLAUSE)

**MR. NEALE:** After Mr. Yount, we will call on Robert Burgner.

(Prepared statement paraphrased. See exhibit A-5.)

**MR. YOUNT:** My name is George Yount, I am a resident of Snohomish County and an interested citizen because this is a Puget Sound and Adjacent Waters Study, which implies a regional study, therefore, I felt it important as a citizen to come and say a few remarks on behalf of Snohomish County.

I would like to compliment Mr. Neale and the Task Force in their efforts to survey and inventory the Puget Sound and adjacent waters.

With our technological and demographic advancement demanding their share of water resources, the time is becoming short to assess what we have left and how we plan to use it. We can no longer think of our rivers, estuaries, bays and sound as belonging to the political district within which the natural phenomenon resides, but rather, each phenomena belongs to an integrated whole. That is why the concept of a regional study and outlook is essential.

At this point, some of the points that I have made in my testimony are similar to the others, that is the history of this beginning in 1964, and, it appears that the completion date has been changed from June 30th to a later date.

I, too, have also been concerned about the extreme difficulty to obtain information about the study.

One of the things that concerns people, concerns many people, is that this appears to be a comprehensive plan rather than a study, and in the information brochure that you have received there are a number of indications, for instance, in the subtitles of "Public Hearing", "Introduction", "The Study", "The Plan", "The Plan Implementation", all

of these refer to this as a Comprehensive Plan and only on page 2 in the foreword do you hear that it is mentioned as a guide.

One of the major points also brought out, since this is a regional thing and it affects all of the people, that other areas should be heard of, and I have also mentioned some of the major population centers, such as Bellingham, should receive hearings, which are Bellingham, Seattle, Port Angeles and Bremerton and Tacoma.

The input of this appears to have come from county officials, and according to the brochure, county officials, cities and organizations, organized public utilities, local water users, and local water users must be classified as other than recreationists, these have been the major sources of input of data plus the state and federal agencies.

According to the preliminary findings, the only public input will be these three hearings—and, I guess that has been changed since May 18th when we talked to you last. But, the point I would like to make is that the public has no say in the determining of projects or is it implied that—are we to mean that the public is unqualified in determining the final use of our natural rivers. If public interest is desired, then public hearings should be held in populated areas, as I mentioned before.

And, I also feel that evaluation time should be extended through the end of 1970. Since this study took some six years to produce, it seems totally undemocratic to me that the public will only have some 30 days—and, I guess this has been extended to a greater length of time.

Since public input was not effectively solicited, several basic elements are missing, I feel. There should be an Appendix that is entitled, Preservation of Natural Resources. It should include the cost of the quality of life all citizens must give up in relation to the quantity of material benefits derived from the project so identified in this study.

I reject the implication on page 6 of the Preliminary Survey that "national resources should be preserved to insure availability for their best use when needed." It implies that the only good resource is an eventually exploited resource. Thus, rivers are bad when they abrade or erode or flood land. A good river is when it is ripped, dammed or channeled. Thus, man's economic greed is subverting his concept of good because this whole study implies that any natural force or phenomena that does not make money for man is bad. We are not here on this earth to make a living, we are here to make a life,

and—(Applause) and it cannot be measured in just the simple cost benefit ratios.

This study should include the ecological impact of every project identified as so stated in Public Law 91-190 and each project should be accompanied by at least two or more alternative projects that also reflect the ecological effects.

Lastly, the basic goal of the plan appears to be obsolete. If there is any hope in securing for the future any semblance of environmental quality, we must begin planning for goals rather than trends. We must be able to say that the population should be concentrated in specific areas and not allowed to expand in a haphazard way as is presently done and this comprehensive plan reinforces haphazard expansion by accommodation. We must decide where we want the people before we can determine which river projects are needed. For instance, the economic justification for the dam on the Middle Fork of the Snoqualmie is based upon high density population of the Snoqualmie Valley. If farming is allowed to continue, the dam could not economically be built. One way we can solve the problem of where people should be placed is through strict flood plain zoning and such zoning should be a prerequisite for determining the justification of any river project.

When these hearings are complete and so recorded, I recommend that this study be considered as an inventory only and continued updating be the major concern of the Task Force at this time.

And, I would also like to add another point into the hearing, the representative of the Puget Sound groups of the Sierra Club could not make it at this meeting tonight, I would like to read one or two comments from him. I would like to say that some of the concerns—and this will be presented at a later hearing—some of the concerns are at least in this area, will be the maintenance of the Skagit River System as well as other natural rivers in this area. There is a serious question about the Avon Bypass and the impact of the proposal of watershed projects in this area.

These are not the only areas that the Sierra Club is concerned about, and they will talk about these at a later time.

Thank you very much.

(APPLAUSE)

MR. NEALE: Thank you.

Before Mr. Burgner speaks, I would like to make a statement, that copies of our documents have

been made available to the counties, they have also been made available to the Washington State Environmental Council. For instance, we gave a copy of our Plan Formulation Appendix, the two Volumes, to the Council in August of last year, in September, then, we have a very good endorsement and analysis of the Appendix. And then, by this April, they did not know where their copy was and we gave them another set. So, we have made an effort to get our documents to the public.

**MR. YOUNT:** I don't think you can say that the Washington Environmental Council represents all the public since they are an organization that has only been formed about three years, and I think there are a number of other public interested groups that could have been contacted, for instance, the League of Women Voters.

**MR. NEALE:** That is very true, and we are making arrangements to do that.

I would like to say for the record, we have made an effort to get public review of our documents. This is one of the fiercest studies of this nature in the United States where this has been done. We made an honest attempt, but, we have only had 150 copies, and there was a certain distribution set up, but, copies were sent to the various counties to recognized units of government which do represent the public.

After Mr. Burgner, we will call on Mr. John DeYonge.

(See also Exhibit A-6, 19 June 70)

**MR. BURGNER:** Chairman Neale and Members of the Task Force, I appreciate this opportunity. I am Robert Burgner, Professor of Fisheries, University of Washington, and Director of Fisheries Research Institute.

I commend the concept of the river basin planning study, a very much-needed objective and certainly well worth the continuing effort.

I sincerely hope that the assumptions regarding population increase are in error, and at least that the trend in population increase can be controlled in the future.

I have had access to the preliminary version of Appendix XI, Fish and Wildlife, and the Appendix XV, the Plan Formulation; although the University of Washington is noted as having reviewed the several Appendices, they have not been available to me.

Now, I would note that the very considerable background research and planning effort that has

been conducted by personnel of the Washington Departments of Fisheries and Game is evident in a preliminary draft I reviewed of Appendix XI, Fish and Wildlife, however, there is evidence of somewhat heavy-handed editing of this effort in the joint Plan Formulation, Appendix Volume XV, and the Preliminary Study Findings, the latter now available to the public, the others of limited availability. For example, it is recommended in Appendix Volume XI, concerning the Nooksack-Sumas Basin, that all available means to limit flood damage should be examined prior to constructing dams that destroy fish habitats, yet the 170 ft. Edfro Dam proposed to be constructed on the Nooksack South Fork will flood out important areas for Chinook, coho, pink salmon and steelhead trout in addition to a prime wintering area for the recently established elk herd. The obvious negative benefits of Edfro Dam to fish and wildlife are tossed over in the Basin Summary.

Another example, I am also concerned that small watershed drainage improvement projects listed variously under the heading "Watershed Management", may in many cases be quite destructive to natural salmon and trout habitats. I question: Have the cost benefits analyses properly weighed these considerations?

I note, thirdly, for the Skagit-Samish Basin, alternative "A" in the published Basin Plan Bulletin calls for storage projects on the lower Sauk River after 1980 to provide flood control and power production, I am convinced that this must have been entered without the concurrence of the fisheries agencies involved in the plan.

Now, I, therefore, ask for additional intensive review by experts and modification of proposed enhancement plans before final issuance of the study report. I am in concurrence with the recommendations of the gentlemen from the Whatcom County Park Board who recommends a review panel of nationally known ecologists and land use planners to go over the program review. I am in concurrence, to a certain extent, with Mrs. Thomas of the Puget Sound Environmental Council, that there has been generally poor access to the reports, of the detailed Volumes, and I would hope that they can be made available for additional review.

I appreciate this opportunity and, again, commend the group for a good beginning, and let us hope that the further reviews will be profitable.

**MR. NEALE:** Professor Burgner, we sent those copies to the Water Research Center in the University



for comment, did you send your comments in or—(pause).

**MR. BURGNER:** The Washington Water Research Center was the agency from which I got the three Volumes, Mr. Bell had the three Volumes in his office, I think the others were being reviewed by other members or other personnel.

**MR. NEALE:** It would have been a service to us if you would have sent comments to us, that is why we distributed the documents to your University.

**MR. BURGNER:** I make these comments because I think this is a general problem that a number of people have brought up. I also am on a review panel with the Isaac Walton League and a number of the people in that conservation agency or organization also have not had ready access to these preliminary reports.

**MR. NEALE:** We looked on the Fisheries College at the University of Washington as a source of meaningful comment, we would have been very appreciative of them at the time.

**MR. BURGNER:** We would have been glad to had it come to our attention earlier.

Incidentally, I am making these comments, I am afraid I didn't say this—as a private individual, not as a representative of the University.

**MR. NEALE:** After the next speaker, we will call on Gordon Elliott.

**JOHN DeYONGE:** Mr. Chairman, my name is John DeYonge and I represent the Washington State Fly Club, a statewide association of fly fishermen, and I also represent Skagit Wild Corporation, which is a non-profit corporation of wilderness oriented land owners on the Skagit River, and I also speak as a private citizen.

First of all, both organizations that I am speaking for strongly favor putting the Skagit, Cascade, Sauk, Suiattle systems into the designation as "wild rivers"; and, we will prepare written statements for submission later.

Also, the groups I represent do not think that the Skagit-Sauk system can be very much improved, at all, by man as that system now stands. We think it should be preserved in its wilderness state, entirely.

I would suggest to this organization that whether it is a study or a plan, that a number of groups have certainly not been consulted nor very well represented in the vacuous documentation that you presented so far.

The first group, I think, is generally the citizenry of Puget Sound, and, I would suppose to a certain degree, the citizenry of the United States, especially among that citizenry. I think you will find that the young people now in high school and in college are extraordinarily interested in what your complete planned system is going to do.

I also suggest that today, it is not possible to simply, for a group of engineers and others, professionals, to consult with a few governmental agencies and a few private-interest groups and then ask concerned citizen organizations what their responses are. I suggest that instead, certain kinds of citizen organizations should be directly involved in the planning, the Washington Environmental Council, for one, The Washington State Sports Council, for another, and a group which I hold in high regard, and as far as I know is entirely non-partisan and especially excellent at analyzing reports, the League of Women Voters of Washington State.

I also would suggest that it would be wise before anything is made into concrete, that there be a review of the whole situation by independent groups of environmental experts.

Further, I am suggesting, in my own name, that there has not been sufficient publicity, there has hardly been any distribution of pertinent documents, it is almost impossible for anyone in this room, besides you gentlemen, to make intelligent criticism of your survey or your plan. It is true that a few groups have been contacted, according to the Chairman, but the citizenry at large has not been. One hundred fifty copies of a document which will affect the lives of every individual in this State, including those who live in Eastern Washington, seems to me not to be sufficient.

I would also suggest that it is incumbent not to publish yourselves sporadically over six-year periods, but to do so at least on a semi-annual basis. And, I suggest places like libraries around the State where citizens can go and examine these documents, and where experts on some of these subjects can themselves go and make analyses.

Further, I suggest that it is insane to finalize water plans, a water development plan, environmental plans, for the whole western half of this State with only a few more public hearings. There should be public hearings now continuously, perhaps, for the next five to ten years. I know that sounds extreme, but you will notice that the plan aims finally at development for 50 years from now. And, in this



room, I doubt if there are nine who will be alive 50 years from now. And, I personally do not feel that we can rush headlong into this, destroying or perhaps seriously injuring the few remnants of environmental esthetics that this state now possesses, and, indeed this nation now possesses.

(APPLAUSE)

**MR. NEALE:** After the next speaker will be Donna Kjargaard.

**MR. ELLIOTT:** Mr. Chairman, my name is Gordon Elliott, I am here as a private citizen.

Most of my ideas and what comments I have to say and my "thunder" has been stolen by many of the earlier speakers, I still feel it important enough to merit, at least, mention, again.

The first concern was the time element involved between the hearing and the study materials being available in the form that they have been presented tonight.

My second area of concern is the substitution, apparently, for the word "Plan", for the word "Study", in study information, although it does say "Study" on the outside.

Thirdly, my main concern, and perhaps the biggest concern, is, what are going to be the environmental effects, both beneficial and detrimental effects, of these various aspects of the study if the "Plan" is initiated.

Concerning the nuclear siting and nuclear plants, when hot water comes out and into an area such as Padilla Bay, the temperature that has been mentioned by some of the various groups has been in the neighborhood of ten or twenty degrees. Well, if it's ten degrees Fahrenheit, this is one small rise, but, if it is ten degrees Centigrade, this is a considerable difference, this is almost double the Fahrenheit temperature which would mean roughly twenty degrees.

If the preliminary Appendices were available for County Planners—and since then we have heard that there were roughly 150 available—how many of these were presented to the various libraries at some of the cities like Mt. Vernon here and up at Bellingham?

And then, what are the benefits and detrimental effects on the environmental and ecological systems if the Avon Bypass is put into effect, the diking of the Nooksack, the nuclear power plants, the

increased power "requirements" what is going to be the effects here?

And then, finally, to sum it all up, if we keep tampering with nature, nature will strike back.

Thank you.

(APPLAUSE)

**MR. NEALE:** After the next speaker, we will hear from Dr. Frederick Ellis.

(Mrs. Kjargaard's prepared statement read verbatim)

**MRS. KJARGAARD:** Mr. Chairman, since the meeting in Anacortes in 1964, many changes have taken place, along with new discoveries. This past summer season on several of the San Juan Islands, free flowing springs and dug wells dried up. Many old timers feel our water supply beneath the ground is fed to us by the mountain ranges. We do know, when the water table drops in Skagit County, it does so in the islands. The deep drilling and dug wells in the past few years have brought in fast flowing underground streams. Some have been located in sand and were uncontrollable and had to be relocated. There is a possibility Water Districts could be formed and area storage of water from these flowing streams for a more adequate supply of water for the summer months.

I personally feel with the new Federal Law pertaining to boats using certain type of sewage disposal, that disposal discharge plants at marine stations should be considered in the very near future.

The rivers' disbursement of water from the uplands should be kept open by dredging the mouth of the rivers, especially the Skagit, where it has been left to build up for so many years and cause flooding in the lowlands. This will also enhance the escape-ment of salmon. With the open free flowing of the river there should be no need to dam the Sauk River which is a salmon and steelhead spawning area.

In the Nooksack-Sumas Basin report under Irrigation, it states, "areas most feasible for project-type development of surface waters are located around Lake Terrell." This very area is where cattle are stunted in growth from the pasturage lands being poisoned by the industrial plants in the area. The people cannot grow gardens because the food is contaminated, and have had to forfeit the canned foods and frozen foods in their deep freezes because of the contamination. And now another refinery is in

the building in that area and an atomic electrical plant is planned.

As the years go by, it seems to me there is less water coming down the rivers. As continual harvesting of the forest lands, air pollution, heating of the atmosphere, earth temperatures, rising and increase in population, I fail to see the danger of flooding from our rivers. They have continually decreased in size over the years, and the amount of water just isn't there to store in the hills. The whole plan could be overdone and cause more damage than good.

I feel this whole report is inconclusive and out of date and should be sent back to the drawing boards before being presented to the legislature.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

(APPLAUSE)

**MR. NEALE:** Wallace Heath will speak after Dr. Frederick Ellis.

**DR. ELLIS:** I am Frederick Ellis, the long-time resident of Shaw Island in San Juan County, and I speak for a number of people, also residents, who, I think, probably represent at least half the area of that island.

Gentlemen of the Task Force, I would like to remind you of a story you may have read in your childhood from the *Arabian Nights*.

A young fisherman was walking along the seacoast one day and happened on a jug which had drifted in on the beach. He picked it up, uncorked it and to his horror and astonishment, this figure called the genie started out and wafted into the sky of enormous proportions.

It seemed to be all-powerful and could grant him about any wish he wanted. But when he finally decided it better go back into the jar, he couldn't get it back in.

You, I submit, have let this genie out, and what are you going to do with it?

(APPLAUSE)

I think the description of the San Juan Area, as Mr. Manderscheid pointed out, is excellent; it is unique. Anyone who has been there can testify to this. But, I think we have run into a very strange paradox, why are we laying elaborate plans aimed at a vast influx of people who will destroy the very uniqueness we set about to protect.

It seems to me that what is happening here is that we are being asked to get ready for a great influx of people, topology, the nature of the community, simply cannot geographically support. We don't have the water. I think the idea of piping water over to Shaw from Orcas is preposterous, it would simply mean that promoters and developers can then come and say, "We finally have water over there. Now bring in your little tiny postage stamp lots and all your people to occupy them. Let them worry about where their garbage goes.

My family and I patrol our waterfront twice a year. Twice a year we load three or four boatloads of plastic bags, ice cream cans, plastic sheets, you name it. It's brought in, it's dumped and it's not taken away, we have to pack it off and get rid of it.

These things bother me, and they are only a shadow of what is going to happen if these kinds of projections materialize.

It worries us, for example, the possibility of over 7,000 wet moorages with all these little boats snarling and winding up and down the water (laughter) their garbage also being tossed overboard.

Finally, I would offer for your very serious consideration something sobering, I think, in this connection. The Government of the Province of British Columbia has recently frozen all subdivisions, all implementation of real estate promotions in the Canadian Gulf Islands and have pointed out that this freeze will be in effect until the influx of people can be found to be taken care of adequately in a pre-determined ratio. Beyond that, they will not be permitted to go in there and settle.

We might look at their example and give it very serious thought.

Thank you.

(APPLAUSE)

**MR. NEALE:** After Dr. Heath, we will call on Vernon Lane.

**MR. HEATH:** My name is Wally Heath. I would like to thank you for the opportunity of speaking, and I will try to be brief because I realize it's getting very late.

I am the Project Director for the Lummi Indian Aquaculture Project and I am also Consultant for the Lummi Indian Business Council. I have been asked to say a few words about the Lummis' position in regard to the long-range planning taking place.

They feel that since their body, the Lummi Indian Business Council, is the planning and zoning body for the reservation that they are going to need more time to develop their own long-range plans, and, therefore, request at least a six-month period.

The Lummi Reservation is a very complex unit. It has the Nooksack River flowing adjacent to it. It has 25 miles of shoreline. It is bounded on one side by heavy industry in the form of Intalco and the Mobil refineries and with others moving in. It is bounded on the other side by Bellingham Bay and heavy industry there.

The one point they want to point out is that in the past their interests have been considerably ignored in the long-range planning and the activities of the state and county. For example, the State has been free to give permits, it has given permits according to the State Law on river water and other waters above them. The point is, according to the Supreme Court Decision of 1908, known as the Winters Doctrine, the downstream tribe in each case has prior and paramount rights to the river water. This means that their needs for the future must be provided for, they are in the process of determining these needs and this is certainly one factor that must be taken into account in the planning for the rest of the county.

Now, the primary concern they have is not just quantity of the water down the river, although that is extremely important, but, they are concerned about the quality of the water. The fishermen pick up all sorts of debris and refuse in their nets in the river as well as out in the sea water. The water taken from the river and put through Bellingham and the Georgia Pacific plant adds pollution to the shoreline, which is sort of double indemnity. The river water goes the other direction to the other heavy industry, which is then dumped freely on the shoreline. In the meantime, the Lummi Indian Business Council has undertaken the aquaculture project as the basic industry to support, essentially, the entire tribe and perhaps then some. In order to make that successful there must be clean water both in the sea and in the rivers.

What essentially they are asking is that the State apply its own standards to its own water, both the river and the marine waters. They are now Class AA in the sea and Class A in the river. If these are actually carried out, all is well, otherwise it is not. The river water has been at an all time low ebb, this summer the Indian fishermen can walk across the mouth about ankle deep, and this is not adequate for the fish runs.

Secondly, quality of the water has noticeably deteriorated, with certain types of oils and floating pea-lines and that sort of thing have been more abundant in the river than ever before. In checking the records, we find that about 650 cubic feet per second of water, both ground water and surface water, has been allocated by permit. The low water flow of the river has been 590 cubic feet per second, that means, of course, if everyone uses the water, there are problems, especially since this water is recycled back into the river.

What they are pointing out is that we are indeed going to have to practice what we preach and apply the standards that have been set by the Legislature.

Pesticides and other things, somewhat, have been mentioned here. They are applied in agricultural areas. The Lummis point out there is more potential in the Puget Sound for aquaculture in growing food than there is in all the agriculture put together, that we cannot kill the larger industry with a smaller one.

This is a serious problem that cannot be solved overnight but it must be very soon. That in summary is it.

Thank you.

(APPLAUSE)

**MR. NEALE:** After Vernon Lane, we will hear from Sam Cagery.

**MR. LANE:** My name is Vernon Lane.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Task Force, it is a privilege to be here.

I think Dr. Heath has just about covered some of the things that is happening on our Reservation now. As the things he has brought up, the Indians, I think, is one of the first ones that has been in this country. Before the white man come, all of this is in the last 100 years. Maybe we are 100 years behind right now, but, we got to start right here with the group of the Task Force.

The Indians have always been very concerned about our environment, about our rivers, about our shorelines, because this is our livelihood.

When the white man first come to this Puget Sound Area, the fish was plentiful and the rivers, they come for timber and gold, they looked at these things. Now, the Indian picked his place on the rivers where they could get food.

Today, we are very much concerned, we have been pushed around, cut down, put down, but now



we've come to the stage where we've got to look for other sources of living, of getting food. Why? Because, like you saw, the speaker that spoke in the past, are we preparing for overpopulation—sure, it's coming, we can't stop it, but, where is our planning? Like I said, we are 100 years behind, our planning for the future of what is going to happen—our rivers are depleted of fishing, our seas, Puget Sound Area, is getting overfished, all of this is of the greed of man and we are very much concerned of this because we live off of the land, the sea.

At the present time we are now developing a new idea of raising fish ourselves and the way things are today, I think it is going to be one of the most successful things of our Indian people because we know how the fish is, how they operate. So, I think this is one of the big moves. The Lummis haven't been informed about the planning of this area, Puget Sound, which we have been concerned about all of the time, but, this last year is the first we have known about this. And, I think, in the next meeting we have, we will have an overall plan of our Reservation. We are a sovereign nation, the Lummis, under the Treaty, so, therefore, when issues come up, the Indian always gets kind of left out behind, but, yet, we go to war and fight for our country. Now, I think the people are awakening just like awakening for their environment and I think this has really got something good going for the people, that you are looking ahead, now.

I thank you.

(APPLAUSE)

**MR. NEALE:** Thank you.

**MR. CAGERY:** My name is Sam Cagery, I am Vice-Chairman of the Lummi Business Council. I want to speak to you as a member of that Council and also as a private citizen.

I want to thank the Task Force for the efforts they put forth so far and the quite expensive project.

We feel in the Lummi tribe that we have been informed at one meeting in Seattle with Mr. Neale, that we haven't been able to follow through, because of the other problems that concern us. We have been fighting for survival for over 100 years, and we are extremely interested in water use. The Lummi tribe, mainly, because everything else has been taken from us without any thought to the future of the Indian people—a lot of the people have stated that they have given us land, but it wasn't theirs to give.

Now, tomorrow night, we will be fighting a group of people, we are protesting, the Army Corps of Engineers, for the seawater that is bordering our Reservation. Here we will be more of a protest to the State of Washington, that this water that we have prior rights to is ours, and we will also fight for.

The State of Washington has been put on notice at Olympia on the 31st of March—first of April of the year—that no more permits will be granted without protest from the Lummi tribe.

I don't know how well this has been taken in our State Department, water resources, but, this is our stand, this is one of the last stands that we can possibly make.

Mr. Neale, I want to thank you, again, for your efforts put forth in this project.

That is all I have to say.

(APPLAUSE)

**MR. NEALE:** Now we will hear from Kenneth Winkes and after that we will hear from Marilyn Ellis.

(Prepared statement paraphrased. See exhibit A-7.)

**MR. WINKES:** My name is Kenneth Winkes.

I would like to mention before I begin that aside from myself I am representing the Skagit Environmental Council and our testimony will be presented, I think, in three parts; Mr. Ratfield has already spoken and Mrs. Yeoman will follow sometime between now and dawn.

The testimony that is to be presented by the Skagit Environmental Council, I think, falls neatly into two portions, first, comment on the procedure that the Task Force has followed to arrive at the Preliminary Study that we now have in our hands, and, comment on specific portions of the Study itself. I will limit my own remarks to remarks concerning procedure.

A phrase or two from Senate Document 97, 87th Congress, Second Session, included in the Preliminary Study might be a good place to begin. "The well-being of all of the people . . ." that is my emphasis, I admit "shall be the overriding determinant in considering the best use of water and related land resources." That is the end of the quotation.

With this sentiment in mind, let us see how much contact the Task Force has had with all the people since the study's inception in 1964.

First contact came in 1964 or 1965—I am not certain of my dates—when the Task Force held single



public hearing in Anacortes, Everett and in Olympia. What transpired at those hearings is by now vague in the minds of those who attended—I was not one of them—but, what is remembered by those in attendance is a description of projects and options very similar to the ones contained in the Preliminary Study Findings Brochure. We are mostly concerned that apparently one of the last official contacts between the Task Force and the public, until tonight, was that first hearing.

Between that first hearing and the present, the Preliminary Study Findings state, "Additional meetings have been conducted with officials of counties, cities and organized public utilities, for mutual exchange of data and ideas. These contacts with local water users have been a vital element in the development of a useful water plan." Here we question both the procedure and the choice of words. These contacts may have been necessary and even sensible, but they cannot be construed, by any stretching of rhetoric, as contact with the public.

As individuals, the men in contact with the Task Force over the last five years constitute less than .01 percent of the population of Skagit County, hardly a statistically significant sampling of local water users.

If, on the other hand, the towns and cities and the public utility districts are to receive the designation, "local water users", we would merely ask what the people who drink the stuff are supposed to be called?

In sum, the Skagit Environmental Council cannot see where the Task Force has had much contact with the local water users in the last three years.

Tonight, for the second time in five years, the water-using public has been granted an opportunity to make suggestions to the Task Force. A nice idea in itself, but one rendered largely unworkable by the amount and kind of information we have been able to gather in the short time allotted; three weeks, at most four.

The Skagit Environmental Council has been able to get copies of the Preliminary Study Findings, but that brochure with its inserts is vague to the point of being useless as a basis for testimony. We are placed in the absurd position of supporting those measures that sound nice and opposing those that sound nasty. More and more specific information, we are told, is available in the 15-Volume completed study that is only now being published. Those

Volumes that are already available are only available technically, for the number printed is so small and the distribution so lean that they are, at present, even more precious than we can expect our water to become in the future.

We find this situation hard to understand and difficult to accept and we wonder why a multi-million-dollar study could afford so little for publicity and dissemination of information.

From a procedural point of view, therefore, we believe that this public hearing while laudable as an abstract idea is so ill-timed with respect to availability of information as to be virtually useless. And, the Council, as a Council, would recommend this section on adjournment.

That is the Council's statement. While I was sitting in the back, I had a couple that occurred to me, personally; since I haven't cleared them with the Council, I don't dare mention them with their name attached.

I do wonder, like many others have wondered, why there are only 150 copies printed of those that have been printed, because I had thought quite a bit of money had been spent. But, I think an even more important question and one that I think raises questions in itself, might be asked, and that is, why, tonight, of the people who have testified—I will have to rephrase that, I think I blew it. Of those people who have testified tonight—of those people who have not testified tonight, the majority of the people who have not testified have been those people with the material in their hands. In other words, our representatives in the county and county planning and they have all made sweet statements to the effect that they will write a nice letter and deliver a brief in the mail sometime before June 19th. I just kind of wonder what is on their minds since they have had at least more opportunity than the citizens they represent to look over this information.

That is the question that occurred to me.

(APPLAUSE)

**MR. NEALE:** I would like to say one thing to the group, we have specifically asked for comments on how to improve our public contacts, not comments on what has happened, we know what's happened. We certainly would appreciate comments on how to get meaningful liaison with the public, and I think that the people who have given those types of comments are giving useful testimony because it is

our intent to improve that type of comment and the contact with the public.

Marilyn Ellis and then Margaret Yeoman.

**MRS. ELLIS:** I am Marilyn Ellis on Shaw Island, Washington.

The economic problem of the San Juan Islands is primarily recreation for holiday and retirement living for those requiring remote, rural, wooded areas for their physical and mental well-being. I would recommend that population density be limited to availability of water, those Islands with greater water supplies be in a position to accommodate more dense populations and more tourist facilities. It would be wasteful to turn the Island into a massive urban complex. For those that require the amenities of city living, abundant water supplies and power, there are always the cities.

I am well aware of the increased need for parks and camping facilities required for an expanding population, but Shaw Island is unlike other major islands. Our much smaller island is primarily family-oriented. Hotels and restaurants are absent. Transients would bring many problems to our island which are now non-existent and for which our rural community is not prepared to cope.

(APPLAUSE)

**MR. NEALE:** Margaret Yeoman and then Richard Starbird.

(Prepared statement read verbatim)

**MRS. YEOMAN:** Members of the Task Force, I am Margaret Yeoman, one of the three members of the Skagit Environmental Council who have prepared testimony for this evening.

I think you have had a double barrage on the fact that the material was lacking in detail and we couldn't get it very easily, maybe I should just go over it, but, I believe that in the future when you make releases to your newspapers, if you would please have it in the newspaper release where one could mail for the preliminary findings, it would have eased some of the frustrations for those of us who had to do such researching to find it and where we could get it.

For my statement I have studied some of the Appendices mentioned on page 5 of your brochure with the courtesy of our County Planner who did not have a complete set, but he had some.

You state you had two objectives—environmental quality and economic efficiency. These you describe as co-equal in your Task Force Study. However, your definition of environmental quality is “emphasis on . . . improving quality of total environment for man through water and related land investments.” This contrasts sharply with the declaration in the “National Environmental Policy Act of 1969”—“to encourage enjoyable harmony between man and his environment.” In any given choices in your study, economic efficiency received preference over environmental quality.

Some items are projected into the future as unchanging or constant. I will elaborate briefly:

1. Ground water supplies are stated as remaining constant in Skagit-Samish basins to year 2020. Increased irrigation, which you foresee, will decrease ground water supplies here as it has done elsewhere. Dumping treated sewage effluent into the nearest water way instead of putting it back on the land decreases ground water supplies as shown in studies at the Pennsylvania State University from 1963 to 1968.

2. River flow is described as constant through the years. This would require constants in temperature, rainfall, snowfall, considerable reforestation, and no increased use of ground water. In other words, no increase in population or atmospheric changes because of heated effluent from industry.

3. Volume XV, pages 2-45 states, “Natural production of all salmon species is assumed to remain constant.” It is stated in Volume XV, pages 4-60 that natural spawning areas will be wiped out if the Sauk River power/water impoundment project is built. Increased uses of former forested areas adjoining the rivers will create water quality problems as well as increase water temperatures, both deleterious to natural production of salmon. The opening of the Green River watershed to recreational use will alter water flow and water quality—a questionable “environmental quality” factor for Seattle residents, who will face increased water bills for treatment of their newly degraded water supply.

4. Raw waste loadings into the river basins is pictured at a steadily increasing level from now until 2020. Expecting streamflow to absorb the wastes of an increasing industrial-municipal population is “economic efficiency” thinking at its worst. In the study of the Stillaguamish basin, you advocate primary waste treatment “with adequate streamflow and water quality monitoring” even in 2020, when waste loadings are projected to be six times present totals. There are already water quality problems.

AD-A037 568

PACIFIC NORTHWEST RIVER BASINS COMMISSION VANCOUVER WASH F/G 8/6  
COMPREHENSIVE STUDY OF WATER AND RELATED LAND RESOURCES. PUGET --ETC(U)  
1970 A T NEALE, S STEINBORN, L F KEHNE

UNCLASSIFIED

NL

2 OF 4  
AD  
A037568



there, do we want our rivers to stink as they do back East?

Power needs for the future increase geometrically to your population-industrial growth figures. Are these figures for power needs for this region only, or are they providing for export to other states? In the Task Force study, Nooksack-Sumas, Skagit-Samish and Whidbey-Camano basins are targeted to provide baseload power facilities for the greater part of the Puget Sound Area, with emphasis made on the economies to the power companies of straight through cooling. In Volume IX, page 120, in reference to the plan to dump heated discharge waters on the west side of Whidbey Island, it is stated, "While there would undoubtedly be changes in the communities of plants and animals along the shoreline, warm water discharges from some power plants would not appear critical to the ecology of the general region." Federal Water Pollution Commission papers provide the following information:

1. Water temperature increases have the same effect on a receiving water's dissolved oxygen resources as organic loadings from sewage treatment plants.
2. Water temperature increases favor undesirable bacterial forms and tend to cause "biological deserts."
3. Heat treating intakes and outfalls invariably kill fish under present operations of power plants in coastal areas.

Low wholesale costs of power as an inducement for industries to locate in our Puget Sound Area must be adjusted to include costs of correcting or eliminating environmental damage resulting from power plant operation. The increase of one to three percent in costs of electricity to the consumer for waste heat treatment will not deter electric generation growth in this country. Waste heat treatment must be included as an integral function of future powerplants.

In Volume IX, page 120, you justify dumping warm water on the west side of Whidbey by stating that "the west shore supports no commercial or sport fishery of any size."

With the courtesy of the Department of Fisheries, the 1963 commercial catch of salmon attributed to the west shore of Whidbey Island was 10,335 chinook; 24,772 coho; 1,949,726 pinks; 104,086 sockeye; 10,854 chum. The number of purse seiners, making at least one landing, 349. Number of gillnetters involved in fishing that season estimated at 200.

The sport fishery in chinook and coho reflected the commercial fishery of that year. In addition, there is a steelhead fishery on the west shore of Whidbey, one of the very few successful fisheries of steelhead in Sound Waters. The fish travel close to the shoreline, so this fishing is done from the beach area, no boats involved. Five hundred to 1,000 fish are caught in the season.

In conclusion, may we urge a re-examination of some of your basic data? We respectfully ask that an ecological inventory of each basin be made, so that full effects of your river planning will be recognized. Policies should be agreed upon on population loads advisable in each river basin, and land use zoning implemented to encourage acceptable population density. A Pugetopolis of five million people in Everett, Seattle, Tacoma area is stated as an expected projection in the plan. Should such concentrated growth be encouraged? Is this type of planning meeting your objectives of economic efficiency or environmental quality?

Thank you.

(APPLAUSE)

**MR. STARBIRD:** Thank you, Mr. Neale. My name is Richard Starbird and I am a property owner on Shaw Island in the San Juans and I would like to make just a very few quick remarks tonight and then later file a more detailed report with the Commission on behalf of a group of people on the Island. This would be prior to your announced cutoff date but after we have had the opportunity to examine certain detailed parts of the complete Task Force report.

I would like to underscore the request of our very first speaker tonight, who asked that the report may be made more generally available. It is very difficult for us to react to this report of over 5,000 pages when many of us here tonight have learned most of the information since 7:00 P.M. Frankly, many of us learned about this meeting through the reports carried twice in the Friday Harbor Journal, but these reports are very sketchy, they don't give us any of the details of the substantive information that we need in order to make any kind of a judgment about this plan that is being proposed. Even with the material that we picked up here tonight, which shows us where supposed campsites and marinas are, you can't tell from the map exactly which is which, which makes it difficult, again, to make judgments. Yet, the Commission, or the Task Force, is talking about an



expenditure of \$407,000,000 on a short term basis in recreation, and this is going to open up all kinds of things for the future that ought to be looked at very carefully.

As I heard the reports tonight and saw the charts up here, and so on, I somehow had the feeling that this was a little bit about like the reports on Vietnam or Cambodia, where allegedly we had completely destroyed towns and villages in order to save them. I don't want that to happen to the San Juan Islands, they are very unique, they are very beautiful.

(APPLAUSE)

I have heard tonight people talking about doubling the hunting dates. Just as an example, this is a little frightening to me because I was almost gunned down on my own place four months ago.

I heard people talking about these vast improvements that are going to take place, and yet, people on the San Juan Islands are going to be wondering who is going to pay for these. Our property taxes out there, our whole property, has been reassessed, or is in the business of being reassessed. Peoples' property taxes have risen dramatically, I know mine have gone up eight times in the last four years. And, what you are going to do if you put all of these improvements in and then shift the burden to the public, then you're going to force people to sell their places. And, this in a sense, isn't what you're trying to do. This is already taking over with many of the islanders who have lived out there for their whole lifetime.

Now, one thing I would like to focus on is the question of transportation to and from the Islands. I don't know how carefully you looked at this, but everyone that gets on or off of those Islands has to go through the funnel, known as the San Juan Island Ferry System and people sit out there on those Ferry Lines, now, in the summertime, and even some nice weekends in the wintertime, for hours. Now, are you proposing in your plans to greatly expand this Ferry System, somehow, to take care of this? I don't know. We need the detailed plan to look at it. But, this is a crucial bottleneck to the whole operation that someone ought to be considering.

There is also a question of the sewage. It's already been mentioned by one of our earlier speakers, the difficulties of the sewage arrangements on the Island because there is a very thin skim of surface soil and then rock underneath, and, if you are

going to bring in hundreds of people, there needs to be some kind of provision to take care of this, because the sewage and the water and the ecology of the whole land tie together and there needs to be careful provision. Also, garbage disposal. On many of the Islands—on Shaw Island, we have no way of getting rid of the garbage unless we bury it on our own place or haul it off. I think this is something that should be considered, too, because I noticed on either Lopez Island or Orcas Island, the people had to give up the garbage collection cans they had there because it was becoming so expensive to get rid of all of this material that weekend people were leaving there that they had to give the whole system up and then practically threaten the weekenders to get rid of their own garbage as they left the Islands.

So, there are special problems, and, one which hasn't even been turned on, which I think is crucial, is the matter of fire fighting equipment. In the summertime, those Islands can become torches, in fact, 50, 60—I don't know, 70 years ago—some of the San Juan people here would know, those Islands were virtually burnt off, and, in the summertime they become tinder boxes with a duff that with one match in there, that thing would explode and the whole Island, if the wind conditions were right and certain conditions existed, the dryness and—and the Forest Service knows this, I presume his representative is here, but, there is a real danger with fire. And, on Shaw Island, we have only one small fire engine and we would be in a serious problem, very terrible problem, if you didn't provide in your plan for fire services in case something like this took place. Those whole Islands could be wiped out very easily. Last summer I put out two fires myself along the shores left by boaters, they came in and built their little picnics and then they pulled out and the fire went back into the driftwood. There are very serious dangers involved in this whole matter of fires. There are limited access roads involved—and I don't think people want those roads changed that much—they had a big row over on San Juan Island just a few weeks ago, about the widening of the road, they made it into an expressway, and so on. So, people don't want that. The reason they like these Islands is because they are unique, characteristic and they should be preserved, this way.

Now, Mr. Chairman, you asked for a couple of specific suggestions as to how to do a better job. Now, I will pass these on to you.

I would like to suggest that there are very few

representatives here tonight from the hundreds of people living in the San Juan Islands, very few.

How many in the audience, can we see your hands—look at this. Some of them have gone already.

Now, there is a real problem in having them coming to these hearings, they have to ride the Ferry in here, they have to stay here overnight because there is no Ferry at night, and they have to go back out there tomorrow morning, incurring a motel bill or hotel bill, and many of them, frankly, can't afford it. So, in a sense, they are not able to be heard at these hearings. And, I think you should take this into account, they have been really eliminated by the economics and the time involved.

So, what I would suggest to you is that you place on each of the San Juan Islands affected by this Planning Report, one set of the report itself. Now, you may have it there on one or two of the Islands, but I am saying, all of the Islands where there will be an effect, and then see to it that in the Friday Harbor Journal that people are advised that the Report is in so-and-so's hands on these Islands, let them get down there, read the Report and send you a written reaction to it, because, otherwise, they are completely disenfranchised from this whole operation. And, I don't think that is your objective. I know the problems you have of getting communication, but, there are special problems with the San Juan Islands.

In conclusion, I just want to make this one observation, that those San Juan Islands are fantastic jewels, they are incredible, they should be preserved for the future, for our children and for our grandchildren. And, what you are dealing with in your Planning Report here could be an explosive atomic bomb that would do the very thing you don't want to do. You speak in your Report about preservation, on this little report we got tonight on page 6, and I urge you to look at it again, because those Islands will take just so much of this kind of development whether it be by water or by sea.

Thank you.

(APPLAUSE)

**MR. NEALE:** I would like to say that we are getting some combination of information here and when we have heard our last speaker, one or two of us would like to talk to you for a few minutes, but, there are five additional speakers.

We will call on Joe Louie and then Mildred M. Norway, Joe Louie first.

**MR. LOUIE:** Thank you Mr. Chairman.

Ladies and gentlemen, I am a member of the Nooksack tribe, Whatcom County adjoining the British Columbia line.

I am interested on our country, here, Skagit, Whatcom and especially the State of Washington. Not only the country, but I am interested on you people to try to develop something that we got almost gone.

We are about 50 or 75 years too late. When we had the natural resources here, the people then should had had a planning commission, somebody to stand up here while the natural resources were in this country to look in the future generation. Instead of that, they were just looking out for themselves. I am proud to see you people stand here and trying to develop the country back to where it was 75 years ago.

I am proud to see the white man get here with these Indians.

I am proud to see these people here get up here and try to promote something that is almost impossible, the way it looks, because people is confused on the war, the cities, schools, everywhere else.

I think we should try to develop ourselves more thoroughly, to develop ourselves to try to unite, not to hate, not to go to work and criticize other people, not to look at them just because he is a different race. Try to develop this America back to where it was 75 years ago. Develop it so people could enjoy one another, stand up there and look at one another, not to criticize or not to go to work and think that somebody is trying to get into your pocket and steal something away. Let's try to develop it in the schools, let's taught our children so they can respect one another. Let's go to work and try to get this here place a place for enjoyment so we can help one another, and enjoy one another.

I see right in here we just pass one another and we don't know whether they are a friend or not. Let's try to develop one another so we can be friends. Let's hear development of this here river, the only last resource we got is water. The water is the main thing of life, the rivers here.

We got factories coming up here in Whatcom County and trying to get in here into Skagit County. What are they doing importing more men into this country when we haven't got enough to try and get along with our people in this here state.

I think we should look into it, have men that's educated, like these here people.

You people is interested here, yes, you people

are interested because you are here, sitting here at this tired hour at night.

My wife is sitting in the car because she knows we want to get together with you people. We want to see you people develop this here county so it's worthwhile so we can enjoy one another. We look at one another as if we are scared, let's not have that. Let's get in here and develop this here stream. Let's develop these here lands so that they won't be shooting things on top of the ground and killing all of our birds, our meadowlarks and everything like that down here. We haven't got a meadowlark in Whatcom County. Have you people here in Skagit County? No, I don't think there is hardly any more pheasants. They are spraying that poison into the air, not only killing the birds but they're killing the fish in the river. That poison is scattered out in the rivers and lakes and things and so forth. Let's try to get this here thing fixed up. Let's talk it between one another. Let's talk it with these men capable enough to try to get this here thing together.

It's getting late, I think I better make this here short. I want to thank all of you folks here. Thank you.

(APPLAUSE)

**MR. NEALE:** Mildred Norway and Edna Breazeale.

**UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER:** Mildred Norway has gone.

**MR. NEALE:** Edna Breazeale, and then it will be Harold.

(Prepared statement paraphrased.  
See Exhibits A-8 and A-15.)

**EDNA BREAZEALE:** I am Edna Breazeale and I represent the silent majority that you have heard so much about recently. (Applause.) I always feel humble when I see a group of professional people who have worked so hard to please us and then we turn around and try to give them our point of view. They have been trying to work, too, on our point of view, but we have a slightly different one as is inevitably true.

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Task Force, and all, I, too, felt that I was cheated because I did not have access to the material. I did, however, in the last two days have access to Volume XV. And, it is to Volume XV that I keep my remarks, and also to

those particular aspects of the Volume XV that relate to Padilla Bay.

I know that Mr. Skrinde, over here, (indicating) is going to have a slight smile because he and I have discussed the Avon Bypass for years.

After 1980, a channel is projected in Padilla Bay with accompanying land fill and industrial area. It would be 46 feet deep at a cost of \$4,423,000. After the year 2000, it would be deepened to 54 feet at a cost of \$2,381,000. Where is this channel to be located, Mr. Skrinde? Is it an extension of the Avon Bypass from Indian Slough? Could I have an answer?

**MR. SKRINDE:** The Avon Bypass will go from the Big Bend near the town of Avon to Padilla Bay.

**EDNA BREAZEALE:** The Bypass will go only to Padilla Bay, but Volume XV said that a channel, as was necessary to carry on from the Bypass, would be continued into the Bay. However, if the Task Force, I wonder, is considering a channel out there, have they considered the Comprehensive Plan of Skagit County adopted in 1968 which places industrial development on Padilla Bay no farther east than Telegraph Slough? Even this encroachment, as many of us remember, was not recommended by the Planning Commission of Skagit County whose recommendation was overridden by the County Commissioners, at that time. I need not tell you that those County Commissioners were not returned to office. (Laughter.)

The Task Force further states that "The proposed development in Padilla Bay would remove a large shallow-type land and thus eliminate large waterfowl hunting and intertitle area." I would add that these areas are used by juvenile fish as a rearing area. And, just this month, the fish people here in Burlington made a survey and they found salmon all along the Bay shore from Samish Island to Swinomish Slough.

Padilla Bay is also unique in another aspect. The count of brant in Padilla Bay in 1969, just this month, was 21,750.

I will add this little personal note. I wish you could have seen those brant eating along at the edge of the water as the tide was coming in, it was a sight to behold. They were black along that water for miles.

The other waterfowl, the 1969 figures had 46,700 at the peak. On page 2-98, Volume XV, the Report states, "A number of sites possessing significant resource potential for waterfowl habitat development" are on Padilla Bay and also on Samish Bay. Does it seem reasonable to destroy this habitat by



channels and industrial areas when it is estimated that licensed hunters and anglers will increase to 715,000 by the year 2020—page 2-43, Volume XV.

The Report again notices the need for additional recreational area, "The Avon Bypass would join the Skagit River, but would not carry Skagit River flows except during major floods in excess of 120,000 cubic feet per second. Also, the Bypass would be made into an attractive recreational and fishing lake. Therefore, levy improvements and the Avon Bypass would fit the environmental quality objective." If the Bypass is not to take water from the Skagit until that river is in flood stage, how is it to be an attractive recreational and fishing lake? Would it not be at \$28,900,000 a rather costly mosquito-breeding swamp? Or, do I detect a contradiction in the text?

"Available information indicates the Federal portion of Guemes channel dredging cost would be 100%, Fidalgo Bay, 75%, and Padilla Bay 60%." Since the federal percentage depends on the division of benefits between commercial navigation and land fill, who would pay for the land fill in Padilla Bay? Has the adverse effect of the annual dredging of the channel been considered? Will the siltation be comparable to that from Swinomish Slough, thus endangering the crab and other fish spawning on the Bay? What will be the effect of land fill on the climate of Skagit County?

These are questions that the Task Force should consider before recommending a land fill on Padilla Bay.

As a last item—page 4-84—project 60 is listed. It is not included in the Basin Plan, so it is said, but it is present on figure 4-4 for both plans A and B. What is this nuclear baseload plant and where is it possibly to be located? Figure 4-4 makes another nuclear plant appear to be possible just north of Joe Leary Slough on flat delta land.

Gentlemen, I appreciate all the work that you have done, but I beg of you to reconsider some of these aspects in regard to the total environment of Skagit County.

I thank you.

(APPLAUSE)

**MR. YEOMAN:** Yeoman passes, Mr. Chairman.

(APPLAUSE)

**MR. NEALE:** We have a card here from Fred J. Ovenell, I wonder if he is still here and if he wants to talk, we will give him an opportunity.

(No response.)

**MR. NEALE:** We have two testimonies here, one by Richard Stockwell, and I want the Reporter to enter his name and the fact that Mr. Stockwell has presented a written statement. And, also, we have to enter into the record a written statement from the Department of Fisheries.

Unless there is anyone else that wants to talk from the audience, that completes our testimony.

**MR. GOOD:** Yes, I want to talk.

**MR. NEALE:** What is your name?

**MR. GOOD:** Warren G. Good.

I didn't fill out a card because—I want to ask some questions. I would like to make some good suggestions, that this Council disband itself, completely, and let the local government—let the local people take over themselves, they can manage just as well.

And, I would like to know just how much tax money has been spent since 1964 or way back when this started in—in what, 1937 or 1934? Could one of you gentlemen answer that?

**MR. NEALE:** It started in 1964.

**MR. GOOD:** Well, whenever your Task Force started.

**MR. NEALE:** 1964, you are thirty years off.

**MR. GOOD:** Well, is the Army Engineers included in this same program or are they in a separate study? From my understanding, here, several years ago, the Army Engineers were up here trying to porkbarrel and boondoggle an Avon Bypass down the itizens' throat for \$500,000,000—or, maybe that wasn't the exact figures (laughter) but, now, they were studying this watershed. Now, you gentlemen have come up with another study and what is the tax dollars that you have received on that, Mr. Chairman?

**MR. NEALE:** I don't think we have announced the cost.

**MR. GOOD:** Well, the public would like to know how many tax dollars you have received in studying this Comprehensive Plan, I for one?

**MR. NEALE:** They are all tax dollars.

**MR. GOOD:** Pardon?

**MR. NEALE:** They are all tax dollars, our entire budget is from tax dollars.

**MR. GOOD:** How much? Don't you have exact figures?

**MR. NEALE:** Who wants to make a figure?

**MR. GOOD:** We would like—isn't there any



private enterprise fellows that worked on this study? It's all taxpayers' money that financed this up to now.

I didn't expect to talk, yet, it is getting to the point, now, where we are getting stuff pushed down our throat that we don't need. The suggestion would be that you disband yourself and maybe just these bunch of people put you on a pension and it would be cheaper than building all of this stuff you're talking about.

Thank you.

(APPLAUSE)

**MR. NEALE:** There are several replies that could be made here, but - (pause).

Speaking seriously, though, this effort is an effort in accordance with good government. The thing we pointed out time after time, is that most of these things we talked about are occurring right now. These programs are in effect, most of them, the water supply, the recreation parts, all of these programs are ongoing programs. And, the idea of planning is to give you people a total viewpoint of what is involved so you can help make decisions in the future on the way it should be done. We put this in records and some of you, for one reason or another, failed to understand any of the language that it is written. And, when we talk about the projected loadings in the future on a stream, we have no intent of allowing waste floatings to increase in the stream. On the other hand, if our population increases, there will be additional projected loads which will require treatment. And, in order to comply with state law and local law, and protecting the environment, these treatment plants have to be built before the wasteloadings occur, so we do not get pollution. And, the only way you can do that is by planning, you can't let the wasteloads increase and your pollution occur and then go out and clean it. My goodness, that is twice as expensive as anticipating the problem and taking care of it before it occurs. And, this is good logic that we think the public should agree with.

We hope as we go through the planning process and getting possibly closer to your language, you will understand it, but, this is an attempt at good government in thinking towards the future and anticipating problems so we can avoid them, not letting the problems occur like we do now and then going on crash programs of correction. This is harmful to our environment, too. Why not get

together and analyze the environment and its problems and prevent their occurrence. This is what our plan is geared to do.

If that doesn't sound like good logic, should we go back into the Middle Ages, again, and go step by step and let the problems occur and then pay more tax dollars than what we should to correct rather than to prevent.

Do any of the other members of the Task Force (pause).

**MR. DWYER:** I might make this comment on behalf of the Department of Interior. There wasn't too much background material mentioned about how these comprehensive studies were generated in the United States.

We have had some association with planning things in the last few years, it represents quite a step forward. This is a multi-agency, an interagency approach, in partnership with the State, where the State has had a lead role in the planning process, lead direction given to it, complete, as I said, interagency approach instead of the uniagency approach we had before Senate Document 97 came into existence and largely before the Water Resources Act of 1965 was passed. Now, we come together under the auspices of the Water Resources Council and we approach a basin, a region, with an interagency, a fairly comprehensive approach, instead of a Bureau of Reclamation project or Corps of Engineers project or Fish and Wildlife or Outdoor Recreation. We are required by law and by the Congress to bring all of our resources together and exchange information, evaluate each others' plans. And, we feel that it represents a much more progressive planning exercise than existed under the single-agency approach which started in this country where we had certain needs, such as the need for flood control, for navigation projects, reclamation projects, storage, irrigation and so on. So, we in the Interior are interested, like everybody else, and we hope you will be somewhat tolerant and will look at the Plan which has been presented here, look at it carefully. There are very constructive comments made here tonight, we appreciate them.

And, we should have had some of you on the Planned Formulation Team, including you, madam, you seem to have a flare for plan. It may not be too late, we may be able to take you on in an ex-officio capacity.

Thank you.

(APPLAUSE)

**MR. NEALE:** I think Mr. Dwyer's remarks form a fitting time to conclude the meeting in the absence of additional comments, and I will declare the meeting adjourned. However, we would welcome an opportunity to talk to any of you that care to talk with us afterwards.

**(MEETING ADJOURNED)**

This is to certify that the attached proceedings before the Task Force in the matter of the Preliminary Findings of the Puget Sound and Adjacent

Waters Comprehensive Water and Related Land Resources Study Commission were held at Mt. Vernon High School, 10th and Fulton Street, Mt. Vernon, Washington on May 27th, 1970, as herein appears and that this is the original transcript for the file of the Department.

**ROBERT R. RAWLINGS**

Robert R. Rawlings

Official Reporter

(SEAL)

**PUBLIC HEARING  
OF THE  
PUGET SOUND AND ADJACENT WATERS COMPREHENSIVE  
WATER AND RELATED LAND RESOURCE STUDY**

**DATE: JUNE 2, 1970**

**PLACE: North Junior High School  
25th and McDougall Avenue  
Everett, Washington**

**TIME: 7:00 P.M.**

**BEFORE:**

**AL NEALE, Chairman, Puget Sound Task Force,  
Representing the State of Washington**

**MEMBERS:**

**EARL PHILLIPS, Department of Commerce**

**LEWIS KEHNE, Department of Agriculture**

**SYDNEY STEINBORN, Department of Army**

**FRANCIS NELSON, Department of Health, Education and Welfare**

**NEAL NELSON, Department of Transportation**

**L. B. DAY, Department of the Interior**

<i>SPEAKER</i>	<i>PAGE</i>
Neale, Alfred T.	B-3, B-13, B-24, B-27, B-34
Urabeck, Frank	B-7
Manderscheid, Bill	B-11
Smith, James A.	B-13
Jonson, Carl A.	B-14
Repman, Lloyd V.	B-16
Lee, Eleanor M.	B-16
Wallace, Walter	B-18
Gillespie, William	B-19
Yoshioka, Arthur	B-19
Powers, Christina M.	B-19
Van Driel (Dr.)	B-20
Anderson, Richard	B-21
Moore, Charles F.	B-21
Smith, Floyd E. (Captain)	B-21
Zemp, Dick	B-22
Bower, Kenneth E.	B-22
Campbell, Henry G.	B-22
Groeneveld, Menno	B-23
Smaldino, Gene H.	B-23
Evans, Brock	B-24
Dyer, Polly T. (Mrs.)	B-26
Snodgrass, DeLos V.	B-27
Miller, L. Joe	B-29
Finnegan, W. J.	B-30
Yount, George B.	B-31
Day, Helen (Mrs.)	B-32
Parker, Jerome	B-33
James, Charles H.	B-34



**MR. NEALE:** The Public Hearing on the Preliminary Findings of the Puget Sound and Adjacent Waters Comprehensive Water and Related Land Resource Study is hereby called to order.

My name is Al Neale, I am the representative for the State of Washington and Chairman of this Study.

Before I begin, I want to introduce the Members of the Task Force who are here with me tonight. They are, Mr. Earl L. Phillips, Department of Commerce; Mr. Lewis F. Kehne, Department of Agriculture; Mr. Sydney Steinborn, Department of Army; Mr. Francis L. Nelson, Department of Health, Education and Welfare; Mr. Neal Nelson, Department of Transportation and Mr. L. B. Day, Department of the Interior.

Before we begin, there is one announcement I am required to make, there is no smoking allowed in this school building and we will have to honor that requirement.

Now, the purpose of this meeting tonight is to discuss with you the preliminary findings of our Comprehensive Study and to review the organization and the procedures which have been followed in developing the text that will be presented tonight, and also, to discuss the followup package that will occur before the study is completed, and then we will have a period for presentation of comments by you folks.

A number of years ago, the Congress of the United States, and later on the Legislature of this State, determined that in order to develop an awareness of water and related land resource problems and needs, there should be comprehensive plans prepared by River Basins. This particular Study was started in 1964 under the auspices of the so-called or the old Columbia Basin Inter-Agency and is being completed, now, under a new organization, the Pacific Northwest River Basin Commission. Participating in the study besides the State of Washington are 10 Federal Departments and approximately 30 Agencies altogether of State and Federal Government.

This particular chart indicates the organizational structure under which the concepts of the study are developed. At the very top you see the Pacific Northwest River Basins Commission, the second box indicates the Task Force which is here at this head table tonight and in the very center of the diagram in the small box is the Report Planning Committee, which is the action committee of the Task Force. Listed on the right—actually your left—is

the State Agencies which are participating in the Study, and on your right are the Federal Agencies. And then, the large square at the bottom, again, indicates the technical committees which were formed to develop the concepts of the Study. Now, each one of these committees was instructed to prepare its own plan of how it would present its particular interests and responsibilities in water. Each committee was responsible for exchanging information between committees or between agencies in order to further the Study. All of the agencies listed on this chart participated in a review of documents, and, by this, as a document was prepared by one committee, it went to the various agencies for review to be sure the materials contained in the document were in context with the programs of the review agencies, and, by this means we were able to develop a comprehensive aspect with respect to water and related land resources planning and development.

Each agency also had a responsibility to contact its own constituents or sister-type agencies in local government. So that in the committee involved with water supply, we find this committee working with city water departments. The Water Quality Committee would contact the City Engineers and others, planning consultants, with respect to sanitation programs. Land Use Committees would contact County Planners or local soil conservation districts. So, we began to have a three-level contact there, the federal agencies, the state agencies and local government and frequently the private sector. All of these committees were responsible for preparing a report which will become an Appendix of the Comprehensive Study Report. You will see diagrams of these later.

Now, with respect to the procedures of the Study, we have illustrated this on a second view graph. This indicates that we started in with public hearings in 1964. After the study hearings, the committees developed their plan of study, took into account the information presented at the public hearings and developed their Appendix Reports. These Reports are based, basically, on analysis of the situation in terms of the resource element which this committee was responsible for or interested in. After discussing present status, there was a discussion of the future needs in terms of each specific resource and then, a discussion on the ways to satisfy needs and demands. Then, these Appendices, after review and rewriting, in accordance with comments received, became a basis for the plan formulation document and also for the summary report which will complete the Study.

Now, we have three charts which indicate the coordination which took place during plan formulation. The first chart indicates the Federal, State and the Counties which participated in the review process. And, this participation was generated by preparing draft documents and sending these to each of the agencies or identities listed in this particular view graph. Also, the state agencies and organizations participating in the review are listed here and you can see a great deal of depth there. Between the Water Research Center, we received comments from the University of Washington and Washington State College in terms of the different interests of the Appendices. We worked with municipalities in metropolitan Seattle with respect to the Water Quality Appendix, and others.

The third chart indicates other organizations and agencies which participated in the review. These include public utilities, industrial development councils, advisory committee of mayors—you can see for yourself the depth of review that occurred in this phase of our Study.

Now, the fourth viewgraph indicates the basic concepts of the Report which we will be putting out. It indicates first that, insofar as the Appendices are concerned, several of these involve a discussion of the environment of this area. This includes the land and its different kinds of uses, it includes the water and hydrology of the area, it includes the economics and economic growth anticipated here. And then, we have a series of functional committees, by this we mean the water supply, recreation, fish and wildlife, flood control, all of the area uses of water and land or management aspects. Out of these Appendices, then, the environmental Appendices and the functional Appendices, we developed the Plan Formulation document and also the Summary Report. Basically, then, we are discussing the environment. We are discussing the resources of the environment. We are discussing the problems and needs. Out of these we are developing a plan. The plan will have the discussions of implementation because plans are made to be implemented. We will have a series of conclusions and some recommendations, and some of these will be with respect to the law, legislative needs to accommodate resource use and development and preservation in the study area.

Our planning objectives, again, are described in general terms in the next view graph. They indicate preservation, development and well-being of the people. Basically, we want to get an overall view of the resources, the resources needs, and determine the

best ways to either preserve or manage these so that we could have the sustained use of these resources. Where there was a need for improvement, we could gradually accommodate improvement and also get some idea of the systematic approach, what should happen over periods of time, as far as the growth and development or preservation of this area is concerned.

Now then, again, we have been talking about the Puget Sound Area, and the next viewgraph indicates the area under study, 2500 square miles of marine area, 14,000 square miles of land area, 2800 lakes, 20 major river systems and we are talking about 36,000,000 acre feet of water per year.

Now, in order to get some idea of the future, we had to have some economic projections and we thought in terms of between now and 1980 and between 1980 and the year 2000 and between the years 2000 and 2020. Now, we recognize, as all of you do, that between now and 1980 we are fairly certain, between 1980 and 2000, we are approximate and between 2000 and 2020, we have a guess, really. So, the idea in planning is to approach the future with a positive tone, to reappraise the growth and the needs at later dates so that we can expect to have a reappraisal long before the 1980 period begins and we can approach the first ten years of that period with precision, and then, again, we will anticipate reappraisals before the year 2000, and so on, possibly at some predetermined interval or if emergency situations develop or economic fluctuations change our rate of growth.

Now, the next chart indicates some of the elements of our planning and numbers, really, and I just want to run through them very briefly, but rapidly, in order to give you some idea of what is involved.

First, we have a viewgraph which indicates the flood plains of the study area. In here we have projected the damages which will occur in these flood plains if we do not manage the area in such a way as to minimize or prevent the floods. And, this will be described in detail when the speakers who follow me discuss the river basins in this particular area.

Then, we have a viewgraph which indicates the recreation rivers which are proposed for this area. And, you can see there are large numbers of them which are eligible. These are discussed in the recreation plans which are part of the Recreation Appendix.

We have the viewgraph of estuaries, and here we have a need for improvement in the number of estuaries. We have need for multi-purpose use in some

estuaries and we have very definite needs for preservation or no use other than maintaining esthetic and wildlife-type situations. We recognize and endorse all of these uses.

Now, another thing that is quite important, we hope that out of our study will come some prototype developments where we can adopt a positive tone and say these are the things we want to do and these are the ways to do it. And then, after making developments on a prototype basis, with the best minds involved, we will observe and confirm what we had planned.

Now, in terms of water supply, there are very graphic changes in future needs.

By 1965 in the study area, we were using about 659,000,000 gallons a day of water. By 1980, we anticipate this will increase to over 1,278,000,000 gallons a day. By the year 2000, again, this should go over 2,000,000,000 and by the year 2020, over 3,000,000,000. Remembering, again, that we are fairly sure for the period between 1970 and 1980 because many of these projects are already on the drawing boards, they are already in the detailed planning stage, so, our accuracy is fairly well confirmed for this early period. Problems here involve continual withdrawal of streams where the flows are reduced in the summertime, we can run into low flows which eliminate other kinds of use. So, the plan indicates areas where future sources of water should be obtained in order to maintain multi-purpose use concepts in major streams. It also indicates a need for large types of systems so that the planning and the development can be anticipated for many years in the future and the proper sources of water can be obtained so that we have real multi-purpose use in the rivers of our study area.

Now, the chart on irrigation, again, indicates increasing needs for irrigation. These range from 91,000 acres being irrigated in 1965, increasing to over 138,000 acres by 1980, and up to 185,000 acres by the year 2000, and over 223,000 acres by the year 2020. Most of these developments are user, private user type, and many of them are individual sources from ground water or surface waters, although, the study indicates three project-type developments in the future. In terms of water use for irrigation, again, which is important because irrigation use occurs in the summertime when the stream flows are ordinarily low, we anticipate that by 1965—or, there was a use of 228,000 gallons, by 1980 this is anticipated to increase to 335,000 acre feet per year, by the year 2000 this should go over 400,000 acre feet and by

the year 2020 should go to over 500,000 acre feet.

On terms of water quality, which is of interest to all of us, we projected the anticipated waste loadings which would occur in our streams if we do not provide treatment. These are the waste loadings anticipated prior to treatment; 1965 we had in this area the population equivalent of 16,458,000 persons, by the year 1980 this is anticipated to go over 18,000,000, by the year 2000 it would go over 23,000,000, and by the year 2020 it may go over 28,000,000. Now, what this does, is indicate to us that the types of treatment, the miles of sewers, it starts us to search for locations where minimum impact would occur and it tends us to think in terms of alternate methods of production so that the use of systems which do not generate waste loadings—and, over a period of time when we see the problems coming to us, we have time to do the research, we can develop answers that will minimize some of these impacts.

Navigation, again, is an interesting and important element of our water related resource planning. Here we see the needs in 1966 for 29,710 pleasure boat moorages, by the year 1980, this would go over 43,000, by the year 2000 over 79,000 and by the year 2020, it could be as high as 143,440 wet boat moorages.

Waterborne commerce in 1963, it was 42,000 tons—42,000,000 tons, excuse me, by 1980, 66,000,000 tons, by the year 2000 over 123,000,000 tons and by the year 2020 it could be over 250,000,000 tons.

Power, again, we see great changes here, great increases in demand. We talked in 1965 in terms of 17,000 mw of electricity, by 1980 increasing to 48,000 mw, by the year 2000 increasing to 142,000 mw and by the year 2020 over 400,000 mw.

Now, you get to thinking that you people here, some of you, have certain interests, you may not be interested in navigation, you may not be interested in power, but, when we are planning we have to think of all of these needs, these are needs that are defined. The early stages of development are on the planning boards right now, they are real in our environment, so, we have to take them into account in the planning process.

In planning, again, for power, there are some possibilities of minor improvement or increases in the area, there is continued possibility for importation for about 10 years and then we are going to have to depend on such things as off-stream storage or pump



storage and nuclear power developments. And, again, we have, at the State level, we have machinery in effect where these possible sites are analyzed and decisions made on where we should have developments and according to state law, these developments must occur without measurable impact on our environment. However, this Study did not go into the depth that is required to make decisions on those siting problems.

Flood control, again, in the next viewgraph indicates that without management possibilities or either structures or programs, there is a trend toward increasing damage for some of the people in our economy, for the ones that live in the flood plains. In 1966, the damage average was about \$7,000,000 a year, increasing to over \$10,000,000 by 1980, over \$18,000,000 by the year 2000 and over \$34,000,000 by the year 2020, provided we do not take the steps to either prevent or control this damage.

Under watershed management, again, the big programs in the Department of Agriculture, including farming and forestry, we see well-defined needs for flood control in the small watershed programs, we see the need for watershed protection, agricultural drainage and urban drainage. In the values which we cite as the cost of development, which we anticipate, you will note that these watershed programs are major in the study effort.

Recreation, again, is of interest to us all and here we see very graphic and spectacular changes. In 1960, we had noted 25,000,000 user day demands for recreation. This is confirmed in two reports, the Federal Bureau of Outdoor Recreation Report and it is also described in the State Outdoor and Open Space Report. By 1980 this is anticipated, this recreation user demand, to be over 50,000,000 user days, by the year 2000 this could go over 97,000,000 user days, by the year 2020 to over 178,000,000 user days. We have all kinds of possibilities and alternatives here, we can go out and buy the land and encompass tremendous sums, we could increase our recreation use on state and federal lands, we could have access to our very valuable and recreational type marinelands, and, these are all discussed in the Summary Report and in our Appendices on Recreation.

Again, fish and wildlife, talking in terms of sport fishing, hunting and commercial fishing, indicating again, the demands in terms of fishermen days, hunter days and tons of fish in terms of commercial fish. The one demand that was not completely fulfilled was—involves hunter days, where a portion

of this demand would have to be satisfied from outside the study area.

Now, we have some investment cost here, and again, these are possible or potential, they are costs in terms of today's dollars, they are just the first approximation of what could occur. Between now and 1980, if we go the way we do now, we could spend over \$2,000,000 in the programs that we have outlined. We have broken this down in terms of the functional uses of water. First, in terms of municipal and industrial water supply, the viewgraph does not fit here, but between 1970 and 1980 6.8% of the funds spent in water related resource developments would go to municipal and industrial water supply. By the year 1980, between then and the year 2020, the spending rate would be a little over 8%. For irrigation, it would be approximately 1% for each period mentioned. For water quality, again, we have state, federal and local sharing in this program, between 1970 and 1980 the percentage of the resource budget would be 15.4 and for the period 1980 to the year 2000, 19% would go for water quality and management, pollution control. Navigation, again, in the 1970-1980 period, less than 1% and also less than 1% for the succeeding period. Power, again, considering local possibilities and not nuclear power, our budget would be about 1.6% in the next ten-year period and 1.7% in the period following. For flood control we are talking of 8.6% and later on, in the 1980-2020 period, we are talking about 4.2%. Watershed management, again, the drainage, erosion, small watershed projects, this type of thing, 42% of the water resource budget would be in this category and mostly this is private and federal funds that we are talking about, or would be, and, in the period 1980 to 2020 that percentage of the budget for watershed management would be approximately 37%. For recreation in the next ten-year period, and, here we have private, local, state and federal participation, the percentage of the budget would be about 20% and for the succeeding period, 1980 to 2020, it would be about 24%. Fish and wildlife would be 3.3% in the next ten-year period and 4.2% in the final period for the succeeding periods.

Now, there will be two speakers following me to discuss the river basins in detail and I just have two more remarks to make about the area itself.

In the present status of our Study, we are in the process of holding hearings and this is, as you know, the second of three, there will be another one Friday



night in Olympia, and then we will prepare a Summary Draft Report. This will go through the informal process, as we have mentioned, where the agencies participate in the review. Also, we are initiating a series of workshops where the interested public can work in the various county areas and participate in this review process. Then, we will hold our final public hearings and these, as to time and date, will be announced later.

Now, speaking in terms of what the State anticipates out of this Study, some of our reports, as the way we see it, in the Appendices that you saw, Number 2, was entitled, "Political and Legislative Environment", and in that particular Appendix there will be a summary chapter on Legislative Needs for Water and Related Land Resource Use and Development and Preservation. So, there will be some recommendations there with respect to future legislation. And, we are thinking of the need, the well-recognized need, for legislation involving the coastal zone, the management of Puget Sound and the use of the Sound. We are thinking in terms of fiscal coordination where we have varying formulas for federal, state and local participation in various elements of water resource development. We are very hopeful of the development of several prototype either programs or projects so that we can put together our knowledge and say out of this that we will make some positive decisions if we have enough expertise here between the public and the agencies involved where we can determine how things should be done and then do them and then evaluate their success. Instead of operating under fear and conjecture, we will be able to operate from the strength of proven knowledge.

One of the demonstration-type projects that is already being initiated as a result of the Study would be where the development of demonstration programs on Indian Reservation lands. Here, we have a race of people that are used to resource conservation and yet they live off of the resource, they have many planning opportunities, and, we are going to initiate some demonstration-type programs where we can have development and prove what happened in terms of the environment and in terms of beneficial effects to the Indians and in terms of the beneficial effects to the area.

Also, the state sees a need for ongoing planning of this type. This type of planning should be periodically reviewed, and, we haven't determined the length of time between reviews, but, there should be continuing review.

When you saw the first and second charts that indicated over 100 different agencies in this area all doing some different phase of water related resource development, the thing that immediately becomes obvious, if we could bring these agencies together to the meaningful programs that are coordinated, that it would be much better, we would then eliminate duplication, we would have orderly development, we would minimize impacts where impact or potential impacts exist. Also, the state anticipates the need for more definite controls, especially with respect to changing land use, with respect to the management of the flood plain, with respect to areas where we have combinations of use. So, there will be recommendations of these types coming out of our study.

Now, the two speakers that follow me will be Mr. Frank Urabeck and Mr. Bill Manderscheid. Both of these speakers are Members of the Plan Formulation Team, they put many hours of effort into the Study and they can talk in detail on the elements that they will discuss. And so, I will now call on Mr. Frank Urabeck.

**MR. URABECK:** Ladies and gentlemen, my name is Frank Urabeck and I'm a member of the Plan Formulation Team.

Tonight I will speak to you on the planning process as it relates to the Stillaguamish, Snohomish, and Cedar-Green Basins. However, first I would like to say a few words with regard to clarifying what this study is and what it is not. As stated on page five of our 32-page information bulletin, our study involved three phases; organization, collection of data, and the formulation of a comprehensive plan. What we are doing tonight and at other public hearings is presenting to you our preliminary findings which include the needs we have projected for the Puget Sound Area for nine different water resource functions and a proposed plan that has been designed and is intended to serve as a guide. I would like to emphasize again that the Comprehensive Plan we are presenting is a proposed Guide to satisfying the projected needs for water and related land resource preservation and development in the Puget Sound Area. The Plan is a framework within which the various competing demands for water and related land resources can be examined and reasonable solutions arrived at for satisfying present and projected needs.

The bulletins we distributed to the public were designed as a readable vehicle to give the public a summarized view of the planning process and the Comprehensive Plan, mainly that portion of the Plan

which would be responsive to existing needs and those projected increases at a level expected to be reached within almost ten years.

Our projections of needs through 1980 were correlated with the population and economic forecasts prepared by a consultant. We feel that the population forecasts through 1980 are quite realistic and are consistent with independent projections made by other planning organizations for the Puget Sound Area. For an example, as you'll see on this viewgraph, our projections for the four-county area are somewhat below those made by the Puget Sound Governmental Conference.

For the first time, all of the various competing water and related land resource demands have been brought together within one set of documents. The solutions as represented by project and program elements in our plan are designed to satisfy these demands. We have conferred with county planners, officials, biologists, engineers and planners in state agencies as well as those with the cities and public utility districts. We attempted to become knowledgeable in the planning that was being undertaken at the local level in order to be aware of the desires of local governments. This was particularly true of the area of municipal and industrial water supply and water quality control improvement. As indicated on the charts that Mr. Neale used in his presentation, our coordination and meetings with various organizations was rather extensive. We relied upon the local public agencies to reflect the desires of people living within each of the political subdivisions. These public hearings and workshops, as Mr. Neale mentioned, and are planned for later this summer, will provide further opportunities for local participation and expression of viewpoints.

We view the study as a process, and the proposed plan as a finding or a solution to the needs which also are considered to be findings.

Now I will discuss about the Stillaguamish Basin.

The bulletins which you have received provide a listing and a map that shows the location of most of our early action projects planned for the basin. A brief narrative is provided which again explains by each of the nine water resource functions the early action projects and programs.

I won't go into the early action program tonight except to explain a little bit about our decision-making.

We did view a wide range of alternative structural and non-structural measures in attempting to

satisfy the needs projected for the Stillaguamish Basin.

Flood control sites on the North and South Forks of the Stillaguamish, recommended in the single-purpose flood control Appendix, were not used. In fact, we have not planned for any upstream storage in the Stillaguamish Basin. With proper flood plain management, future development in the Basin can be held to that which is consistent with the existing level of flood protection or that that can be provided through levee and channel projects. Although the fish and wildlife studies indicated a need for storage impoundments on tributary streams in order to provide for low flow augmentation and flood control of benefit to the salmon and steelhead runs, we were unable to justify any multi-purpose projects for this purpose.

In lieu of the storage projects, we provided additional artificial propagation facilities. Cross-sectional stream surveys planned for the early action period are necessary to determine the minimum and optimum stream flows required for fish production. Subsequent to these studies, there may be further justification for analyzing other projects. We were quite cognizant of the expressions of the local people for flood control and other improvements at hearings that were held in 1964, as well as a strong desire for minimizing changes that would affect the existing river conditions. We feel we were responsive to these desires in that the only structural measures that have been included in the early action period for flood control is the levee and channel project on the Stillaguamish River and Hat Slough. A levee north of Stanwood also is recommended. The Stillaguamish River Basins have long been noted for their excellent river fisheries for steelhead. A number of projects, programs under fish and wildlife function are designed to increase the production of steelhead and other game fish in the Basin. As with all the basins, we have an extensive planned development of additional recreational facilities both in and outside the national forest.

We have been able to accommodate all of the projected needs for the Stillaguamish Basin with the exception of the wet moorage requirements for pleasure boating. Because of the high silt loads of the Stillaguamish River, we have not been able to locate suitable sites in the Basin for marinas. However, if the silt problem can be taken care of, it is possible that a marina may be able to be developed in the Basin. What we have done is provided for the satisfaction of the wet moorage needs in the adjacent Skagit-Samish

Basins. Now, the flood damage reductions as a result of the plan elements would be substantial for the long-range period. We have planned for 25-year protection against flood of about 4,000 acres of land between Arlington and Silvana by construction of a levee.

During the long-range period, Arlington, Stanwood and other small rural communities within the basin are expected to continue to develop ground water to satisfy their needs. Additional land will be placed under irrigation with water supplied by individual farmers from both ground and surface water sources. Six additional multi-purpose projects would be undertaken to satisfy watershed management needs between 1980 and the year 2020. These would be complemented by programs of technical assistance and land management and water management. Over 100 sites are being considered for recreational development or expansion to meet forecast demands. A number of fish passage improvements are planned during the long-range period as well as additional spawning habitat development. Wildlife preservation and enhancement programs begun prior to 1980 would be continued.

Now let's turn to the Snohomish Basin. And, again, I refer you to your information bulletins for a summarized discussion of our yearly action plan.

The Snohomish Basin presents many opportunities for resource preservation and development. During plan formulation, we viewed the outstanding characteristics of the Skykomish and Snoqualmie Rivers and their tributaries and considered the potential for preservation in a free flowing state of much of these rivers or portions thereof. We also recognized, however, and it was called to our attention by the public during the original hearings, that there was a strong local desire for control measures to reduce frequently recurring floods as well as an adequate water supply to serve municipal and industrial needs of the City of Everett and other small communities. Local people strongly indicated a desire for comprehensive development of the Snohomish River delta for navigation and industrial use as well as preserving portions for waterfowl, wildlife and recreation purposes. We were aware of Puget Sound from Everett to Seattle, for nearby open space and green belts and of the planning in this regard by the Puget Sound Governmental Conference. Accordingly, in our planning for the Snohomish Basin, we sought to enhance the existing scenic and recreation attraction of the valleys and retain the existing lands in agriculture use except for that area above Snoqualmie Falls which is

already moving toward intensive development. Our call for flood plain management through land use zoning is an important measure that we have included which should help to insure retention of the agricultural lands in the Snoqualmie River Valley and in the Skykomish River Valley.

A number of storage projects are not part of the plan as has been indicated. We eliminated many single-purpose flood control measures during comprehensive planning. These included the storage projects on the Skykomish, Miller, Beckler, and the Pilchuck Rivers. The development in the valleys of these streams has not reached the stage that it has in the Snoqualmie River Basin and much of the valleys are in a more natural state than the Snoqualmie Valley. Accordingly, we planned for inclusion of the Skykomish and its tributaries for study under a state recreational river system. Flood plain management and levees were considered to be the better solution for the long-range period with these rivers left in their free flowing state. Proposed solutions in the single-purpose Appendices for the municipal and industrial water supply were modified with storage on the Pilchuck and Skykomish Rivers eliminated. Storage of the Pilchuck River was eliminated to gain economies of scale and to minimize the adverse impacts on the natural environment with water to be purchased from Everett. Storage on the Skykomish was eliminated due to the availability of more economic alternatives and the need to retain free flowing streams.

The long range water supply needs of the Everett service area are planned for satisfaction through direct pumping from the Snohomish River with treatment.

An additional 5,000 acres of land is planned for irrigation between 1980 and the year 2020 with water supplied primarily from the major streams in the basin. Existing treatment and collection facilities would be expanded commensurate with the growth of population and industrial development to insure that state water quality standards are continually complied with. Further development of the Snohomish delta is envisioned after 1980 as terminal and water-transport oriented industrial sites would be required to meet the navigation needs of the basin as well as the Puget Sound Area. Continuous dredge operation would be undertaken to develop new land through dredge fill as ship channels are maintained. Continuous dredging would be required in order to maintain these channels as the silt load of the Snohomish River is extremely high. There probably



would be development of a number of pumped storage sites in a number of locations in the basin to meet the long range peaking power requirements. Currently there are no nuclear power plants sites under consideration for the Snohomish Basin.

The only additional flood control structures envisioned after 1980 would be levees to provide 100-year protection for the communities of Carnation, Goldbar, Skykomish, Sultan, Monroe and Snohomish. These projects generally would require raising existing structures to a height sufficient to provide a 100-year flood protection.

Additional storage would be provided at the existing Tolt River Dam through modification of outlet facilities. This would contribute to flood damage reduction in the Snoqualmie and Snohomish River flood plains.

Now, the last Basin I will discuss will be the Cedar-Green Basin. Again, I refer you to your bulletins for the early action plan.

During the public hearings held at Everett in 1964, residents of the Cedar and Green River Basin expressed a desire for improvements to reduce flood damages and provide adequate water supply to serve municipal and industrial needs. Construction of drainage facilities to permit use of lands for recreation, conservation and housing and water quality, which was mentioned as well as the preservation of salmon spawning areas. That portion of the Comprehensive Plan that deals with the Cedar-Green Basin is designed to be responsive to these local desires and needs as defined in our technical studies. As the Cedar-Green is the most populous of all the Basins, the planning undertaken was primarily oriented toward satisfaction of urban-related needs. Tremendous growth in municipal and industrial water supply demand is projected commensurate with the population growth of over 3½ million by the year 2020. Again, as in the case of the other basins, we did look at the single-purpose solutions as a starting point and made major adjustments. These adjustments included the elimination of flood control storage projects at Lake Sammamish and on the Taylor Creek as well as additional channels and levee improvements on the Sammamish River. Flood plain management for the Sammamish Basin and levee and channel improvements for the Cedar River are considered to be better solutions for the long range period.

The Sammamish River and Taylor Creek would be left in their natural, free-flowing states. We also adjusted the single-purpose planning as it pertained to future municipal and industrial water supply develop-

ment of the Cedar River. Construction of a fourth pipe on the Cedar River was eliminated in our long range planning as we felt that it was necessary to provide for a multiple use of the water resource. Multiple use of the water required for the maintenance and enhancement of the anadromous and resident fishery through low flow augmentation, for the maintenance of Lake Washington above elevation 20, and for water quality control in Lake Washington and Lake Union.

Some have posed the question of the future use of the Cedar River as one of deciding between people and fish. I don't believe this is a proper way of viewing resource use. People, the public that is, demand recreation and environmental enjoyment opportunities as well as drinking water and water as a necessary input to industries. What we are really talking about is water that serves several of man's needs and it is a question of a willingness to pay additional costs for our next higher alternative or foregoing the opportunity perhaps to maintain a unique salmon run in the heart of a major metropolitan area. Additional storage, as noted in your bulletin, is planned in order to provide flood control with conservation storage used to augment the natural low-flow current in the Cedar River during late summer and early fall. We recognize that in our studies underway currently, and the state is in the position of determining how much water should be set aside in the Cedar for the fish. This will, of course, adjust our plan at some later date. A portion of this conservation storage that is possible in the Cedar Basin could be used at such time as it is needed to meet municipal and industrial water needs. We have included this in our plan. We have proposed for, in the long range period, additional storage development in the Cedar River as well as use of water in the North Fork of the Snoqualmie to meet the projected needs of the Seattle service area. The question of opening of municipal watersheds to recreational use is recommended for further study with public expression required on this matter. After 1980 there are significant increases in small-boat harbor developments forecast with over 10,000 wet moorages to be provided by the development of 5 small-boat harbors. All lands that have been designated as having a favorable potential for terminal and water-transport oriented industrial development in the Cedar Green Basins are expected to have been developed by the year 2000 or sooner. Development of navigation facilities may occur as joint efforts with authorities in adjacent basins. The Snohomish Basin is viewed as



having an excellent potential for a joint regional port development that would be useful in satisfying the needs of the Puget Sound Area. Additional flood control structures envisioned after 1980 would be the construction of levees and channel improvements along the Cedar River below Maple Valley. This works in conjunction with storage from the Chester-Morris Lake project and would provide protection in excess of 100 years for the Cedar River flood plain downstream from Maple Valley.

Additional fish and wildlife opportunities that are included in the Plan would be provided through anadromous and resident fish enhancement measures. Facilities may be constructed on the Green River to provide passage up and down stream from Howard Hanson Dam. The details and actual feasibility of this project would be required in further detail studies. Additional spawning channels and other artificial propagation measures are planned to increase the salmon production in these basins. Again, like all other basins, there are a large number of recreation sites that are planned for development.

Now, Mr. Manderscheid will discuss the Whidbey-Camano Islands.

Bill Manderscheid was called as a witness:

**MR. MANDERSCHIED:** Mr. Chairman, Members of the Task Force, ladies and gentlemen, my name is Bill Manderscheid and I am Co-chairman of the Plan Formulation Team.

At this time I am presenting that part of the Comprehensive Plan related to the Whidbey-Camano Islands. Before proceeding, I would like to reiterate the point made previously by Chairman Neale and that is, features included in the Comprehensive Plan are basically a description of the way to meet the water resource needs in the Puget Sound Area, so it is with the features included for the Whidbey-Camano Islands.

Whidbey and Camano Islands contain no large streams or high scenic mountain ranges, but they do have many other outstanding resources such as one of the most uniform marine climates of any area in the United States, over 220 miles of salt water shoreline bluffs, sandy beaches, outstanding offshore fishing, and many coves, bay and harbors.

Major industrial growth is not expected to occur on the islands. With the major port expansion and industrial complex projected for Everett and vicinity, Whidbey and Camano Islands are expected to become bedroom communities for these areas. A

bridge is projected to be constructed between southern Whidbey and the mainland during the study time period providing access and employment opportunities to the industrial areas. Accordingly, the population of the islands is projected to increase to 115,000 people by year 2020. Without a bridge link, the population of the islands would not be expected to exceed 80,000 persons by 2020.

The Whidbey Island Naval Air Station expansion is projected to be the mainstay of the economy in the northern portion of Whidbey. The remainder of Whidbey Island as well as Camano Island would be developed in urban homesites for both a seasonal and residential population.

Increasingly dense development is anticipated around the perimeter of both Islands and in the southern portion of Whidbey Island.

The Early Action Program emphasizes construction of water supply facilities for Whidbey Island, additional treatment and sewers for both Islands, acquisition of land and construction of recreation facilities, new boat harbors and moorages, and obtaining access to areas for fishing and hunting uses.

The major elements suggested for implementation before 1980 are shown on this overlay which identifies the early action elements in red. Only those elements which have specific locations are shown. Such items as watershed management programs are widespread and recurring and cannot be readily identified.

The early action features of the Plan are summarized in your information brochure, and I'll not dwell on them, but discuss both the early action and long range features together.

Additional water supplies are needed prior to 1980 on Whidbey Island; Camano Island's present supply is adequate until after this time period. A regional water supply system for both Whidbey and Camano Islands is considered the only practical and economical means for meeting the future water supply demands of the Islands.

The Naval Air Station at Ault Field on Whidbey Island has its own water transmission system and obtains its needed water supplies from the City of Anacortes located in the Skagit-Samish Basins.

The future water supply for Whidbey Island could be obtained by interbasin transfer from the Skagit-Samish Basins and the Snohomish Basin. The selected conveyance system for Whidbey Island would be capable of supplying the water importation requirements for year 2020. For North Whidbey

Island, the water would be purchased from the City of Anacortes on Fidalgo Island and transmitted to Whidbey Island across the Deception Pass Bridge. The pipeline would traverse the length of Whidbey Island to Greenbank, providing water to the individual municipalities throughout its length from the distribution centers located at Oak Harbor, Coupeville and Greenbank.

The water for South Whidbey would be purchased from the City of Everett and delivered by submarine pipeline or piped across the projected new bridge and delivered to main distribution centers located at Clinton and Bay View.

Individual municipal distribution systems would connect to the transmission line or at the distribution centers.

Adequate water supplies are available from the cities of Anacortes and Everett, and both cities have expressed an interest in providing the water.

Camano Island's present ground water supply is adequate until after 1980. After this date, the Island's year 2000 and 2020 water needs could be met by diversion from the Stillaguamish River near Silvana. Water would be pumped from the river and delivered to a storage and regulating reservoir between Smith and Kristoferson Lakes on Camano Island.

To comply with the Washington State water quality standards, the cities of Oak Harbor, Coupeville, Langley and Penn Cove should provide secondary treatment facilities, disinfection facilities and adequate marine discharge outfalls of optimum dispersion. Sewer districts should be established and sewers constructed throughout the Islands to intercept septic tank effluent and prevent beach and marine water contamination.

With the addition of many new small-boat harbors, considerable wastes could be generated from boats lying in the harbors. The local government should recognize the potential water quality degradation threat and implement restrictive controls prior to their construction.

The Islands' unique shoreline with its numerous coves and harbors lends itself for development of small-boat harbor facilities.

Three small-boat harbors are projected prior to 1980 and by 2020, eight additional new boat harbors are projected providing over 14,000 new wet moorages. Due to the high investment costs, it is expected that most of the small-boat harbor projects would be built by public agencies with federal assistance.

The number of wet moorages exceeds the needs for Whidbey and Camano Islands only. This overage is

planned to partly relieve the projected shortages due to lack of adequate sites in the Stillaguamish and Cedar-Green Basins.

There are no electric power generating facilities projected for the early action program. To meet the future base load power requirements for Puget Sound, nuclear generating plants would be required at a number of locations in the Puget Sound Area during the next 50 years.

The large and cold offshore currents on the western side of Whidbey Island provide the potential for development of nuclear power generation facilities. The warmer cooling waters could be beneficial to the swimming beaches and the many forms of plant and animal life native to the area.

Diversion of cooling water from the eastern side of Whidbey, with passage through the generating plant and discharge into the western side, could provide a better circulation of water in a nearly enclosed bay such as Penn Cove and Holmes Harbor.

Four potential sites on Whidbey Island, each capable of supporting several power complexes, were studied. One of the areas on Whidbey Island could support at least three 2,000 mw nuclear-electric plants by the year 2000.

Further studies are needed before any plant site locations are determined and, therefore, the site selection of nuclear power generation facilities has not been included as a part of the plan for the Puget Sound Area.

The early action plan for watershed management includes upgrading of existing facilities and more intensive application of recurring land treatment practices. Ongoing watershed management programs which provide some degree of technical assistance and financial participation would be continued. After 1980, four small watershed projects for flood-water damage prevention, rehabilitation and protection of watershed lands, and water management, would be installed.

The primary need of recreation is salt water access and beach areas.

The Islands provide an outstanding environment for recreation and a base for salt water fishing and other outdoor activities. The 220 miles of salt water shoreline, lakes and forested lands can fully support an expansion of recreational developments. Additional campgrounds, picnic areas, beaches, and public access are planned for the Islands as can be noted by the 55 some odd new site developments projected. The recreation development would be coordinated with the State of Washington Recreation Plan at all stages of development.

A tremendous surge in the development of housing tracts and individual vacation residences along the choice shoreline is projected. Waterfront and beach areas for public recreation use should be acquired early.

Acquiring additional public access at both marine and fresh water areas to permit additional angler access is the primary need and consideration in the early action program. Obtaining the salt water beach areas would permit greater public utilization of the large shellfish resource. An expanded program of stocking fish in fresh lakes would be necessary to retain favorable catch ratios. Fish and wildlife programs to enhance shellfish production, develop marine rearing areas, and acquire additional lands for waterfowl and upland game habitat are a part of the plan.

At this point, I would like to reiterate that we can only touch upon the highlights of the features of the plan related to the Whidbey-Camano Islands. Potential developments presented here are for your use and are presented as a guide in the development of the Water Resource Plans for the Islands.

This concludes our presentation, I would like to return the meeting to Chairman Neale.

**MR. NEALE:** Thank you very much Mr. Manderscheid and Mr. Urabeck.

Before we hear the public statements, I would like to make six different comments.

We have had frequent inquiries as to the cost of this Study. The cost I want to announce now is that for the five years and more that we have been engaged in the work, we have spent slightly over \$4,000,000. The State of Washington has spent approximately \$700,000 of this.

I want to re-emphasize the high quality of the Reports that are being issued. Many of them are quite technical, some of them are very close to research documents, all of them will be useful references in planning. We have had a number of inquiries as to the distribution and suggestions that they should be made available in public libraries, and this is under active consideration. In any event, the copies of some sets will be available for purchase at the cost of printing.

I want to re-emphasize, again, in terms of public awareness of the Study. During the course of the Study, we have published three information bulletins. I have here (indicating) a copy of the second bulletin. The first one put out announcing the Study, we printed 3,000 copies; of this particular bulletin (indicating) 5,000 copies; of the Summary of Findings, 5,000 copies of that bulletin.

I wanted to announce also that the tape runs out in approximately two hours, so that about a few minutes after nine, we will take a ten-minute break, and allow for changing of the tape and, also, a much-needed relaxation for all of us.

As you people make your discussions, some of you may raise questions. The Task Force Members have indicated that in some cases, they may wish to respond to comments as they are developed or after they are developed in the discussions which will follow. Also, we would appreciate it very much if your statements are in writing and if your oral testimony could be a brief summary of what you present to us in writing.

Now, at the hearings in Mt. Vernon, we accumulated a tremendous amount of very useful information. We received copies of some planning reports and information which indicated the policies and desires of the local people and we find this quite useful in our document.

Again, in order to alert you to the time at which you will be called, I will call two names at a time and try to keep one ahead so that one person can be speaking and the following person will know that his would be next on the agenda.

With this in mind, we will call first on James A. Smith and after him, we will hear from Carl A. Jonson.

(Statement read verbatim)

**MR. SMITH:** Mr. Chairman, Task Force Members, ladies and gentlemen, I am James A. Smith, Planning Director for Snohomish County.

We recognize, under the Water Resources Act, that the Puget Sound and Adjacent Waters Study will be published as a document by your Task Force and the Pacific Northwest River Basins Commission, and then by the Water Resources Council. After clearing the Council, the document will be transmitted by the President to the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate to serve as a guide for expenditures by federal construction agencies, such as the Corps of Engineers; and for federal loan and grant programs, such as those administered by HUD. We recognize the significant impact the final plan will have on our future. Therefore, we have taken our review responsibility very seriously. We feel the Puget Sound and Adjacent Waters Study has already served an extremely important function in the development of this region. For many years, people of the Northwest and other regions of the nation have viewed this area as having a superabundant water



resource. Now, it is evident this is not so. Competition for surface water in most all of the Puget Sound region mounts daily. The State is embarking on an ambitious program to establish minimum stream flows and lake levels for the purpose of maintaining and enhancing the fisheries resource, a program which will dedicate considerable quantities of water to preserve our environment.

This review, which we offer and wish to be made a part of the record, is basically in regards to land use planning. My first comment on the study is to agree with one of the Task Force's conclusions—that is, the need for a regional land use plan to create the foundation for a comprehensive water plan. We feel it is mandatory that any proposed comprehensive plan for water resource development be based on a regional land use plan, regional development goals and regional policies. A water plan which forms all of its foundation on historical trends and use patterns will not serve the best interests, we feel, of our county.

It is difficult to define this word "Comprehensive Planning." However, we are all aware that it is a process. We know that a regional land use plan is also in the future. Therefore, we would like to see this plan entitled, "Generalized" or "Conceptional" rather than "Comprehensive" Water and Related Land Resources Study. We fear Congress and others who will utilize the Study will allow little flexibility in implementing the plan if it is entitled "Comprehensive" rather than "Generalized." After a comprehensive land use plan is completed, we feel that an updated and coordinated water study could then be called "Comprehensive."

In concluding this comment, we feel that "comprehensive" does not mean a complete range of all types of water projects, but only those projects compatible with a comprehensive regional land use plan.

My second comment goes into ecological considerations. It is clear that we can't take a position, as we have in the past, that man should develop every water project which is technically possible. We feel that ecological aspects of some of the proposed water developments have been given not as much consideration as they might have been. There is need for ecological impact studies before a comprehensive plan of water resource can be adopted.

My concluding comment concerns local agency participation. I think we all recognize that local governments, funded principally by property taxes, are constrained from effective and in-depth partici-

pation in the water planning process. Senator Henry Jackson of this city, in calling for legislation to create the Water Resource Council, cited the need not only for federal and state planning, but for local participation in water planning. Thus far, local participation has been far too minimal and must be expanded. Ways and means must be found to solve this problem.

In conclusion, I would like to restate these three basic points for the Task Force's consideration. In addition, I would comment that Snohomish County will file with the Task Force within the prescribed time, I believe it is the 19th of June, specific response to the projects that are under Snohomish County's jurisdiction.

In conclusion, then, I think Item No. 1:

A caveat that the water plan is "generalized" and will be so until a comprehensive regional land use plan is adopted and the water plan is in concert with the land use plan.

Item No. 2: The immediate commencement of ecological impact studies of your present plans, and

Item No. 3: That a form of revenue-sharing or grants be arranged to fund units of local general government—in a manner similar to which state governments are being funded—to allow local government to have a voice in the "Comprehensive Water and Related Land Use Planning."

Thank you.

**MR. NEALE:** After Mr. Jonson, we will call on Mr. Lloyd Repman.

(Statement read verbatim)

**MR. JONSON:** Mr. Chairman, Task Force Members, ladies and gentlemen, I am Carl Jonson, legal counsel for Water District No. 97, King County, Washington. My statement is for and on behalf of that Water District and for the City of Bellevue, the planned successor in interest of Water District No. 97. The negotiations for the takeover of the District by the City of Bellevue have progressed to the point that allows me to make this statement jointly on behalf of the District and the City of Bellevue.

As the area to the east of Lake Washington has urbanized, Water District No. 97 and other municipal agencies supplying water have sought firm supplies of water at low rates. Water District No. 97 announced plans in 1968 for a water development at Calligan Lake which would accomplish this. Appended to this written statement is a copy of our feasibility study. (See Unpublished Appendix.) A meeting to determine

the interest of Eastside municipal agencies supplying water was called and held on June 19, 1968 and attended by representatives of municipalities. As a result of that meeting, a contract for joint ownership and development of the Calligan Lake water supply project was developed through the participation of the City of Bellevue, Water District No. 99 and Water District No. 82 and Water District No. 121, the latter two Districts serving areas east of Lake Sammamish. Further details are available and will be presented and filed before June 19, 1970, in the form of written testimony as provided for in the notice of this hearing.

I wish to point out some of the legislative history of the Act, Public Law 89-80, which created the Water Resources Council which you represent. You gentlemen represent the Pacific Northwest River Basin Commission, one of the four which have been created to date.

Section 201(b)(2) of the Act provides that river basin commissions prepare—and I will quote in part—

“A comprehensive, coordinated, joint plan for Federal, State, interstate, local and nongovernmental development of water and related sources: Provided, which is underlined in the Act—that the plan shall include an evaluation of all reasonable alternative means of achieving optimum development of water and related land resources . . .”

The legislative history of the bill shows this provision came from House Bill H. R. 1111. And, quoting in part from the House Report No. 169, I state: “Complete unanimity of opinion among the members of a river basin commission will not always be possible. There will be diverse interests and objectives. There will be conflicts over water use. The language of H. R. 1111 recognizes this and provides full opportunity for expression of such diversity and for evaluation and submission of alternative plans for achieving optimum water resources development.”

Executive Order No. 11331, on March 6, 1967, created the Pacific Northwest River Basins Commission to carry out the purposes of this legislation. The preliminary study findings entitled “Puget Sound and Adjacent Waters” is a work product of your Commission, published earlier this year, 1970.

The only increased municipal and industrial water supply to the Seattle area is that which is shown for the City of Seattle on the North Fork of the Tolt River. And that is true in examining both the Cedar-Green Basin and Snohomish Basin portions of your Report.

Your Task Force did not show the Calligan Lake project, even though I am assured that they were aware of it.

I submit that the plan to develop Calligan Lake by either Water District No. 97 or by the City of Bellevue and other participants in joint ownership is an eminently reasonable alternative means to supply municipal and industrial water to the urbanizing areas east of Lake Washington.

As you are no doubt aware, the entire supply of water for Water District No. 97 and many other water districts east of Lake Washington has been derived exclusively from the City of Seattle.

Before I continue, I would like to make it clear that we do not oppose the City of Seattle developing the North Fork of the Tolt as a means to increase its water supply.

I wish to emphasize the point of water rights. Water District No. 97 and others east of the Lake for that matter, do not have a firm water supply contract with the City of Seattle. We have been unable to negotiate such a contract with the City of Seattle, and, in fact, are now being served without a contract. In case of adverse hydrologic conditions or in case of extreme emergencies, we can have our water service severely curtailed or discontinued.

The State of Washington, among other Western states, administers water under the appropriation doctrine. The State Law is “first in time, first in right.” Since we do not have water rights on the Cedar or Tolt and since we do not have a firm contract for water, we have no standing to demand service and we would have to accept curtailments if they occurred.

The importance of a controlled water supply is reflected in the matter of water rates. A firm water supply demands a firm water rate. Interruptible water supplies should carry a dump rate, but East side users do not enjoy this either.

Consequently, I am here to urge you to show the Calligan Lake project in your plan of municipal and industrial water supplies. I am sure you are as interested as we are in planning firm water supplies at low cost.

In closing, I quote from your preliminary study findings: “Development of water supply by major purveyors and the consolidation of smaller water districts into larger regional type supply and transmission systems is recommended to obtain economies of scale and to minimize the possible adverse impacts on the natural environment and water resource which

could occur if every water district developed its own supply."

We agree with this statement, as far as it goes. However, the assumption of responsibility to plan and arrange municipal and industrial water supplies carries with it a public obligation and trust to assure firm water for those you propose by your plan to supply.

In summary, participants in the East side water supply project, of the Calligan Lake project, is simply that they will propose to own their own water rights, and as such, control their own water supply, they can control their own rates.

A look at the Cedar-Green Basin and also the Snohomish Basin will indicate that the area East of Lake Washington and East of Lake Sammamish is larger in area than the City of Seattle, and it is submitted that this area is entitled to have a basic control of its own destiny and which is necessary to the control of water supply.

Thank you.

**MR. NEALE:** After Lloyd Repman, we will call on Robert Moore.

(See exhibit B-1 and Unpublished Appendix)

**MR. REPMAN:** Mr. Chairman, Members of the Task Force, ladies and gentlemen.

Mr. Chairman, I have no prepared statement as such. Mr. Walt Wallace, who is Cochairman of the Snohomish County River Basin Planning Committee of the Economic Development Council, will present our recommendations. I do have a letter of transmittal here to assist in making this brief, which accompanies 22 individual and organizational endorsements of the Snohomish River Basin Plan as a model for the Puget Sound Development of the Social and Economic Ecology with wide citizen participation, a multi-discipline—a multi-group approach.

And, Mr. Chairman, I have here a telegram addressed to you by Congressman Lloyd Meeds, endorsing the Snohomish River Basin Plan.

(See exhibit B-2)

**MR. NEALE:** Thank you very much.

Mr. Moore, and then we will call on Mr. Walter Wallace.

We will go on to Eleanor Lee.

(Statement read verbatim)

**ELEANOR LEE:** I am Eleanor Lee, President of the League of Women Voters of Puget Sound, representing nearly 1500 members in five counties. We appear here this evening because of our long time interest in water quality and related land use dating back to 1956 and our regional study in the Puget Sound Area begun in 1968. During our studies, our membership said many times that it is essential to have citizen participation at all levels of decision making and such participation should be early and throughout the planning process.

During the past few months, letters, phone calls and meetings with members of the Task Force for the Puget Sound and Adjacent Waters Study have registered our concern for the lack of public information and scarcity of opportunities for citizen input into this particular study. We were most unhappy that only three hearings were planned for twelve counties after the plan recommendations were completed and at the printers. We are pleased that the number of hearings has been increased. The announcement of workshops subsequent to these hearings is also commendable. However, unless these additional meetings are truly opportunities for significant citizen input, not just a review of already established ideas, criticisms and challenges as to the validity of this study will likely continue.

We believe that you are sincere in your desire to have a meaningful tool for future growth, development and preservation of the Puget Sound Area. Therefore, we would like to offer some suggestions which we feel could salvage the six years of work and millions of dollars that have gone into the study so far. At the meeting in Olympia, we plan to comment on some recommendations of the early action programs. This evening's remarks will be limited to two main points: (1) reidentification of this stage of the Puget Sound and Adjacent Waters Study and (2) necessary future steps toward creation of a truly regional plan.

Our concern about this survey would certainly be modified if the Study continued to be labeled and clearly identified during its review by the Pacific Northwest River Basins Commission and the Federal Water Resources Council as *Preliminary Findings* such as is indicated on the cover of the Public Information that has been commendably made available to us. This designation should be clear when it is presented for adoption to the United States Congress and the State of Washington if the time table does not allow for the further steps which we feel are required



before it can honestly be called a "guide in the conservation and use of water resources of this Area."

I discovered in the first testimony tonight that we are not the only ones who are asking "What is in a name?"

I will continue to outline some possible further steps later but let me first indicate the basis for our request that the study continue to carry the Preliminary Survey label.

The research appendices which came out of this Study provide an excellent collection of reference materials, representing, as they do, ten special interests areas. We find in both the materials we have been able to obtain and in consultation with Task Force representatives that this study is primarily a gathering of information and compilation of existing plans. New approaches to the challenges involved are not evident.

We are aware that there are places in the Report where the public is told that the best plan is one which has already been rejected by the governmental agencies involved. One example is the dams on the Snoqualmie recommended for construction by 1980. As a result of 1967 hearings, the Army Corps of Engineers did not recommend the early construction of the two dams on the North Fork, and those two dams are not considered necessary in the 1964 King County Flood Control Plan. The Middle Fork dam which is being recommended by the Corps, at this time, is being seriously questioned on the state level now. In addition, the Puget Sound Governmental Conference review recommends against building the Middle Fork dam. The Study would be enhanced if such instances of emerging decisions are clearly marked by a dagger or some other suitable symbol in your early action plans—(laughter)—that was an inadvertent comment—(laughter). Well, anyway, some suitable symbol in your early action plans as outlined in the Basin enumerations which you distributed to the public. Also, projects already funded and underway should be clearly identified.

Another disturbing feature, if this survey in its present form is to become the guide for future development, is the inadequate consideration of Puget Sound as an entity. Concentration on the full development of the adjacent basins and means to provide for such development has led to this inadequacy. It would seem wise to look at the most urgent needs of the entire Basin and then identify where they can best be met—among the eleven basins or elsewhere in the state. The waters of the Sound itself need to be used wisely. In this regard, questions such

as, What conditions of Puget Sound are important to support of its marine life? What is the priority of aquaculture? What kinds of transportation should be encouraged on its waters? What is the best location for ports and major recreations areas? And so on.

We notice that there are at least twelve studies recommended or in progress mentioned in your Preliminary Findings; these will assist in future decisions about the Sound. These Reports which we have enumerated are: Erosion of Marine Shorelands, Minimum Stream Flow for Fish Production, Preparation of Guidelines for Seacoast Management, Use of the Nisqually Delta, Use of the Skagit, Multiple Use of Municipal Watersheds, Need for Industrial and Residential and Regional Land Use Plan, Need to Provide for Updating of this Survey, A Harbors of Refuge Study, Nuclear Powerplant Site Studies, Measurement and Evaluation of Sediment Problems, Updating and Completion of Soil Surveys.

Other indications within the Study for the careful use of this survey could be cited, but I want to go on to some proposals for solving some of the problems which are now recognized.

We wish to recommend that the materials presented in the Preliminary Survey be the basis upon which to build a true Comprehensive Plan. In this work attention must be given to:

- Setting priorities for the region as a whole;

- Establishing a responsible, consistent means of resolving conflicts at the regional or state level;

- Seeking new solutions;

- Participation, not just review, by citizens and local governments;

- Involvement of persons with an overall view, not just specialists or representatives of particular interests;

- Re-examination of projected needs.

Perhaps the last point needs to be the first examined. A three-fold increase in population, a six-fold increase in recreation needs and a thirty-fold demand for electrical power in fifty years, maybe, should be approached from a different angle. We need to know soon from the people of this area whether they wish planning to only respond to growth or if they wish planning to control and channel growth. The public dialogue planned by the Puget Sound Coalition, announced on May 27th, would be an opportunity to determine this basic goal of planning, and we urge that the Task Force investigate this approach or one like it.

Throughout this next phase, we feel it essential that numerous and varied opportunities be designed

for citizen involvement and easy access to information. One of the dangers in not having complete materials available is that citizen response will be based on limited information and rumors and, therefore, will not provide the useful input desired. Adequate time must be allowed. The six weeks at first allowed for citizens to respond to the preliminary findings with new ideas and alternatives is unrealistic, particularly when they have not been provided access to the materials the Task Force spent six years collecting and formulating.

The League of Women Voters is aware that this is one of the first attempts at a plan of this nature and that mistakes are bound to occur. These mistakes can serve to help us proceed with the necessary business of creating a regional plan. The League strongly supports the principle which resulted in this preliminary study, that of government agencies working toward a coordinated approach to mutual problems. We recognize that governmental cooperation of the kind intended for these studies is essential for a better analysis of the problems we face. This cooperation, coupled with citizen involvement, cannot help but be beneficial. The League of Women Voters is willing to help the Task Force investigate ways to increase effective citizen participation.

We urge your serious consideration of our suggestions to carefully reidentify this Study and its recommendations and to proceed to find means to continue formulation of a true regional plan.

(APPLAUSE)

**MR. NEALE:** Has Mr. Robert Moore returned?

(Letter read verbatim)

**MR. WALTER WALLACE:** Mr. Chairman, my name is Walter Wallace, Vice President of the Snohomish County Economic Development Council, Inc., which for brevity we identify as the EDC. The EDC comprises over 70 public and private citizen groups, organizations and individuals of Snohomish County.

The purpose of this Council is to research, suggest and initiate projects which will provide a diversified employment base within an environmental framework. The EDC thus provides a meeting place for many groups and individuals to discuss how we as people working as a joint team—government, industry, labor and private citizens can identify and recommend positive solutions rather than negative restraints of Snohomish County as a partner in the Puget Sound Region.

In response to your Task Force request for local plans and projects of October, 1964, at the Public Hearing held in the Snohomish County PUD #1 Auditorium, the EDC, in addition to urging all Snohomish County citizens, both public and private to furnish you with their plans and projects from the local level, the EDC initiated the Snohomish River Basin Planning Study with a request for broad citizen participation. Over one hundred people from government, industry, labor and private citizens, representing many social and economic interests—employment, environment in the broad sense, conservation and resource uses responded to explore what the needs, goals and capabilities of Snohomish County were.

It was recognized that change constantly occurs; and that short and long-range guidelines for development planning were needed. Our estimated 200 meetings and 3000 man hours working with citizens, local, state and federal officials over the past 5 years, gives us a full appreciation of your Task Force efforts as a joint task force examining not one, but 12 counties as a region.

As our local effort to your major task, we have attached to this testimony the results of our community research in the following documents:

(See Unpublished Appendix)

1. The Snohomish River Basin Planning Study;
2. "A Total Approach to Development Planning of the Snohomish River Basin";
3. Snohomish River Basin Environmental Development Program;
4. EDC Recommendations to Snohomish County Planning.

The above attachments spell out in detail the background findings and recommendations of our citizens' participation, representing all groups. These are:

1. We recommend the Snohomish River Basin Planning Study and its citizens' method as a model for Puget Sound to use in resolving the many community goals and needs for overall development.
2. We recommend the PS&AW Task Force remain in-body with the addition of private citizen memberships;
3. We recommend the 12-County Study be left open-ended for periodic review and updating with new data, community needs, etc.—to be added at least every 5 years;
4. We recommend a continuous public and private involvement participation with all Puget Sound groups.

We submit this six years of work for the record.

(APPLAUSE)

**MR. NEALE:** Thank you very much.

Now, I would like to call on William Gillespie and then Arthur Yoshioka.

**MR. GILLESPIE:** I am William Gillespie, King County Public Works Department.

Speaking for our Director, we wish to compliment you people and thank you very much for this Report. We intend to use it, primarily, as a source document and develop those areas that we feel necessary for implementation in our County.

I am sure there will be a prepared statement forthcoming in the near future.

**MR. NEALE:** Thank you very much.

Then we will call next on Christina Powers.

(Statement read verbatim)

**MR. ARTHUR YOSHIOKA:** My name is Arthur Yoshioka, I am Director of Planning for the Port of Seattle.

I have a statement here signed by the President of the Port Commission, Mr. Frank Kitchell, and it is quite brief so I will read it.

The Port of Seattle welcomes this opportunity to present its comments concerning the very comprehensive and extended study just being completed on water and related land resources of Puget Sound and Adjacent Waters. We have been an active participant and financial sponsor of the section on navigation through the Navigation Technical Committee. The fact that the Navigation Committee was not part of the initially funded part of the study and was added at the instigation of the various ports of Puget Sound is indicative of our collective interest in the subject of this hearing. Our comments, goals, requirements and plans have been incorporated during the conduct of the study and, therefore, the Navigation Appendix sufficiently reflects our views to preclude the need for extensive elaboration at this time.

We have long recognized the conflicting needs and development objectives of the various interests represented in the study and are hopeful that the technical studies provide at least an objective foundation for determining appropriate use and as a basis for intelligent decisions responsive to the most positive public interest. It is our opinion that the studies in general are a valid technical contribution, well-

documented and sufficiently objective to be relied upon. In our view, the document is realistic, practical and steers a relatively middle course in a very difficult situation.

A deficiency of some concern in the report is in the lack of clear and effective procedures for resolving conflicting objectives among the many autonomous public agencies and private development interests. We hope, also, that final formulation and ultimate implementation efforts will recognize the need for designation of sufficient area to maintain a navigational and industrial base adequate to promote a healthy economic atmosphere in both the State and the Puget Sound region. The recent establishment of Puget Sound as the container load center of the Pacific Northwest is indicative of the explosive changes that are affecting the navigation picture and both bolstering and diversifying our sagging economy.

The ultimate effectiveness of the study will be measured by its usefulness in helping to evolve resolutions of conflicting views and in providing a sound data base upon which to build future programs. To the extent that it is able to contribute meaningfully to this difficult task, it will prove well worth the time and energies expended.

Thank you very much.

**MR. NEALE:** Thank you.

After Christina Powers we will call on Dr. Van Driel.

**CHRISTINA POWERS:** My name is Christina Powers. I represent the Puget Sound group of the Sierra Club, which is based in Seattle and has a membership of approximately 1,000 people who reside in the Puget Sound Basin.

Our primary concern is with recreation, however, we have an abiding interest in land use and water management.

I would have to reiterate my concern over the few hearings that have been scheduled and the fact that none of these, of the three hearings, were scheduled in Seattle. This I cannot understand, seeing as how the majority of the population lives in Seattle and in the Bellevue area. I am hopeful that the workshops and future hearings will remedy this situation.

We have been short on information, the information has been very nice to read, however, it has not been in depth. I personally am a housewife and have a young son and cannot go down to the Army Corps of Engineers Headquarters or down to Olympia



to read Appendices. I think a more detailed in depth study of the plan should have been made available, seeing as how \$4,000,000 of public funds were expended.

I am not going to dwell on power and navigation and this sort of thing, but I would simply reiterate our past opposition to the dam on the Snoqualmie River and point out that in flood control, if you are going to give 100-year flood control protection to the area, you are going to have industrial development, and the pattern of expansion of development and population growth has not been met in the Preliminary Study Booklet. This has been glossed over.

The other comment that I would like to make is with regard to recreation. And, again, my comment is to vagueness. On Page 25, the statement is made that the early action schedule proposes identifying, acquiring and developing over 600 recreation areas, and then it lists the type of recreation areas. In the next paragraph you go on to say that the early action needs can be met, to a large degree, by expansion of existing facilities and development on much of the public lands located in the study area. This is all the information given as to the type of development of recreation facilities. When you go to the map, there are nice little triangles, I believe, and one triangle in Snoqualmie National Forest tells us that there is going to be 60 recreational sites developed in the forest. There are no details as to what kinds of sites, for what kind of recreation uses. Are these all water-oriented? Are they all in Snoqualmie National Forest? Are they related to the dam project? If the dam project fails, will the recreation projects also be implemented? There is nothing to get your hands on.

I would just point out that you make reference to the University of Washington Arboretum trails in the central part of Seattle. As far as I know, this is concrete pavement and residential homes in this area. I live near the Arboretum and I like it very much.

I think there is a certain credibility gap in the statement that public agencies reflect the local citizen view. I personally don't believe this. Oftentimes they represent entrenched interests. I think this has to be brought out.

I was naive until three years past—the past three years, in which I have been involved in citizen participation, etc., and I would just like to cite certain examples. If you are going to use “to meet the demands for recreation until 1980 by expanding existing facilities”, why in the Pass Lake Area in Deception State Park was this land not acquired on

state level by the Parks and Recreation Department? Why has this been turned over to development? The Arboretum that you speak of has been up for grabs for several years and has only been saved now that the R. H. Thomson Driveway has been laid to rest by the Seattle City Council. And it only took active citizen concern and long hours and effort to defeat this issue.

And, hence, I will not take up any more of your time, but simply say that citizens are interested in participating, they give long hours of their time, which is after work, to become knowledgeable about what governmental agencies are doing. We would like to cooperate with them and plan with them rather than always watchdogging and opposing. And hence, I would add, just simply end, that I hope citizen participation will be forthcoming.

(APPLAUSE)

**MR. NEALE:** After Dr. Van Driel we will call on Richard Anderson.

**DR. VAN DRIEL:** I am Dr. Van Driel, Past President of the Snohomish County Sportsmen's Association, immediate Past President of the Washington State Sportsmen's Association.

On behalf of the Snohomish County Sportsmen's Association, we wish to commend the Puget Sound Task Force on the Preliminary Study and recommendations for the recreational, fish and wildlife and watershed management studies. However, the Snohomish County Sportsmen's Association wishes to go on record to emphasize the importance of the future needs for the use of industrial and particularly potable waters. The litigation costs of undoing some of your best laid plans or the correction thereof is becoming astronomical, and, of course, delayed. Our organizations are well experienced, not only cost-wise but intensive activities in both of these.

To prevent any future litigations by your municipalities, preservations, conservationists, and other environmental or ecological interests, your final plans should state in unequivocal terms that any plans of potable waters, potable water resources, should, again, unequivocally be a filtration system for the purity of all potable waters. The Plan that we have all seen and studied and not only the Army Corps of Engineers but of the ten different divisions that are listed as the chief people of this Study Task Force, are all aware of the importance of our potable waters and the problems that are created in the headwaters

or the resources of such. And the consideration of these watershed uses for recreational needs, soil management and forest management and wildlife management is a must and the coordination of all factors is a must in planning for filtration systems for all potable waters.

**MR. NEALE:** Thank you very much.  
Richard Anderson and then Charles Moore.

(Statement read verbatim)

**MR. ANDERSON:** My name is Richard Anderson, I am Manager of the Port of Everett.  
We have a very brief statement here.

For the planning of any Puget Sound River Basin Project, recognition must be given to the Snohomish River Basin Plan Study as prepared by Tippetts, Abbett, McCarthy and Stratton and the planning of Community Affairs Agency, State of Washington, Snohomish County.

This presentation which is now approaching reality through developments of the Port District was conceived by a Policy Steering Committee covering a thorough cross section of Agriculture, environmentalists and industry in our County.

Local Government units involved in the creation in this plan were: Snohomish County, City of Everett, City of Marysville, City of Snohomish, City of Monroe; Snohomish County Planning Commission, City of Everett Planning Commission, City of Marysville Planning Commission, City of Snohomish Planning Commission, City of Monroe Planning Commission.

Designated agencies which contributed input into the creation of this plan were: Snohomish County, City of Everett, City of Marysville, City of Monroe, City of Snohomish, Washington State Department of Conservation, Washington State Department of Fisheries, Washington State Department of Highways, Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, Washington State Pollution Control Commission, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, Puget Sound Governmental Conference, Puget Sound Task Force of the Columbia Basin Interagency Committee, Snohomish County Economic Development Council, Washington State Department of Natural Resources, Washington State Department of Game, Snohomish County Park Department, Tulalip Tribe, Snohomish County Public Utility District No. 1, Port of Everett.

The above list of participants appears in Appendix "A" of the Snohomish River Basin Plan and in behalf of the Port of Everett and the elected Commissioners and Staff, we reconfirm our endorsement of the Open-ended Plan. It is our earnest belief that the evidence as shown in the full "TAMS" Plan is sufficient to be the model plan for all other River Basin projects in the Puget Sound Area.

Thank you.

**MR. NEALE:** Thank you.

After Mr. Moore, we will call on Captain Floyd E. Smith.

(See exhibit B-3)

**MR. MOORE:** Mr. Chairman, Task Force Committee, ladies and gentlemen, my name is Charles F. Moore, Registered Civil Engineer, Everett Water Superintendent.

After considerable investigation of the Snohomish River Basin Study Plan, I am for the general plan of developing the Snohomish River Basin along this proposed framework. It covers all parts of our society both from the recreational, environmental, and industrial development.

It is my firm belief that the domestic drinking watersheds should be held for developing, for recreation and other questionable compatible multiple uses to be held to the last before developing them.

Thank you.

**MR. NEALE:** Thank you.  
Captain Smith and then Dick Zemp.

**CAPTAIN SMITH:** Mr. Chairman, Members of the Commission, ladies and gentlemen, I am Captain Floyd E. Smith, Member of the Puget Sound Pilots, President of the Puget Sound Pilots. My very brief—I do not have a written statement but I will put it in before the next meeting.

The biggest concern that I have on this Study is the mixing of the small boat moorings with ocean shipping. This is a hazard, a great hazard, to the small boats when you are putting moorings around where these barge vessels berth, unberth—the wheelwash that they have to have, your towboats. In the Tacoma area we see damage to small craft much too often. And here in these reports they are doing the same thing, they are adding on instead of decreasing this. I think it is a lack of study, it's a lack of knowledge, it's a lack of something.

Now, they are proposing a small boat mooring at Point Partridge. I don't know how many of you people are familiar with that area, but, that is probably the roughest, the most dangerous area in the Straits of Juan de Fuca and in Puget Sound. That is where the two meet. In a matter of three to four miles away, you have Keystone Harbor, which has been developed for almost 30 years, and has never been fully developed and there is a wonderful opportunity for a small boat harbor.

I believe that the Commission has worked hard at it, but I don't think they have consulted the people that know and who they should consult when it comes to the navigational side of it.

Thank you.

**MR. NEALE:** Thank you.  
Dick Zemp and then Kenneth Bower.

**MR. ZEMP:** Mr. Chairman, Task Force, Members of the audience, my name is Dick Zemp and I am a North Bend resident, Past Chairman of the North Bend Planning Commission and I have been active in the Land Use Policies of the Upper Snoqualmie Valley.

I speak tonight as a representative of the Upper Snoqualmie Valley, its Town Councils and Planning Commissions. And, on behalf of those bodies, I congratulate the Task Force for its efforts to date. I think that the concern of the Task Force, the concern of the lay public, the environmentalists, even the critics of the Task Force proposals, the concern is equal, it is equal for the future of Puget Sound Basin. And it is commendable. However, I would like to make a candid observation. I think that the Task Force is six years ahead on its technical input and the critics are six years behind. I think we need a catching up here, and I think that catching up and understanding ought to be in a positive vein, it shouldn't be in a negative vein. The criticism ought to be positive through positive inter-reaction.

There have been a lot of—many misconceptions have been interjected, many of them are around specific proposals of the Comprehensive Plan. Speaking as a resident of the Upper Snoqualmie Valley, I can state unequivocally that the Upper Snoqualmie Valley and the Lower Snoqualmie Valley suffer annual flood damage. We suffer losses, privately, to the county, to the state, and to the federal government. The programs proposed to date for the flood control alleviation, the flood plain management, is the most practical and realistic programs we have

seen. I submit to you that all of the technical input, including the Volumes of the Task Force, the Reports of the Army Engineers, are far more full of documentation than anything we have yet to see. And, I suggest to you that if we don't enact some of these immediate proposals that we now have realistic solutions for, our problems will be so greatly magnified that the solutions now being proposed as alternatives will then be impractical.

On behalf of the Upper Snoqualmie Valley, we specifically endorse the Flood Plain and Flood Control Programs for the Upper Snoqualmie Valley, including, specifically, the Middle Fork Snoqualmie Project. We urge approval of this particular Plan at the earliest moment.

We will submit a formal statement at a later date.

Thank you.

**MR. NEALE:** Thank you.  
Kenneth Bower and then Henry Campbell.

**MR. BOWER:** I am Kenneth Bower, representing the Trustees for Hat Island Community, Inc., off of Everett.

We recently became aware of this program, we are not prepared with a formal statement at this time. However, transportation is important to the Island, water source is important to the Island and power is important to the Island.

We will be interested in following closely with the program, the little we know about it, a lot has gone into it, and we will be interested in becoming a part of the program.

Thank you.

**MR. NEALE:** Thank you.  
Henry Campbell, and after Henry Campbell we will call on Menno Groeneveld.

**MR. CAMPBELL:** Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the Stanwood Chamber of Commerce, I want to report that we are studying the Findings in Committees right at the present time and we do not have a prepared statement but we intend to submit one very shortly.

Thank you.

**MR. NEALE:** Thank you.  
Menno Groeneveld, and then we will call on Gene Smaldino.



(See exhibit B-4)

**MR. GROENEVELD:** Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, my name is Menno Groeneveld and I am located on Hat Slough in the Stillaguamish Basin.

I would like to talk just shortly on this project or what's illustrated in this brochure. I find that very little—that a person can get very little information on the action of what is going to be done in the future. But, I might refer to this flood control project that was instituted in Stanwood about four years ago. After many informative meetings and brochures to the people, they voted it down 60 to 40. Now, why was that? Because we have had really no floods and then the benefits, the benefit cost ratios, were extremely unstable as they presented it to us. They said every year there is \$250,000 damage. In fact, if it were really known, there would be more witnesses coming out for the benefits of siltation that is on the land.

Then, there is such a thing as in a community where beauty and ecology and environment still counts, and that is the Stillaguamish River Basin. If someone is going to make a diversion dam on Hat Slough to put the clean water through the polluted water in Stanwood, then how can the fish ever increase there? Or we have there 30,000 geese in Port Susan Bay, probably more between the North and South Bay, and lots of ducks. If they are going to cut up the river what will be left to us and the sportsmen?

And, if you come down there as far as pollution is concerned, you leave the waters to Stanwood, for instance, and then you come there in August, September, October, November, sometime even later, you find that slimy mess in at Port Susan Bay right in front of me, in fact, on my property. We should do everything to preserve those things.

The monetary aspect is also considerable. The Army Engineers talk about in a whole basin, 50 miles of river levees to be acquired, and in the Stanwood area, 17 miles of Bay and river frontage. How much do you suppose that would cost? How would the benefits and cost ratios stack up? You wouldn't get a foot below \$100, most of them would be over that. It would seem to me that in the future these considerations should be handled more carefully and the community, if after expressing themselves in this way, should be given consideration and not the new plan formed through the county, for instance, as it is now, they want to go through the county to ram it down our throats.

I believe that the beauty of that river and with

the absence of these monstrous levees, 20 feet high on both sides of the river, can't do us any good. We can much better take the little water which comes in a day and goes in a day, leaves a little silt, maybe two days, but in the last 20 years these flash floods, the water has been coming down much faster than before and people would say, "Leave it the way it is," and, in five years we will probably have more tourists coming down there to see what the world really looked liked in its natural state.

(APPLAUSE)

**MR. NEALE:** Gene Smaldino and then Brock Evans.

(Statement read verbatim)

**MR. SMALDINO:** I am Gene Smaldino. I am the Board Member of the Association of Northwest Steelheaders, Seattle Chapter.

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Puget Sound Task Force, ladies and gentlemen, the Association of Northwest Steelheaders is a conservation organization with members and chapters in the States of Washington, Oregon and Idaho. We are interested in the conservation of anadromous fishes with primary emphasis on the steelhead trout.

We are pleased to see the various governmental agencies cooperating for the purpose of developing a guide for the conservation and use of our water resources. We wish to have it recorded that we wholeheartedly endorse a planned approach to our future endeavors and hope that our local, state and national governmental agencies will continue to cooperate both in planning and the execution of those plans.

We do not endorse this particular plan because we do not know what the plan really is. After a very hurried reading, we find from the information available that the statements contained therein are too broad and too general for us to either develop agreement or disagreement.

For example, what is the meaning of 50 miles of stream access in the Snohomish River Basin? Is it 25 miles of river with access on 2 sides? Is it 50 miles of river with access on one bank? Where on which rivers is it located? Is it fishable? Does this 50 miles mean that we have more or less river to fish than we now enjoy?

The classic rule of a conservation group is that of shouting "no" each time a proposal is made for an

industrial or governmental project that uses the publicly owned natural resources. We feel that this position could be changed to that of meaningful cooperation if adequate attention was given to our needs and interests during formative stages of these programs.

We wish to present our views in a general manner and state that wherein the plan coincides with these views, we favor it, and wherein the plan runs counter to these views, we would press for modification to incorporate them.

In order for our sport, a year-around public recreational activity, to flourish, these three things are necessary:

1. The rivers must be clean and free flowing with their tributary streams and creeks in like condition.
2. Continuous public access to the river banks is necessary in those areas suitable for bank fishing.
3. Protection and enhancement of the natural spawning areas coupled with hatchery programs is necessary to increase and maintain the fishery.

Parts of the plan appear to be in harmony with these three points, indeed, some parts appear to be directed at specifically satisfying these needs. Other parts of the plan appear to be at cross purposes with these needs.

In this latter respect, we wish to go on record as opposed to the suggested dam on the Lower Sauk. To our way of thinking, the damming of a river with the anadromous fish rearing and recreational capacity of this one is utter nonsense. What happens, for example, to the glacial silt coming down from Glacier Peak via the White Chuck and the Suiattle?

In closing, we note for the record that our request for 200 copies of the literature to pass out to our members and friends was honored with only 15 copies and comment to the effect that there were only 2000 available for the public. Perhaps the Chairman can clarify the amount of literature available to the public after I've finished my remarks.

The Seattle Chapter of the Northwest Steelheaders is appreciative of the efforts of this Task Force, and we thank you for the opportunity of presenting our views.

(APPLAUSE)

**MR. NEALE:** Thank you.

I would like to say, by way of reply, first, that the stream access areas that we quote are taken from the programs of State Fish and Game Departments,

so, they would be of interest and would be supported by local sports groups.

In terms of the numbers of copies, I can't guarantee how many we can get, but I will assure you that we will get you some additional copies for reference.

And now, after Brock Evans, we will hear from Polly T. Dyer.

(Statement paraphrased; see exhibit B-5)

**MR. EVANS:** Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and ladies and gentlemen for the opportunity to be here. My name is Brock Evans, I am the Northwest Representative of the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs.

Before I enter the statement on behalf of the Federation, I would like permission to enter into the record, at this time, a letter to you, Mr. Chairman, from Mrs. Joan Thomas, Vice President of the Washington Environmental Council, reiterating her request that technical Appendices of the Study be made available in libraries. If that is all right I would like to put it in here together with her statement which she was not able to deliver tonight.

(See exhibit B-6)

**MR. NEALE:** Very good.

**MR. EVANS:** Thank you.

As I said, I am here tonight representing the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs which is a regional organization composed of some fifty outdoor clubs throughout the West from Utah to Southeast Alaska. The total membership is between 120,000 and 130,000 individuals. About twenty of these clubs representing about 30,000 individuals are located in the State of Washington.

The Federation is here tonight because of our deep and active concern for the protection and preservation of the quality of the environment of Western Washington and of the Puget Sound Area. We want to express our concern for this basic resource, and also our concern that, as far as we are able to tell, the Report and plan on which we are being asked to comment does not take these factors and needs into account very much.

According to the April 20th Notice of Public Hearings, the purpose of this meeting is to "obtain the views of all interested parties on the 'Comprehensive Water and Related Land Resources Plan for the Puget Sound Area and its River Basins.'" However, only the sketchiest sort of information has

been made available, upon which we are supposed to comment. The Preliminary Study Findings document which has been made available to the general public is full of rather general statements in our opinion, and offers little by way of specific information about what are the components of this Comprehensive Plan. We understand that some fourteen volumes of detailed Appendices which delineate the specifics of this plan are available if one will go to the office of the Corps of Engineers in Seattle and look through them.

In other words, we are supposed to comment tonight upon the details of a comprehensive plan which was six years in the making, and without having any of the details of this plan available to us, and with only one month's notice that the hearings are going to be held. This isn't the way to request public opinion and comments on a plan so far reaching. There is a need for much more time to be given for the whole public to have a real look at what is being planned for us and for our future, for the fate of the environment that we love and care about here in Puget Sound.

We further note, that the only previous hearings on this subject were held six years ago, in 1964. Times have changed a lot since 1964, and there is a whole new tide of concern for the environment, and properly so. Further, we note that no hearings were held in Seattle or Tacoma, the two largest population centers in the entire region. Originally, we understand that the Task Force had no intention of holding hearings again in these two cities on the subject of this Study. We would like to ask—why not? A lot more talking and explaining to the people, all the people, is needed.

The Study Findings document and the Notice of Public Hearings also refers to meetings being held with state and local officials and organizations, as well as private groups and individuals having interests in water resources. The humorous factor is the statement that the "views and data thus obtained were considered in developing the preliminary plan." I note that the name of the Washington Environmental Council is figured prominently in the list of organizations who are "coordinated with." As a member of the Board of Directors of the Washington Environmental Council, I recall well the meetings in July and September of last year to discuss some of the plans being formulated in the Study. There was very little agreement on any of the points now being proposed as our Comprehensive Plan. The comments were many and pointed on the subject that there were too many dams, too much emphasis on preserva-

tion. We hope this is not what is meant by the word "coordination".

Additionally, very few organizations having a long standing interest in the total environment of Puget Sound were contacted or considered. Where is the North Cascade Conservation Council? The Alpine Lakes Protection Society? The Seattle Mountaineers? The Sierra Club? and many others? All of these groups have an enormous interest and stake in the future of the environment of the Puget Sound Area. It appears that the primary organizations contacted and considered were development oriented groups.

We conclude from all of the foregoing, that it is impossible to adequately review or comment in any depth upon the recommendations of what is termed the "Comprehensive Plan." Nearly all of the deliberations have been conducted behind closed doors, and apparently in secret. Hearings were held many years ago, and far away from the nearest population centers. Most of the environmental oriented groups, as far as we can tell, weren't consulted very much at all.

However, we would like to offer some comments since we do have some sketchy information available in the documents out there on the table.

One of the basic criticisms we are able to make at this time relates to the whole assumption of the planning process. For example, the projection is made that the population will triple in the next fifty years, and most of the assumptions for development follow from this. It is probably unrealistic to assume that there will be no increase in population in Puget Sound in that period. But any economist can state that projections so far in advance are unrealistic and cannot be followed. We might be able to predict such things for something like twenty years in advance, but no further. Given the present uncertainty of affairs, we think it is just as realistic to project other trends, other programs.

The same comments apply to the section on power. All of the assumptions of the power promoters are accepted, including the prediction of ten times to thirty times the present demand. Thus, when this assumption is followed, it is understandable that the plan calls for many more nuclear plants, hydroelectric plants, and so forth. On the same subject, we have learned both from the sketchy material available and from the study documents, and from hearsay about the contents of the Appendices, that nearly every controversial dam in the Puget Sound Area has been recommended for adoption as part of the Plan. Dams on the South Fork and the North Fork of the



Nooksack, the North Fork of the Skykomish, both Forks of the Stillaguamish, both Forks of the Snoqualmie, and so on, are part of this Plan. This is an example of how little the views of any environmentalist groups were considered, since nearly all of these projects are highly controversial.

A great deal of attention is given to watershed management, primarily as far as we can tell, in the area of building more flood control structures, such as levees as the gentleman mentioned earlier, little or no thought is given to the fact that logging in key watershed areas has contributed greatly to high water flows at the wrong time. As far as we can tell in the documents available, that we have seen, little mention is made of the need to reduce logging in certain key watershed areas.

I have other examples, but in the interest of time I will not cite them in my statement, but, they will be in the record.

In short, it appears that the program insofar as we can glean details from the sketchy information available, amounts to a 50 year work order for the Army Corps of Engineers and other resource development agencies. Most of the dams that have been opposed for all the years are in it, so are many of the other developments. When we talk about watershed management, we are again talking of vast and massive alterations of the landscape on Puget Sound on a huge scale. All this is in there, too. The same comments apply to power development.

We are forced to conclude from all of this that this plan is essentially an arrangement, where each agency feeds in its own projects, and all the others agree. We hope that this is not the case, but this is how it appears from the information available. That is why we again stress we must see these Appendices, we must have more time, to see that this is not the case.

For all of these reasons, at this time, we feel required to register a strong objection, not only to the contents of the Comprehensive Plan, as we have seen it so far, but also to the method and manner of the study and the way it was conducted. A great deal of delay is needed for further consideration and we hereby request it. We request not just one more hearing or two, to be held in Seattle or Port Angeles, but many more. We think there needs to be ample time for full evaluation of everything we are talking about here. The Appendices, for example, should be placed in the Main Public Library in every county seat in the Puget Sound Region. Ample time, at least 60 to 90 days more after all of the hearings are

conducted for full comment should be allowed, and after the Appendices are placed in the libraries. We think that questions should be answered fully and completely.

We think the suggestion for workshops is a commendable idea, and a good one, but we don't think it goes far enough. We hope—and I echo the concerns of Mrs. Lee, earlier—that the workshops will not be turned into a medium whereby local interests gather and rubber stamp what is already proposed and decided upon. What is really needed, we submit, is a going over and redoing of this entire plan and document to take the new environmental considerations into full account and not just offer them as appendages to the massive development and alteration of our environment that appears to be proposed right now.

In short, we think the entire basic assumptions of accelerated and massive growth in this area, the projections for which apparently form the basis of this entire report, are open to serious question and should be looked at again. We don't have to plan for trends in this society; if they are socially undesirable, our duty is to plan away from them. We should treat the symptoms before they become malignant. If we assume all the trends assumed in this study, our environment will be destroyed. We very much need imaginative planning which will take other values into account. There is too much at stake not to.

Thank you.

(APPLAUSE)

(Statement paraphrased; see exhibit B-7)

**MRS. DYER:** My name is Polly Dyer of Seattle. Before I speak for the organization for which I specifically came up, I would like to endorse the comments that Mr. Evans just made. I don't see a Mountaineer representative other than he or myself here, so that he would be speaking for the Mountaineers. I might add, having been active in that organization for a number of years in their Conservation Division, until recently they were not aware of your Study.

I am specifically representing the North Cascades Conservation Council this evening. This was organized in 1957 with the entire North Cascades being its particular concern. Its purpose: to secure the protection and preservation of scenic, scientific, recreational, educational, wildlife and wilderness values of the North Cascades. This includes the area under discussion this evening.

I might add that I am one of the founders and still continue on the Board of Directors of the Organization.

The North Cascades Conservation Council has not had an opportunity to review in detail the proposals developed by the Puget Sound Task Force of the Pacific Northwest River Basins Commission. However, we do wish to bring to your attention our recommendations for wilderness areas to be formally designated within the Snohomish and Stillaguamish Basins. These do not appear in your Preliminary Proposal.

These are the Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area which encompasses, in part, the Southern section of the Snohomish Basin as we have outlined on Exhibit A1—I have Exhibits here for you—and the proposed Boulder River-Whitehorse Wilderness as superimposed on your map of the Stillaguamish Basin and identified in Exhibit A-2.

Incidentally, we note that development plans for each of these areas exist in your report or on your maps. It would appear, however, that citizen input was either ignored or perhaps, you weren't able to get it or didn't seek it out to find it. There were areas proposed for wilderness in these specific locations.

We also do not recommend the proposed dams on the Snoqualmie River—I think Mrs. Lee covered that admirably this evening, and I won't go into that further.

We do have additional Exhibit material here relative to the Alpine Lakes Wilderness proposal and the Snoqualmie Rivers, they are attached and identified on this outline here (indicating) for your use.

(See Unpublished Appendix)

In Exhibit B—the Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area proposal developed in 1963 by the North Cascades Conservation Council in cooperation with the Mountaineers, the Mazamas, and the Pacific Northwest Chapter of the Sierra Club. We have copies of that for you. I assume our 1963 proposal is not in your files because it doesn't appear in your report.

Exhibit C, there are copies of the "Wild Cascades", a publication of the North Cascades Conservation Council. You will find articles discussing both the Alpine Lake and the Snoqualmie River Dams therein.

Exhibit D—I see that I have a typographical error on the written copy—is a copy of "Our Backyard Wilderness: Alpine Lakes" taken from "The Mountaineer" annual publication for March, 1966. This is the background information and historical

development of efforts to protect the Alpine Lakes Region.

These remarks are preliminary and we would like to submit a more extended statement following an opportunity to review in greater detail the full Report of your Task Force as it affects the areas of our concern. We suggest that additional time for such study and submission of further comments be provided.

As I sat here this evening, I had a few comments that passed through my mind. I noticed that preservation is not apparent in the digest of your Report, it seems to me to be mostly development oriented. However, Mr. Neale did mention the word "preservation" when he was talking earlier this evening and I do hope that you give greater consideration to the aspect of preserving some of the natural values of the Puget Sound Basins.

You spoke of a state recreational river system in a free flowing state. I assume this means wild rivers, but, I would like to suggest and recommend strongly that you think in terms of wild rivers as well as damming rivers.

And, in line with some of the comments other speakers have made, you said there were earlier public hearings. Are there records available? And, I would be interested, numbers of us would be interested, in knowing who participated in those earlier public hearings. To my knowledge, none of my associates have.

**MR. NEALE:** The records of the public hearings both in 1964 and this year will be published as Appendix No. 1 of the Puget Sound Task Force Report.

Now, I would like to call on, first, Mr. DeLos Snodgrass and after him Mr. L. Joe Miller. After the break we will hear first from Mr. Snodgrass.

(RECESS TAKEN)

**MR. NEALE:** We are going to reconvene the hearing and call first on Mr. Snodgrass.

(Statement read verbatim)

**MR. SNODGRASS:** I am DeLos V. Snodgrass, a Citizen of the United States and resident of the City of Bellevue, King County, Washington.

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Task Force, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am representing my family. This family

consists of myself, my wife and four children, ages 9 to 15. I am 47 years old, a veteran of World War II, hold a degree in architecture from the University of Oklahoma and currently work in the field of lumber products research and development.

We, my family and I, feel that our organization, the family, is more important than any other organization represented here, other families and private citizens excepted.

If you should think that it is presumptuous on our part to assume importance superior to that of industrial and governmental organizations, consider that we provide not only the essential work force, but that through our daily consumption, we pay for all of the output of these organizations, both productive and nonproductive. They do, in fact, exist for our benefit, and without us and the others like us, they would cease to exist.

My family discussed the plan for such knowledge of it as we were able to glean from the literature available and from my having been present at the hearings last week at Mount Vernon. From this discussion, we decided that we wanted to comment on a number of points as follows:

Point 1—Planning. We are pleased that this function is being undertaken. We think this coordinated effort is a major improvement over the efforts of the past. After reading the long list of governmental agencies involved in preparing the plan, we are looking forward to a significant tax reduction when this planning can be reduced to a simple duplication of effort.

Point 2—Communications. Can we, the Task Force and my family, hear each other through the noise that is the other demands for our attention? And if we do hear and understand each other, can we act on what we have heard? Can you pause after six years of work, change, adjust and rewrite to accommodate the points we are trying to make? Can we, or will we, pause long enough in our busy lives to understand and act upon your plan?

Point 3—Trash and the Landscape. When my family uses the public lands and water, we make a special effort to clean it up when we have finished. Industry and Government, are you doing likewise? Are you making provision for the removal of your buildings and dams and highways when you have finished with them? Planners, is this included in your plans?

Point 4—Population. Are the numbers realistic? Our family discussion of your plan revealed that the children are seriously considering this problem and

are thinking in terms of having 2 children each plus adoption of others up to totals of 6 or 8.

Point 5—Water Consumption. Has thought been given to recirculating the water in our sanitary systems and/or modifying our waste disposal methods, the plumbing fixtures, to use  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}$  or even  $\frac{1}{10}$  as much water per person as we are now using? Can the treated outfall of domestic systems serve industrial uses?

Point 6—Power and Power Transmission. Can we not have electric power without destroying the forests and rivers? Your report indicates an anticipated increase in power consumption of 30 times over that now being used. Can the forest accommodate 30 times as many transmission lines as we now see marching heedlessly across them and not allowing more than grass and low bushes to grow on the right-of-way? Have you planned for this?

Point 7—Cheap and Easy. Some 10 or 12 years ago, I stood back for a moment to observe what I was doing day in and day out. The conclusion that I reached was that I was working at a job I didn't like, to earn money that was already spent for things that I didn't really want. I was responding to my environment.

My family questions the deficit spending of our natural resources. We would rather pay for the removal of dams and restoration of our rivers along with our monthly electric bill. We would rather pay for the cleaning up of oil spills at the gasoline pump than to pay for this cleanup with our taxes. If we can't afford these things, we'll use less or do without. Cheap and easy has not enriched our lives.

In your public hearings notice, you asked for facts and suggestions relative to the acceptability and implementation of the plan. We cannot advise you on the acceptability of the plan for we haven't seen it, only some things about it. We do have this suggestion relative to implementation: Come to us and demonstrate that you are asking the right questions and have developed viable answers to those questions in the form of a plan for action, and we'll put our organization to work supporting and encouraging the implementation of the plan. We'll talk to our neighbors and our friends and ask them to put their organizations behind the effort also. We'll cause government and industry to accept and act upon your plan because we are government and industry.

Thank you.

(APPLAUSE)



**MR. NEALE:** Thank you.

After Mr. Miller, we will call on Mr. W. J. Finnegan.

**MR. MILLER:** I am Joe Miller, City Manager of the City of Bellevue.

I think much of what I had planned to say has been said and I will try not to be repetitious.

I would like to emphasize what I think has been overlooked, and that is, the emergence of Bellevue as a principal City in the Puget Sound Area. I think people are generally aware of that, but, if this isn't too much of an exercise in statistics, I feel I must point out that during the period in which you conducted this Study, the City of Bellevue has about quadrupled its size. It has grown, in fact, to the position of number Four in the State. Whereas the Findings in the Report talk about the urban centers, such as Everett, and certainly it is not to take anything away from the fact that Everett is an urban center, it is a fact that it is no longer larger than Bellevue. And, I think this is a distinct weakness in the Report, that it has not, for whatever reason I am not sure, kept itself abreast of what has happened on the east side of Lake Washington. I am not authorized or expected to speak for the other cities in that area, but there has been very significant growth in Kirkland, Redmond and some of the other communities, and I wonder if that has been taken into account, as well.

Very briefly, the history of Bellevue goes like this: We were incorporated only 17 years ago with fewer than 6,000 people. We presently have some 64,000 people. We have about 8,000 additional people who are presently considering annexation. There is every prospect that we will be about 75,000 by this time next year, or perhaps sooner. The area has been growing at the rate of about 5,000 to 6,000 people a year, by natural means not counting annexation. We think this rate is probably being slowed down like everything else is right now, but it is a very rapidly growing area, and as I think Mr. Jonson pointed out earlier, there's a great deal of area there. And, it is projected by the Puget Sound Governmental Conference and others that by 1990 there will be more people on the East side of Lake Washington than there are in Seattle. That is counting the area East of Lake Sammamish, as well.

So, it does indicate, we think, that some particular attention should be paid to the water supply needs of our area. And, we think that it is not sufficient to say that that planning shall be done by

the City of Seattle or someone else, not that they aren't capable of doing it or that it may not happen that way. The fact is, however, that we have not discussed this with the City of Seattle. Not to take anything away from them, but, we have only recently gotten into the position where we would be in the water business at all and I think perhaps this is something the Committee, or rather, the Task Force, may not have been aware of.

As I said before, we are a new City and we started very small. There were water districts in the area that predated our tenure and the law provides that until you annex 60% of the district or the area, you may not take it over. We have now reached that point, just in the last year reached that point, with three water districts, two very large ones and one small one. So, we are about to go into the water business in a big way and we rather think we belong in this report and very specifically mentioned and considered. It may be that we will work with the City of Seattle in an overall water scheme, it may be that we will not be able to come to terms. It has been pointed out that they presently serve the water districts in our area but not with contracts, simply by the furnishing of water. We have had three preliminary discussions very recently with the Water Superintendent in the City of Seattle, and we will be discussing this in the future.

We think that this matter should not be foreclosed by failure to mention our needs by name and assuming that we are going to make some sort of arrangement with another entity when we, in fact, have not entered into negotiations.

It is a fact that we have evidenced official interest in the Lake Calligan project, which is not shown in this report. We think it should, because as we see it, the charts of the Task Force do not say to develop preliminary engineering on the only—or only the very best projects in the view of the Committee, but rather to include all of those that are feasible or, I think it is referred to as reasonable alternatives. We think certainly that on the basis of the engineering that's been done by Water District #97, we deserve that sort of classification for the Calligan project. At least, we want the opportunity to investigate, and, we have not made our own independent analysis as yet. We will be doing so, but we would hate to do it after the project has been effectively killed by failure to include it in this report.

We would certainly echo the remarks that have been made about involvement, the involvement of the public, because—if you don't mind a strong barb in

your report—I think this is a very serious weakness of it. This is something all of us in government have been guilty of, I know we have, and I hope we are learning not to do that. But, a report is a very sterile thing if you don't have early and intimate involvement of the public. We think from the observation we have made late on the scene, this has not been the case in this particular Study. We also know for sure that it does not include all of the public entities that were involved, because we have not been involved in it. And, again, let me state, this is probably no one's fault because we weren't really in the water business, in fact, we aren't, at this time, but we are very nearly to be, and we think this door should be held open and there should be additional inputs into this report to evaluate our needs and to include this project.

Then, as a closing comment and recommendation, I think that I would have to insist on behalf of the City of Bellevue that if you are to call this a Comprehensive Report, or Comprehensive Study, that at least the name of the City of Bellevue should be in it. I am sure you are not aware of this, but, we are not mentioned in this entire book. This is the fourth largest city in the State and we rather think we belong in it.

(APPLAUSE)

**MR. NEALE:** Thank you.  
Mr. Finnegan and then Mr. Henry Gilmore.

(Statement paraphrased; see exhibit B-8)

**MR. FINNEGAN:** Mr. Chairman, Members of the Task Force, Ladies and Gentlemen, I am W. J. Finnegan, representing Puget Sound Power and Light Company.

As a resource developer, particularly water resources in the Puget Sound Basin, Puget Power is naturally greatly interested and involved in the results of the Task Force Study.

We suggested in Mount Vernon, and we would like to restate this suggestion, that all 15 Appendices and the Plan Summary and the Plan Formulation Appendix be issued immediately. The Plan Summary and the Plan Formulation Appendix should be labeled "Preliminary", the other Appendices can be a final version. These Preliminary documents, then, can be analyzed by the public and by the private sector, which we feel has been somewhat neglected in the Study, and additional hearings can be held somewhat along the lines of what has been suggested by others.

We also make several suggestions for improve-

ment of the private segment participation and we—I won't expand on that here.

As far as this particular hearing is concerned, we have one item to consider, we note that there is a plan to construct fish trapping facilities for the truck and haul of salmon above Snoqualmie Falls. This is recommended for the early action report, or early action plan, which means, that it is being recommended for consideration before 1980. We cannot, and it is difficult to comment directly on this proposal, since there are no details, alternatives considered, etc., except as has been pointed out by the other speakers. But, one thing that can be pointed out is that this apparently recommended project appears to be in conflict with the also recommended North Fork and Middle Fork Projects, the point of contention that has appeared at many dams versus fish controversies, and this apparently is one more and we see this as an apparent conflict.

Our company in a letter dated March 23rd, 1967, now incorporated in the Corps of Engineers Report on the Snoqualmie River, dated October, 1969, requested permission to jointly study in a detailed way the possible effects of the North Fork and Middle Fork developments on its Snoqualmie Falls Project, FPC No. 2493. The company also suggested an interest in installing any generating facilities connected with the developments on the North and Middle Forks. There is an apparent inconsistency with the Corps' October, 1969 Report in your Study since the Corps concluded the North Fork Project is not feasible until about the year 2000. The Task Force includes the North Fork Project in their proposals for the early action plan, before 1980. This apparent inconsistency should be corrected.

We hope these suggestions will be accepted in the spirit in which they are offered, namely that of constructive criticism. Also, we offer our services to the Task Force and are ready to discuss and work with you on any of these matters.

Thank you.

**MR. NEALE:** Thank you very much.  
Henry Gilmore and then Mr. George Yount.  
George Yount is gone?

**MR. YOUNT:** No, I'm here.

**MR. NEALE:** Apparently Mr. Gilmore isn't here.

After Mr. Yount we will call on Elwood Fox.

(Statement paraphrased; see exhibit B-9)

**MR. YOUNT:** Mr. Neale, Members of the Task Force, I am speaking tonight as the Chairman of the Snohomish County Environmental Council. As you recall, in Mount Vernon I spoke as an individual. My remarks are based on the comments of our council.

The Task Force under the chairmanship of Mr. Neale has been charged with the awesome task of presenting a 50-year plan for the Puget Sound and Adjacent Waters. There is no question that such a plan is essential on the regional as well as the state level because the water resources of the Pacific Northwest are being carefully scrutinized by the arid Southwest which wants our water for its teeming millions. The seriousness of the situation and the necessity to plan wisely is clear. The plan must be bold and imaginative, and it must reflect the hopes and aspirations of the people.

There are, however, some basic elements missing from the comprehensive plan as presented in the information brochure. The Study Procedure itself is a case in point. In spite of the profusion of arrows on the chart shown earlier, Document No. 100-016, the only organized opportunity for broad citizen participation was the set of three hearings in 1964 and the ones now being held. By the current lack of information available to the public, and indeed to governmental agencies, would indicate a serious lack of communication and involvement that this study requires to be effective and acceptable.

I will gloss over some of the points that I have made here because they are the same as those that have been stated before.

The main thing we are concerned about is that the public is put in the untenable position of having to criticize the plan when they could have been wholehearted supporters. The 12 local workshops and 2 public hearings on the view graph shown this evening is a commendable effort by the Task Force to hear the public. But a fait accompli already exists. The Plan Formulation with its projects already identified put the public in the position of trying to get projects in or out or at least modified without adequate time or money to prepare alternatives. Citizen participation should have been solicited throughout the study and we are afraid the workshops will be concerned about selling the comprehensive plan. The short term citizen input which could result from the workshops will not solve the total problems inherent in the so-called comprehensive plan.

We in the Snohomish Environmental Council feel that in order for the projects or the Comprehensive Plan to become realistic, we need to develop a population settlement plan based upon the desire to minimize environmental degradation. For instance, we feel that industry and urbanization of our flood plains and river deltas are extremely destructive to the marine ecology of the rivers and the Puget Sound. The Stillaguamish and Snohomish Valleys should be maintained for agriculture so that we can provide food here instead of shipping water to California to grow our food. While it is true that the dams projected for the Snoqualmie will provide a degree of flood protection, the experience in the Green River Valley and now the Sammamish indicates that flood protection accelerates land development. Fertile soil is a non-renewable resource and should be maintained. Proper flood plain zoning should be the number one priority of this Comprehensive Plan. Zoning could eliminate the need for many of the elaborate projects identified under the categories of watershed management and flood control.

The identified projects for the rivers and shoreline of Snohomish would cost the citizens not only in terms of supplying the necessary funding directly and indirectly, but it would cost us those qualities of life that make this area unique and worth living in. We have been told by Task Force representatives that you can't stop progress. I fail to see that the systematic destruction of natural phenomena in the guise of technological achievement is progress. In the short run, we economically benefit but in the long run, it is killing us, witness Lake Erie. We would suggest that the Task Force have qualified ecologists take another look at the projects identified in terms of the ecological damage that would result and such information be a part of the Puget Sound and Adjacent Waters Study.

The present Comprehensive Plan as outlined in the information brochure should be considered as a useful inventory, but even as an inventory, it needs basic corrections in terms of a citizen input and ecological studies.

Thank you.

**MR. NEALE:** Is Mr. Elwood Pot here? Frank Hulman? J. W. Sliv?

Mrs. Helen Day and then Jerome Parker and then Archie Edwards.



(Statement read verbatim)

**MRS. DAY:** Mr. Neale and Members of the Task Force, I am Helen Day from Mount Vernon, I speak as an individual.

A hundred years ago a famous French Scientist said, "True science teaches us to doubt, . . . and in ignorance to refrain." What he meant is that science and scientists must proceed from one tested foothold to the next, like going into a minefield with a mine detector. When the mad scientist of fiction blows himself and his laboratory sky high, that is only one person and a bit of property. When scientists, engineers and decision makers promote projects based on insufficient studies and research as to long range effects, the whole world is in hazard.

Many of those speaking here tonight are serving notice on all scientists and technologists, wise or otherwise, that we cherish this unique corner of this great country and will not tolerate or permit the despoilation that threatens on all sides. We have a legacy that must be preserved, enhanced and handed on to future generations.

To be brief, I speak for the protection of fish and other marine life. Through the millenniums, they have staked out the environment most optimum to their welfare. These cold sparkling rivers and bays of Puget Sound are their habitat and if they are to survive and increase, this habitat must be protected at all costs, with sacrifices if they should be necessary.

The estuarine areas of our rivers must be preserved if we are to save the fish and other valuable marine and wild life. Estuaries serve as spawning grounds, feeding areas, nursery, and passageway for a great variety of aquatic life. The edge of the sea, the shallow water, is the vital food-producing part of the sea. Here grow the clam, the oysters, the crab, the shrimp and the food that nourishes them. These same estuaries provide wintering and feeding grounds for migratory birds and game fowl.

The salmon runs alone of these rivers is valued up to \$300,000,000. This means thousands of jobs in commercial, sport fishing and related industries.

I am shocked, as are others, to know that the Snohomish Public Utilities District, Seattle Light and other utilities are proceeding with plans to construct large thermal nuclear reactors at Kiket and Samish Islands, in the very heart of our sheltered bay areas. I might add, the very heart of our most beautiful residential and recreational areas as well. These are planned as 1000 mw plants and in clusters of two, three or more. I note on Page 85 of the Appendix IX that by 1985, and that is a very short time, units of

3000 mw will be in use with several in a cluster. No one representing the fishing interests spoke in protest of these proposed plants at the Mount Vernon hearing last week. I was amazed. The fish here must have cold water in our bays and streams. How can we talk of the enhancement of fisheries and wildlife and allow such a threat to these resources go unchallenged?

The federal government has moved to stop thermal pollution on Biscayne Bay before the damage occurs. Can this Task Force Committee and those in this room do less for the fish life precious to this area? Every person here tonight must use all efforts necessary to head off the development of these nuclear plants as planned, with once through cooling. It has been estimated that within a 30-day period, most of the water in Biscayne Bay would pass through the cooling circuit. Will plants here do less damage? Screening facilities do not keep out the eggs, embryos, larvae and small fish. Snohomish PUD and Seattle City Light have located these plants in Skagit County away from their constituency. If these plants can't be built in your own counties, then shelve it as Eugene has done.

A year ago, an announcement was made by the utilities with accompanying photo, that two plants are planned for Kiket, yet fish studies being carried out by the University of Washington Fisheries Department is on the effect of one plant. Surely this study must be challenged. In fact, it would seem that it should be discontinued and a moratorium be placed on locating any nuclear plants in Puget Sound until a reassessment of electrical needs is made. If we are to retain the agricultural uses of these valleys, we question the need for more aluminum plants and similar industries.

P I quote from Page 92 of Appendix IX, "Results of transmission lines studies indicate that the preponderance of the thermal plant additions up to 1985 should be located west of the Cascades and south of the Puget Sound Region. This would save approximately 100 miles of—this is out of that same paragraph—100 miles of transmission lines plus resultant line losses." Any nuclear plants in the Puget Sound Area would certainly be postponed until that date and by that time there may be new and better ways to generate electricity.

I have just one more comment, that these are some quotes from—the Fishery Department has said they have gone on record—this from the—this is a letter from the Skagit Valley Herald, it says, "The State Fisheries Department are on record as being

opposed to these sites but say they have no authority to institute legal action to stop either one. They say the authority, if any, rests with the Water Pollution Control Commission. The Water Pollution Control Commission is on record of opposing the location of the nuclear electric power plant facilities of once through cooling on Kiket Island for reasons which include its proximity to Skagit River and its associated anadromous fish runs and the potential adverse effects of a discharge of large quantities of heated waters, the effects it will have upon the water quality in such a restricted area." Further it is our opinion that the alternate Samish Island site is not significant improvement and we don't know who is going to protect the fish but I believe that all the people present here tonight, including the members of this Task Force and their agencies, should put this matter of one of the prime—it should have first consideration.

Thank you.

**MR. NEALE:** Thank you.

After Mr. Parker, we will call on Mr. Archie Edwards.

**MR. PARKER:** Mr. Neale, Members of the Task Force and members of a smaller but hopefully cooler audience:

Despite a rather abiding interest I have in one of the elements in the Plan being discussed tonight, the Middle Fork Dam on the Snoqualmie and almost an irresistible urge to respond to a previous speaker, I will attempt to confine my remarks to the broad elements of the Plan since time doesn't permit consideration of many of the details in the Plan.

I think it is very important to emphasize this, participation is probably the most difficult element in any planning process and it is becoming more and more prominent as the public becomes more and more interested in the environmental regional matters. Therefore—I do not mean to suggest that a provision by citizen participation is by any means easy, my concern, however, is that these hearings will give the appearance that citizen participation has been provided for. Therefore, I think it is very important to address three points which raise questions about that assumption.

First of all, the time allotted for review. Secondly, the number and location of hearings and thirdly, the nature of the alternatives on which the citizens are to respond.

Now, the first consideration, the time allotted

for review has been gone over enough tonight. But, to add some levity to the hearing, I would say that there were about 37 days for review as I computed, but, that is not terribly important. There are 15 Volumes, which I have heard, or 5,000 pages, and, reading at 400 words a minute, that means, 88.1 hours. I called up Evelyn Wood Reading Institute and learned that for this unfamiliar sort of material, the average rate is 200 words per minute, so, that would mean 176 hours to get through the documents on which we were supposed to comment this evening. So, assuming we have this 37 days to read it, that means 4.8 hours a day, and, if we were even to go to the one hour a day, it would take six months just to read it. That doesn't even begin to consider examining the relevance of that data and conclusions drawn from it or preparing alternatives to it. But, like I say, I think that point has been discussed previously.

This assumes that you could get the 15 Reports. Now, it has been brought out that they haven't been made available. I don't question that there is good reason they haven't been made available, they are being reviewed by other government agencies. Again, I simply say, if they haven't been made available, these hearings shouldn't be interpreted as an indication of citizen participation in the planning process, rather as the initiation of such a procedure and not the termination of them.

Related to this consideration of the time available for review, is the location of the hearings. Now, I have learned this evening that there are going to be a few more and I am quite pleased with that, but, I have just done trend projections here, as was done in the plan, and if Mount Vernon gets one hearing, I think that Everett should probably have 25. If Everett gets 25, then Seattle should have a hundred. So, I don't know if that is terribly practical, but, I think we could move in that direction.

Now, the third and most important consideration I would like to raise is the nature of the alternatives that have been generated for public review. The fundamental concern I have with the Plan is the provision for environmental quality in the Puget Sound Area. I don't say this plan is totally insensitive to environment, by any means, but, I think that the context in which the plan was developed takes environment as a residual. It attempts to minimize the impact of the population and economic trends on the environment and, I think it should be turned around so that we optimize environment and adjust population and economic trends to those considerations. To use the jargon of

planners, environmental quality could be made an independent variable and not what remains after population and economic trends have been accommodated.

So, I think that in the nature of alternatives, it is imperative that the future population of the region or the distribution of this population and the consumption of water-related resources be examined not as givens but as alternatives. In other words, the alternative considerations should begin at the very beginning, we don't take trend as a given, we take it as an alternative and then generate other alternatives to present trend projections.

To summarize my points, I would like to paraphrase from Louis Mumford, he says, "Only when we recognize what is probable is humanly impossible," and if I could interject, by impossible, I don't mean that it is unesthetic or unpleasant or offensive to birdwatchers or kayakers, but impossible for the maintenance of quality of life as we know it today. So, only when we recognize that what is probable is humanly impossible will that which is humanly desirable become possible.

Finally, I would like to compliment the Task Force, as many others have this evening, on the compilation of an inventory, but, I would hope that we see it as an inventory and not as a plan and that it be used to initiate a series of public meetings in which the public can participate and examine in much greater depth the alternatives and not as the next to the final step in citizen participation.

Thank you.

(APPLAUSE)

**MR. NEALE:** Thank you.

Is Archie Edwards here?

Then, Leona Roberts—Archie Edwards is gone. Leona Roberts?

Then Charles James.

**MR. JAMES:** I represent the Eastside Forum, an autonomous group that discusses and studies social, educational, political and economic issues, and hopefully, as individuals and sometimes as a group, take action.

We were able to run across the Preliminary Study Findings only this last Sunday and so have not gone into them in depth, but wish to make a few comments. So, thank you for the opportunity.

Puget Sound Task Force. Gentlemen, the Preliminary Study Findings present beautiful statements

of purposes and goals, as well as a degree of choice in certain land usage and alternative projects. Although the study gives the impression of being comprehensive, the scope, feasibility and size of projects are based on two premises subject to great change:

1. The projected level of population, which gives little if any notice to the ecological crises, the world population explosion or movements like "zero population growth" which can drastically alter the figures up or down.

2. The degree to which all needs, particularly the presently neglected needs, are met for people both inside and outside our own borders.

Even without considering these two decisive factors, we will be in real trouble according to data on Page 9 of the Preliminary Findings. Irrigated land to meet the "area's projected requirements for food and fiber" by year 2020 will total 396,000 acres, with water supply provided under the plan sufficient for only 225,000 acres.

I am greatly alarmed at the consequences of providing for only 56% capacity while we fail to consider either the opportunity or the possible requirement of being an exporter of food and fiber *rather than an importer from areas worse off.*

On the basis of the above comments I see the need for many times the degree of flexibility presently considered in the study.

Thank you.

**MR. NEALE:** Thank you.

Is there anyone here who wishes to make a statement who hasn't been called on?

(No response)

I would like to thank the group that has attended this meeting and stayed with us until the end, I think we have had some excellent comments. We found out that we have additional liaison to do with the public and we will do that. We are very much interested in having people aware of the problems and the program as we have outlined them in our plan, and we will continue our efforts to get increased public awareness.

And, with that, I will thank you once again and declare this hearing adjourned.

(Hearing concluded)

This is to certify that the attached proceedings before the Task Force of the Puget Sound and Adjacent Waters Comprehensive Water and Related



Land Resource Study were held on June 2, 1970 at the North Junior High School, 25th and McDougall Avenue, Everett, Washington, as herein appears and that this is the Original transcript for the file of the Department.

ROBERT R. RAWLINGS  
Robert R. Rawlings  
Official Reporter  
(SEAL)

**PUBLIC HEARING**  
**ON THE**  
**PRELIMINARY FINDINGS OF THE PUGET SOUND AND**  
**ADJACENT WATERS COMPREHENSIVE WATER AND**  
**RELATED LAND RESOURCE STUDY**

**DATE: JUNE 5, 1970**

**PLACE: Olympia, Washington**

**TIME: 7:00 P.M.**

**BEFORE:**

**ALFRED NEALE, Chairman, Puget Sound Task Force,**  
**Representing the State of Washington**

**Members, Puget Sound Task Force:**

**BOB SCHOFIELD, Department of Agriculture**

**EARL PHILLIPS, Department of Commerce**

**SYDNEY STEINBORN, Department of the Army**

**GEORGE VAN SANTON, Department of the Interior**

**NEAL NELSON, Department of Transportation**

**FRANCIS NELSON, Health, Education and Welfare**

<i>SPEAKER</i>	<i>PAGE</i>
Neale, Alfred T.	C-3, C-15, C-20, C-21, C-30, C-35, C-38, C-39, C-40
Lundblad, Dennis	C-8
Manderscheid, B. E.	C-13, C-40
Perry, Ernest L.	C-15
Pewters, Edward	C-17
Morgus, Vern F.	C-18, C-40
Mahan, William H.	C-18, C-20, C-21
Steinborn, Sydney	C-21, C-36, C-40
Burnett, Monroe H.	C-21
Smith, Floyd (Captain)	C-22, C-39
Patton, Janet	C-23
Brodie, Flo	C-24
Anderson, J. Garth	C-24
Jenkinson, Tom	C-26
Henderson, Melvin	C-27
Slipp, J. W.	C-27
Dolan, Charles	C-28
Butts, Jay W.	C-31
Howard, David	C-32
Rhodes, Dennis	C-32, C-39
Lux, Mary S.	C-33
Foss, Hal	C-34
Thomas, Joan	C-34, C-35, C-40
Braget, Marcelline	C-36, C-37
Noegel, Joseph	C-37
Carlson, Robert	C-38
Serrem, Marjorie	C-39, C-40



**MR. NEALE:** The Public Hearing on the Preliminary Findings of the Puget Sound and Adjacent Waters Comprehensive Water and Related Land Resource Study is called to order.

My name is Al Neale, I am Chairman of the Study and I represent the State of Washington on the Task Force.

Before I begin, I want to introduce the Members of the Task Force who are here with me tonight. They are, first, Mr. Bob Schofield, representing Mr. Lewis Kehne of the Department of Agriculture; Mr. Earl Phillips of the Department of Commerce; Mr. Sydney Steinborn of the Department of Army; Mr. Van Santon, representing Mr. Day of the Department of the Interior; Mr. Neal Nelson of the Department of Transportation and Mr. Francis Nelson of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

This group I just introduced to you represents the group that works with me as decision-making and policy-making on the Puget Sound Task Force. I want to say to you that although the State is outnumbered, we have made all of our decisions by consensus and there has been no 6 to 4 or 9 to 1 votes, they have all been unanimous. These people have been asking me all the time I've worked with them, "What do you want and what does the State of Washington want as far as its water resources are concerned?" Later on when you people get an opportunity to read the reports which we are putting out, you will see what I mean in terms of their dedication to the task that has been faced by us during the past five years.

Now, I have been requested to bring to your attention the fact that smoking is not permitted in this auditorium and we are committed to comply with that requirement.

Now, the purpose of this meeting tonight is to discuss with you the organizational structure, the participation and the procedures in the Comprehensive Study. Afterwards, after my discussion, you will hear from some of the Plan Formulation Team Members as to their findings in the different River Basins of the study area and then we will discuss the steps to be taken before the study is completed and then we will hear testimony from you people.

The first view graph that is shown here indicates the organization of the study and the membership. This particular study was started under the guidance of the Columbia Basin Interagency Committee and is being completed under the guidance of the Pacific Northwest River Basins Commission. And so, you see the blocks which indicate, first, the Commission, and, second, the Task Force, which is

the group that I have just introduced. And then, the Task Force agencies and on one side the State agencies and on the other side the Federal agencies which have participated in this study. The center block indicates the Report Planning Committee which guided or is guiding the preparation of the document. And, underneath, then, is another block which indicates the technical committees which participated in the study by preparing technical reports. Each committee, again, prepared its own plan of action for the study. Each committee exchanged information with other committees or agencies so that there could be an awareness of the various programs and how they should coordinate. All agencies participated in review of the documents to be sure that they were factual and technically correct in terms of water and related land resources planning and use. And, each of these committees, again, prepared a technical report.

Now, the second view graph will indicate the procedures for the study; it reflects the main elements of the study from the initial public hearings in 1964 through the planning process and culminating in the preparation of reports which will be submitted to the President of the United States and to the Governor of the State of Washington. Now, the procedure followed in this, again, indicates that we had public hearings and then we developed committee programs. The Committees prepared reports and reviewed documents. Out of the documents which were prepared, we developed a comprehensive plan. The red arrow indicates where we are tonight. Again, we will be preparing a draft of our summary report and you may have read in the papers, the report is to be made available for review not only by the agencies participating in the Task Force Study but by the local units of government, including workshops, which are to be composed of a group of both county officials and representatives of the public. After the workshops, again, we will modify the Summary Report in accordance with the information obtained and then we will follow up with two additional hearings, one in the Port Angeles area and one in the Seattle area.

Now, the next report indicates the review process that took place during the preparation of documents. It indicates, first, the Federal agencies that reviewed the document, the State agencies and then finally the local review.

I want to stress the fact that the agencies concerned put their best people on this work, and very meaningful and detailed reviews were conducted.

And, I see several people in the audience tonight who participated in this review and I want to acknowledge the service they have done, both to the Task Force and to the public.

Now, in the preparation of Appendices, in order to get background information for our study, we started in with discussions of the environment because we know that is the basis of not only our use of resources, but life itself. So, we had discussions on the water and the lands, the laws and economics, which we considered the basic environmental aspects. Then, we went into the functional aspects of water related land resource use and here we considered recreation, fish and wildlife, water supply, flood control, water quality control, land use and development, all of these aspects. So, again, in our Summary Report which will be composed of information taken from these single documents, we will have a composite plan for the area. This plan will consider the environment, esthetics, it will consider the resources and problems and needs and what are the best ways to realize the good of our resources or protect them for future use or keep them as preservation and esthetic areas.

I want to emphasize very clearly, in these documents there have been numbers of people who read one document and since they were antagonistic to the contents of the document, they would condemn the entire study. Now, that is entirely beyond the philosophy of the study and I hope these people can realize that. Each one of these documents is a single-purpose concept, the main idea, in order to get the document in the Plan so it would be of benefit to everybody, was the need to combine these different concepts, these single-purpose plans, into a formulation document and then we can look at plans and programs that are of benefit to all of us. And then, the Summary Report and Plan Formulation Report indicates the best plan for the area.

I want to emphasize once again that any single document, be it recreation, M and I, fish and wildlife or anything else, is a single document which in our way of life, and I'm sure if all of you had to make the decision, you wouldn't expect one document or one way of life to prevail, you want your interests spoken for, too; so, the meaningful report has to be a combination and compilation of all the documents.

Now, basically, the report defines our resource capabilities and our needs and our problems, the reason for this is that we want to develop a systematic approach towards resource development and use and preservation, taking into account the

economic feasibility, getting good value for the dollars spent on resource development, getting results, handling high type priority items, and, this is needed, we can't handle all of the situations.

Again, the next chart indicates the review agencies, Federal, State and local and other agencies and organizations. We did have a very wide review, actually, we had reviews by the Water Research Center at the University of Washington, Washington State College and a number of associations. We worked with the counties. We maintained liaison all through our study with the Puget Sound Governmental Conference. We met with their Executive Board very early in the study and received a comment from them that they would work with us, although this wasn't realized. We had the commitment that they would participate in the review of our documents. We have given them copies of all the documents we put out, and we understand they have used some of our material, but as yet we have had very little response from them even though they were one of the agencies we contacted the most during the course of the study.

Now, we have a chart on Economic Projections, which is interesting. It indicates the possible rates of growth in this area if present trends are continued. It indicates our increases in regional product, our increases in population. It presents a basis for initial planning that is fairly accurate. Now, we realize, as well as all of the planners do that we have worked with, that the estimates for the years 2000 and 2020 have to be reviewed. We know that the estimates for the first ten-year period are fairly accurate because much of this work is already on the drawing board. So, we developed an economic projection that gives us, at least, an indication of the long range future and was fairly accurate for the near future.

I want to comment very briefly on the planning opportunities and needs in the total Puget Sound Area. This area comprises 2,500 square miles of marine waters and estuaries, 14,000 square miles of alpine forest and lowland areas, 20 river systems discharging an average of 36,000,000 acre feet of water per year. This area has emerged from the pioneer way of life in slightly over 100 years and still retains much of its natural environment. And, you people that live here know that.

Now, the social and economic trends which we have previously mentioned indicate the continued growth and expansion of the major industrial and populated areas and metropolitan complex of central Puget Sound. It indicates significant development in

the Olympia area and Skagit Valley area, too. We have compared the social and economic relationships in resource potential in terms of two population figures in order to give us a range. We used the figures 6,800,000 and 4,448,000. The reason for using these ranges is that first we had an estimate developed in this area as to what would happen, later on we were made aware of national predictions of what would happen here, so, we have a comparison between the local projections and concepts as contrasted to the national. We will find out by incremental reviews of these projections as to what the true picture is, of course. But, we can do this in advance and keep our planning program ahead of the events that happen.

Now, the things that we have considered include changing land use, management of flood plains and open space, optimum use for agriculture for prime agricultural lands. Reference has been made to the programs for the prevention and control of both drainage and erosion in both urban and rural areas. At the present time there is very little erosion control in urban areas. We have prepared guidelines and criteria so that changing land use can be accomplished with minimal impact on the environment, provided that we analyze our environment in terms of both capabilities and in terms of ecology and make our decisions and select areas of growth and development where the environmental and ecological impacts will be minimized.

Now, in our study, we have made reference to the need for sustained stream flows, although we haven't finished this stage of the work, we have, at least, made projections of the stream flow needs in accordance with the best information that we had during our study. The State Department of Water Resources is following on that and holding public hearings and adjudicating trends and eventually we will have solid basic figures which will replace some of those we have prepared.

Also, in the planning process we have recognized the need for use in preservation and enhancement of the estuaries in the coastal zones of the area. Above all, there is a need for an appraisal of resource potential and a determination of finding opportunities and the development of management guidelines to include the identification and preservation of the unique and esthetic elements of our environment; this goes all the way from the marine waters clear to the alpine forests that all of us have seen and treasured.

I want to talk just very briefly in general terms on the increases that are occurring, right now, they

are occurring every day and every week in this area. This is one of the reasons why it is urgent to develop a plan like this and get it into use. Right now in the 10-year period we are in between 1970 and 1980, the consumptive use of water for municipal and industrial purposes is increasing at a rate of 200%. In the period between 1970 and 2020, this total increase will be 500% of the conditions prevailing.

Irrigation water use is increasing at a rate of 150%. The total for the 50-year period will be over a 225% increase.

Water quality, which is the potential for waste discharge, the potential population equivalent, will increase in this 10-year period at a rate of approximately 125%. However, this is a potential figure, it isn't a real one, because the Pollution Control Commission is on programs of preventing this type of problem, so, the treatment facilities are being developed and expanded in advance of the development of a problem.

Navigation. The pleasure boat moorages, the need for these, are increasing at a rate of 150% in this 10-year period, and for the 50-year period, it is anticipated they will increase at a rate of 500%.

Commerce, itself, which is vital to the life of this area, is increasing at a rate of 150%. For the 50-year period, in terms of commercial navigation and commerce, the needs are increasing at a rate of 600%.

Power, which is the most spectacular of all, is presently increasing in the first 10-year period at 275%. For the 50-year period, this increase will be over 2,400%.

Flood control damages are increasing at a rate of 150% throughout the 10-year period. For the 50-year period, providing nothing is done to control floods, the total increase in damages will increase 500%.

Recreation user days is another important element and this is increasing in its present 10-year period at a rate of over 200%. For the 50-year period, an increase in demand and need of facilities will increase over 700%.

The thing to remember about this is that we have deficiencies right now, we are behind times and yet the demands and the needs are increasing. We are starting in behind—actually, we are starting in late, we have to catch up in terms of water quality control, in terms of recreation use, fish and wildlife, erosion and sedimentation, we are just beginning to look at these kind of problems which are of significance both in terms of esthetics, in terms of in our environment and



in terms of ecology. Anyone that says we should delay is a false prophet, as far as I am concerned, because we have resources that are valuable and we should move to correctly manage and protect them.

I want to speak just a second in investment cost. We have estimated that the cost for resource management in the items that are mentioned in our Appendices will cost approximately \$2,038,000,000 in the next ten years. Now, I saw a lot of press releases that these were stereo-typed programs of one agency of government and I want to just read the figures and see if you people agree with the facts that have been stated about the percentages of funds to be spent for different programs.

For municipal and industrial water supply—these are consumer costs, basically, you people when you pay your water bill, you pay these sums that I am talking about—in terms of the total of \$2,000,000,000, the percentage for M & I water supply is 6.8%.

For irrigation—and this is a private user type thing, the irrigator pays for his own water, if he wants the water, he puts in the facilities and uses the water. The State and Federal Governments are concerned because it may take water out of streams during low stream flow—but, in terms of dollars spent, this is only 1% of the \$2,000,000,000 budget.

Water quality, pollution control programs which are already working on ecology as well as environment, the basic elements of the new ideas, that we need to use ecology for the basis of our decisions in resource development—the Pollution Control Commission is already doing research and investigation on these, including the research, the surveillance programs, the sewage treatment plants and sewage systems that are being built, we are talking about 15.4% of the \$2,000,000,000.

In terms of navigation, we are talking about less than 1%, .8 percent.

In terms of power, again, not considering nuclear power because we did not evaluate or do any work on that, but in terms of improving facilities that we have or importing power, we are only talking of 1.6% of the total \$2,000,000,000.

In terms of flood control, we are talking about 8.6%.

In terms of watershed management, we are talking about 42.5%. Nearly half of this total program that we are talking about involves erosion control, drainage control, forest management is 42%. Now, if that isn't ecology and environmental control, I would like to know what it is.

Recreation. These costs are private, local, state and federal, more than 20% of the budget that I mentioned at first, that \$2,000,000,000 budget, one-fifth of that is devoted towards recreational activities and programs.

Fish and wildlife, 3.3% of the total budget is directed towards that. These are things that are happening right now, we didn't guide them or influence them, we got them from the agencies that are participating in these programs; day-to-day programs that are in effect right now.

Now, anyone that says that any one agency is involved, let's look and see what the agencies are. The biggest figure that I read to you is 42.5% for watershed management. These are basically federal and private programs that involve drainage, erosion and forest resource management, road construction on forest lands and this type of thing. These elements are done properly, we use our environment and yet we keep it for the future. That is where one of the biggest sums of money in this total study is going.

The second large item, again, is recreation. Most of your people are interested in recreation. I see many people that I have known for years, I know their interests, and I know my own, I have been a recreationist myself. I would be willing to bet that I have done more hiking in the Olympics and Cascades than a lot of people that are criticizing this program.

The third major item, again, and we haven't got to a construction agency yet, the water quality control, 15.4% of this budget is for water quality control. Now, that is truly a conservation, esthetics, ecological protection.

So, when we finally get down to flood control, that affects a lot of people, it may not affect you people but there are people that suffer and have damage and sometimes loss of life when there are floods, and, for flood control, there is 8.6% of the budget, and, this is the fourth item in terms of size on the entire list that I am reading you.

The fifth, again, is one that you all need, you wouldn't want to stop this one, and, that is, municipal and industrial water supply, that is 6.8% of the budget allocated for this next 10-year period.

We think that in planning there may be some areas where there can be economies in these, by the use of planning we can define our total problems and we can select the areas where we can get the best use, the best return for our dollar, we can correct the problems that are vital, we can prevent new problems. So, we are very much enthused and dedicated to this planning process.

Now, just again, in terms of finishing the study, where we are now, this is the third of three public hearings that we have had. The next thing that will happen, we will be printing our Summary Report draft. After the draft, we will go through the informal workshops and then hold our final hearings, two hearings.

Now, again, about the Summary Report draft, this is going to give the people at the local levels of government, including government itself, and the public, the opportunity to participate in the review, editing, insertion of comments into the Summary Report of this study. Now, I think if this was checked, you would find out that this is the first time in the history of the United States that an opportunity like this has been available to the public. If anybody here can show me where this has happened before on such a large scale, I would certainly appreciate knowing about it.

Now, again, what I am saying is, we are going to give you the opportunity, on the other hand, we have to move ahead and finish the study and we want you to take good, full advantage of this opportunity and the Task Force is prepared to work with the local workshops provided we are called on to do so. We are not insisting that this be done, we are giving you the opportunity to do it. I have contacted most of the County Commissioners in the study area and they are quite enthused about this approach and they are willing to accept the responsibility to participate and not complain, not say, "Let's drag our feet." Let's get ahead and move on a true program of water resources management.

So, again, after the workshops are completed and we hope we get some new ideas, some positive thinking and not expressions of fear, because Americans don't move forward on the basis of fear, then we will go through our plan of public hearings and get good reports on them. Realize it is a guide and it is going to be subject to periodic review and updating.

Now, in developing the Comprehensive Plan for the area, we encountered three major areas of controversy. One of them is right here and I know some of your people are waiting for me to sit down so you can get up and talk about it, this is fine, as long as you are objective and as long as you give us some ideas on how to resolve the problem because we know it's a problem ourselves. The first area of controversy was in the Skagit-Samish Basins where a wild river study is underway pursuant to Congressional authorization. Here we presented two alternatives, one alternative assumes the portion of the

Skagit River and tributaries under study would be included in the National system and classified as a recreational river, thus precluding storage development. The other alternative assumes the Skagit River would not be in the National system but that some of its tributaries would be considered for a State system of scenic and recreation rivers and a multiple-purpose storage project would be constructed.

Another area of concern is the Cedar-Lake Washington Basin. Looking at the water supply of the metropolitan area and at Lake Washington, we find the decision on the use of the Cedar River is a significant problem. The city of Seattle plans construction of a third and fourth pipeline for further withdrawal of Cedar River water for municipal and industrial use. There also is a need to retain certain minimum flows in the Cedar River for fish and aesthetic purposes and to augment Lake Washington storage to satisfy water requirements for the operation of Chittendon Locks. There also is a need for flood control in the Cedar River Valley. The plan includes provisions to maintain an adequate flow in the river for all purposes through storage and water control.

Finally, the delta of Nisqually River involves another conflict. Our study findings indicate that there is a need for the development of this area, both as a—you could call it preservation—as a natural waterfowl and recreation area. However, after 1980 there is also a potential use as a navigational port facility. And, I know this is causing red lights to flourish in some of your minds, but, I want to say that our plan contains provisions for further study of this problem area employing a multi-discipline approach. In other words, can we solve this type of a conflict on the basis of logic and reasoning or do we have to go to emotion, conjecture, what are the answers? We hope that logic and reasoning might be an answer. But, anyway, we are here looking forward to the suggestions which you people give us tonight because we are truly here to find reasonable and meaningful resolutions of some of our problems, and, really, your problems.

Now, what the plan is, the plan provides for an early action phase to 1980, followed by two 20-year increments for the period 1980 to the year 2000 and the year 2000 to 2020. We showed the investment cost in the main features of the plan. Now, I want to say again that a major portion of the early action program is being funded through ongoing programs and some of these are already deficient.

Now, the plan provides for periodic review of

future programs and provides a basis for long range choices and public action. Some of the recommendations that will be made in the report will include a system of effective land management in terms of use and preservation and ecological needs. There would be something on our coastal zone authority for planning preservation and use of marine waters and related lands and estuaries. There will be recommendations for the coordination of Federal, State and local financing formula for planning and plan implementation.

I'm going to stop here and indicate something that happened to me last week, some of you may have read about it in the papers. I said the same things in Everett and a little while later another speaker came along and said the same things and the press said that he was against me and criticizing me and yet, I said the same things he did and I said them an hour before this so-called critic made the statement. I think the records that are being taped here would indicate that.

Now, the fourth recommendation that is going to be made would be for the continuing planning and reappraisal which includes public response to the findings. Another thing that we are going to recommend would be the development of prototype situations.

When you begin to talk about ecology, and although it happened a long time ago, I studied ecology in college because I am a forest management graduate of the University of Washington and one of the things my Ecology Professor discussed was: Let's have some prototype developments and see what really happens. And, we are going to recommend some prototype developments in our plan. And, one real good place to start would be on Indian Reservation lands where we have a population that is adapted to the resource use. Now, we want to see and we have requested the Department of Interior to work with us on the development of demonstration-type Indian programs where we can have development and improvement in a way of life. And, there undoubtedly will be other areas where we can have prototype development. Now, the other recommendation would be that we want a guide for the future which indicates public involvement.

So, I have talked about the effective land use, the coastal zone management program, the coordination of Federal, State and local financing and financing formula so that the county people can't say, or any agency of State government won't have to say, "I couldn't participate because I didn't have the

funds." When we start these programs, they should be adequately funded and this is one of the recommendations in our study. We are going to recommend continual planning and updating of the Plan because we have got a tremendous set of facts here that are going to be useful in the future. They are already the subject of research and doctoral theses at the University of Washington and these should be maintained and updated and used for the betterment of our society. We are going to speak for prototype developments and we are going to speak for guides in the future which will recommend public involvement.

Now, the completed plan is going to be reviewed by the Pacific Northwest River Basins Commission and by participating agencies in State, Federal and local government. It will also be reviewed by the National Water Resources Council. It is going to serve as a guide subject to periodic review and updating. Individual projects will require detailed planning and approval prior to authorization.

We have had a lot of comments on the fact that we used an interest rate that isn't prevailing now. But, if we kept changing our plan and interest rate every time there was a change in the rate, we would have never finished, so, we decided to finish the plan against the standard rate and then when we got into detailed planning, we would use the current rates and come up with a more detailed and realistic evaluation of an individual project.

Now, it's time to turn the meeting over to the speakers who will follow me and discuss individual basins in the study area. The format will be essentially the same and each speaker will introduce the person that follows him.

So, now, we will call on Mr. Dennis Lundblad.

**MR. LUNDBLAD:** Thank you, Mr. Neale. Ladies and Gentlemen, good evening. My name is Dennis Lundblad and I am a Member of the Plan Formulation Team. I will speak to you tonight on the Puyallup and West Sound Basins. First, however, I would like to speak to you briefly with regard to some other elements of the purpose of the study. As stated on Page 5 of your information bulletin, this study involved three phases; organization, collection of data and the formulation of a Comprehensive Plan. What is being done tonight and at other similar public hearings, is to present to you the Preliminary Findings of the study, which include the needs that were projected for the Puget Sound Area for nine different resource aspects. These also include a proposed course of action in the future also involving these nine resource aspects. The total recommendations



constitute a guide for the future management of the resource. I would like to emphasize, again, that it is a guide that is being presented. This guide is a framework within which the various demands for water and related land resources can be examined and reasonable solutions for satisfying them decided.

The bulletins that were distributed to the public and those which some of you picked up tonight as you entered, were designed as readable material to give you a summarized view of the planning process and the recommendations that were reached. This is, initially, for the early action or next 10-year period from 1970 to 1980.

Recommendations for the total 50-year period should receive continual attention and updating, and, for this reason, the long range elements have not been defined with as much detail as the early action period. The projections of needs through 1980 were correlated with the population and economic forecasts prepared by a consultant. It is felt that the population forecasts through 1980 are quite realistic and are consistent with independent projections made by other organizations in the Puget Sound Area. For an example, as can be seen on this view graph, the projections for the four-county area of Kitsap, Snohomish, King and Pierce Counties, are somewhat below those that were made by the Puget Sound Governmental Conference. Furthermore, within the flexibility of the projections and findings of the study, localized variations in population can be incorporated through continuing planning and updating of documents.

For the first time, all of the various and sometimes competing water and related land resource demands that were addressed in this study, these have been brought together in one effort. The solutions as represented in this study are designed to satisfy these demands. The staff has conferred with officials, biologists, engineers and planners in State and county agencies, as well as those with the cities and public utility districts of the Puget Sound Area. The staff attempted to become knowledgeable in the planning that was being undertaken at the local level, in order to be aware of the desires of local governments. This was particularly true of the areas of municipal and industrial water supply and water quality improvement and enhancement. As indicated on the charts that Mr. Neale had used in his presentation, the coordination and meetings with various organizations were rather extensive. Reliance was placed largely upon the local public agencies to reflect the desires of people living within each of the political subdivisions

involved in the study. It was assumed that the public officials represented the cross section of voters and taxpayers living in each of these areas.

The study recommendations are not an end in themselves. Acceptance of these as a guide for future development and preservation of the area's resources is not the same as an endorsement of each and every element, of which there are many in the study. When this report is ultimately received by Congress, it will serve as a guide, again, as a guide, for reviewing individual project studies and programs for consistency. Detailed project studies are required in all cases before any single element can be implemented. Those projects of major significance, including the navigation, flood control and watershed management projects, will require additional public hearings, a great deal more detailed planning and refined study and public acceptance, above all, before they can be implemented. A balance has been sought in the planning with emphasis on preservation that is reflected in water quality improvement measures, reflected in the call for a large number of the rivers or segments thereof to be considered for study and inclusion in a State Recreational River System. It has also been incorporated in the recommendation for flood plain zoning and land use management to retain as much of the agricultural land in the flood plains as possible for green belts and open spaces.

You, the public, are in the driver's seat. Implementation of these projects and programs requires your wishes and acceptance, just as does the opportunity and the decision to do nothing.

Now, the bulletins which you have received provide a listing and a map that shows the location of most of the early action projects planned for the individual basins. These are the basins that will be discussed tonight. A brief narrative is also provided in the bulletin and this explains the early action projects and programs in terms of nine water resource aspects.

I would like to speak to you now about the Puyallup Basin. The Puyallup Basin includes most of Pierce County and a portion of King County. The estimated 1967 population of this basin was 364,000 with approximately half of this population concentrated in the six larger communities of Tacoma, Puyallup, Sumner, Buckley, Milton and Orting. Economic activity in the basin is varied and involves navigational, industrial, commercial and agricultural activities. For the future, the basin population is projected to expand to nearly one-half million in the next 10-year period to 1980, and nearly three-quarters of a million by the year 2000 and possibly in

excess of 1,100,000 fifty years hence. The accompanying economic activity is expected to be in the sector of heavy industry with similar growth in commercial services and more modest activity in the various agricultural pursuits.

During the ten-year period to 1980, the largest municipal and industrial water supply user in the basin, Tacoma, is expected to expand its surface water source in the Green River. Groundwater sources would also augment Tacoma's water supply during times of peak demand or unacceptable turbidity in the Green River surface water source. Fort Lewis and Steilacoom are expected to use groundwater sources during the same period. Buckley, Sumner, Orting, Bonney Lake, Wilkeson, and other rural communities would meet their water supply needs through further utilization of both surface and groundwater sources. To supply water to approximately 2,500 newly irrigated acres between 1970 and 1980, increased groundwater utilization and surface water diversion are planned. Irrigation is expected, as Mr. Neale mentioned, to be a single farm development.

Future demand for recreation activities in the Puyallup Basin could be satisfied through programs to acquire and develop public access to salt and fresh water. During the early ten-year period, improvement and further development of recreation facilities at 118 publically administered outdoor recreation areas would be accomplished. State designation of a network of scenic roads and investigation for public use easements over and adjacent to railroad tracks along Puget Sound should be established. Scenic access easements would be acquired and land use zoning performed to insure the maintenance of open space and green-belt areas throughout the basin. Upper reaches of the Puyallup, Carbon and White Rivers, should be investigated for potential inclusion in a State recreation river system.

Also, during the early-action period, development of two small boat harbors would provide 1,500 possible new wet moorages for pleasure boats. To accommodate reasonably anticipated future demands in commercial shipping, additional lands would be developed for water transport-oriented industries and deep-draft terminals in the Tacoma industrial tide flats. Improvement of navigation channels is planned before 1980 to meet increasing vessel drafts.

Future electric energy requirements within the Puyallup Basin for 50 years hence may be satisfied partially by importation of power from outside the basin and energy generation within the basin through

development of thermal-nuclear plants. At such time that specific proposals are advanced for development of any nuclear plant sites, very close scrutiny should be performed by State and local interests to determine potential impacts of site development.

Important measures to maintain or enhance the fish and wildlife resources of the basin include a fish ladder and screens at the Electron Power diversion on the Puyallup River, expansion of the Puyallup trout hatchery, construction of a new game fish hatchery, channel clearance, debris removal and acquisition and development of access facilities on Puyallup Basin streams, lakes and salt water shorelines as well. Game animal enhancement could be assisted through acquisition of upland bird habitat in the White River Valley, enlargement of game farms and improved habitat for big game. Management programs for enhancement of the fish and wildlife resource include the development of new non-pollutant fish toxicants, stream and lake surveys, fish disease control and lake fertilization techniques. Technical studies would be made of river characteristics to determine the optimum and minimum flows suitable for fish.

To improve water quality conditions in fresh and marine waters of the basin through compliance with Washington State water quality standards, sewage collection and secondary treatment facilities should be developed in the towns of Carbonado, Orting, Wilkeson, Bonney Lake, Algona, and Pacific. Additionally, the towns of Buckley, Sumner and Puyallup should provide secondary treatment and disinfection facilities for their collected wastes. Tacoma should provide secondary treatment, disinfection and adequate outfall facilities. Food processing plants along the Puyallup River and its tributaries should provide secondary treatment to wastes or connect sewage lines to adjacent municipal systems. On Commencement Bay the pulp and paper industry should provide secondary treatment of wastes and an adequate outfall into the Bay. Other industries on Commencement Bay, which produce toxic wastes, should provide adequate treatment prior to discharging effluent into the Bay. Industry discharging wastes into the Chambers Creek estuary should provide secondary treatment of wastes and an adequate outfall into deep Puget Sound waters. Fort Lewis should provide secondary treatment, disinfection and an adequate deep marine outfall. To maintain continual surveillance for potential pollution problems and water quality conditions in general, a water quality monitoring, evaluation and

control program should be operated throughout the period.

Flood damages could be reduced through implementation of a levee project to protect Orting. Emphasis is placed on the need for establishment of flood plain management, including flood plain zoning.

Several small stream watershed projects are recommended on tributary streams to accomplish flood water damage reduction, rehabilitation and protection of watershed areas, and water management on rural and urban lands. Projects in the Algona-Pacific area and the Clear Creek, Clover Creek, Wapato Creek and Hylebos Creek watersheds involve channel stabilization and water drainage facilities.

In connection with groundwater serving as a future source of water supply in the basin, extensive detailed technical studies should be performed in the early-action period, perhaps into the long range period, to determine not only the reliable quantity of groundwater in the area, but also the location of that resource and its susceptibility to exhaustion or to intrusion by salt water.

In the long range period from 1980 to the year 2020, maximum advisable withdrawal by the city of Tacoma from the Green River system is expected to be reached and future water demands of Tacoma should be satisfied by development of a surface water source on the Puyallup River near Electron. Other basin municipal and industrial water users not supplied by Tacoma, would continue their supplies through expansion of facilities from existing sources.

Water supplies for newly irrigated land at scattered locations would be provided through ground and surface water diversions, on an individual farm basis.

To meet intensifying recreation demands during the long range period, more extensive development of public lands is projected, although acquisition of private lands would also be heavily required, acquisition and development of 90 recreation sites is recommended. Acquired land should have the main purpose of providing public access and adjacent buffer zones. Investigation and designation of recreation rivers should be continued.

Initially, in the period beyond 1980, a small boat harbor at Dumas Bay, in the basin, would be developed to provide 2,720 small boat wet moorages; however, somewhere during this long range period, the last suitable small boat harbor site in the basin would have been developed. Therefore, further demands for small boat facilities are planned for

satisfaction in the adjacent Nisqually-Deschutes Basin. To accommodate increased commercial shipping activity in the basin, further deepening of port facilities in the Tacoma area is expected.

For enhancement and utilization of the fish and wildlife resources in the basin, fish passage on streams would be accomplished, and salmon hatcheries should be provided along with spawning channels and rearing facilities.

An expansion of industry and growth of urban and recreation areas occur, new sewer interception systems and waste treatment facilities will be enlarged or newly constructed. Similarly, waste collection and treatment facilities should be provided at pleasure boat marinas to handle the wastes of pleasure boat activities in Puget Sound. The water quality monitoring program would be also continued throughout the period.

To provide flood protection from the Upper Puyallup River downstream as far as Sumner, a water storage project could be constructed on the Upper Puyallup River. During detailed planning studies of the project, inclusion of other purposes including power generation, recreation, irrigation and municipal and industrial water supply should be investigated. To protect agricultural land, a levee system could be constructed on the left bank of South Prairie Creek, in the vicinity of South Prairie. Also, throughout the long range period, flood plain management should be continued and it would include flood plain zoning.

Projects on small tributary streams to accomplish flood water damage reduction, rehabilitation and protection of watershed areas and water management should be implemented in various areas of the main streams of the basin.

Now, referring just briefly to the West Sound Basins. The West Sound area includes all or part of seven counties. The 1967 population of West Sound was estimated at 134,000, with 55,000 of this amount concentrated in the six towns of Bremerton, Shelton, Port Townsend, Port Orchard, Poulsbo and Winslow. The two main elements of the economy in West Sound are forest products and recreation.

Several factors provide indications of what may be reasonably expected in future settlement. And, one of these is a seemingly abundant resource and also there is seemingly sparse development, and there are opportunities for potential new transportation routes within the area.

Considering these possibilities of expansion in West Sound and the type of economy that could be expected, the demands upon the resource are not



expected to change as to type, but rather as to the size of the demand on the resource.

During the early ten-year period, then, to meet a nearly doubled water supply need, the cities of Bremerton, Port Townsend, Shelton and Port Orchard, should expand their existing systems with the bulk of water coming from surface water sources.

Future water supplies for irrigation would again be developed on an individual farm basis.

Non-consumptive uses, such as recreation, would be satisfied through improvement and further development of recreation facilities at publicly administered areas. The main thrust, again, in satisfying recreation demand is on the theme of access, access is a very crucial factor. Additionally recommended is designation of a network of scenic roads, preservation of various unique areas, including scientifically valued areas, and a suggested State system to retain recreation rivers. The rivers for West Sound that are recommended for recreation river study are the Hamma Hamma, the North and South Forks of the Snoqualmie, the Duckabush, the Dosewallips and the Big Quilcene River.

Enhancement of fish and wildlife may be accomplished through the expansion or construction of new hatcheries and rearing facilities. Acquisition and development of access areas to lakes and enlargement of Bay Lake are also recommended. The access that would be provided would be on numerous salt water areas and 100 miles of fresh water stream shorelines. Recommended fish and wildlife management programs include various technical studies and resource productivity increase studies.

To meet the increasing demands of the population for pleasure boating, installation of as many as 4,000 wet moorages in the long range period could be accomplished at six major sites. Prior to the selection of specific sites, however, studies should be made to assure that water quality of Puget Sound is adequately protected. Commercial navigation activity is expected to be very limited and involve only minor dredging of existing harbors.

Future power demands in the basin, as in the Puyallup Basin, are expected to be filled through importation and perhaps, eventually, through the installation of nuclear generation facilities. Specific location of nuclear power plant sites must come under the land use and environmental planning efforts of State and local agencies with assistance from Federal agencies.

To enhance water quality conditions and prevent or correct water pollution, secondary treatment

is recommended at the pulp and paper industry in Port Townsend. In addition, the shipboard waste being generated at the Bremerton Naval Shipyard should also be intercepted and treated. The collection and treatment of pleasure boat waste should be accomplished at Puget Sound marinas. And, to accommodate numerous scattered settlements that are expected in the area, broadly encompassing regional waste treatment systems and facilities should be considered.

Flooding in the West Sound streams is nearly a yearly occurrence. The reduction of flood damages is planned through plains management with the exception being a flood control levee to protect the existing Dosewallips State Park.

During the long range period, increased population in the Kitsap Peninsula area would require the establishment of a regional water supply system. This might be facilitated by expansion of the Bremerton distribution facilities. To accomplish the regional system, a water storage project could be constructed on the Duckabush River, upstream of the falls near what is known as the Little Hump tributary. Water stored at this site would be transported to Bremerton and distributed through the Bremerton System to the other areas adjacent to Bremerton on the Kitsap Peninsula and on Bainbridge Island. Studies would have to be made to determine if the Big Quilcene River can continue to meet the demands of Port Townsend. One thousand acres of irrigated land in scattered locations, once again, will be satisfied through individual farm resource use.

To maintain water quality standards during the long range period, collection and treatment facilities would be expanded, and the monetary programs that cover water quality would also be continued.

Recreation demand in the period beyond 1980 will include more extensive development of public lands. And, once again, the satisfaction of recreation demand deeply involves the subject of access.

Enhancement of fish and wildlife resources beyond 1980 would include habitat improvements, stream passage and production increase facilities.

As many as 8,700 wet boating moorages could be developed, and some of these moorages would serve the second purpose of satisfying some of the spillover demands from the adjacent basins in the area.

To control flood water damage on major streams, flood plain management and zoning should be continued and levees could be constructed on the Big Quilcene and Skokomish Rivers.

Now, to present the final two-basin remarks for the evening, I would like to refer to another member of the Plan Formulation Team, Mr. B. E. Manderscheid, who will discuss the Nisqually-Deschutes and Elwha-Dungeness Basins.

**MR. MANDERSCHIED:** Mr. Chairman, Task Force Members, Ladies and Gentlemen, my name is B. E. Manderscheid and I am Co-chairman of the Plan Formulation Team.

At this time I am presenting that part of the Comprehensive Plan related to the Elwha-Dungeness Basins.

The Elwha and Dungeness Basins contain some of the most outstanding natural resources in the Puget Sound Area.

There are adequate resources to meet the projected needs and with proper planning and implementation of needed projects and programs the basins can always retain their natural beauty.

The principal needs for the basins are water quality upgrading in Port Angeles Harbor, additional water supplies for the industrial sector of Port Angeles after 1980, fish passage facilities up the Elwha River, additional streamflows in the Dungeness River, and flood protection for the Elwha and Dungeness River flood plains.

The major elements suggested for implementation before 1980 are shown on this overlay which identifies the early action projects in red. Only those elements which have specific locations are shown. The early action features of the plan are summarized in your information brochure and I'll not dwell on them but discuss both the early action and long range features together.

The sources of water supply for the Elwha River Basin are adequate through year 1980. To meet the projected increase of production at the Port Angeles Pulp Mills prior to 1980, the self-supplied industrial water diversion and conveyance facilities should be enlarged.

After 1980 additional water diversions for the industrial sector will be needed from the Elwha River in addition to maintaining a minimum streamflow in the river for fish. To obtain these water supplies, a number of alternatives were analyzed. These included enlargement of the existing reservoirs on the Elwha River, importation of water from adjacent river basins, new large multiple purpose reservoirs inside the Olympic National Park, and small offstream reservoirs and combination of these alternatives.

The selected method for meeting the water supply needs could be obtained by placing new outlet

facilities in the existing Elwha Dam which forms Lake Aldwell. The dam and reservoir operation would be changed from a single-purpose run-of-the-river power generation facility to a full multiple purpose development.

Anadromous fish enhancement facilities in the Elwha River would be obtained with the development of fish passage around the Elwha and Glines Canyon Dams which would permit the introduction of various salmon species to the hitherto inaccessible area of the Elwha River.

For the Dungeness River, the water supply and streamflow needs can be met by updating the existing open ditch irrigation system which diverts from the river. The updated irrigation system would consist of a closed pipe conveyance.

With the irrigation system in pipe, the high water losses from the old distribution system would be stopped and this water would remain in the River resulting in an increased streamflow.

With the irrigation in pipe, certain sections of the present open irrigation ditches could be utilized for additional spawning and rearing area for anadromous fish.

To comply with Washington State water quality standards, waste treatment and sewer outfall facilities are required by the industries around Port Angeles for treating industrial wastes prior to discharge into Port Angeles Harbor and into the Strait of Juan de Fuca.

Total commerce handled by the Port of Port Angeles is expected to double by the year 2020. Accordingly, expansion of Port facilities would be required to accommodate the expected traffic. This could be accomplished along Ediz Hook and the waterfront area just east of downtown Port Angeles.

Flood plain regulations should be established to reduce existing and potential flood damages and permit optimum agricultural use of the Elwha and Dungeness River flood plains.

The fifty miles of salt water shoreline, many miles of rivers and streams, numerous lakes, and the Olympic National Park can fully support an expansion of recreational developments.

A part of Dungeness Spit would be obtained for limited recreational use commensurate with its present use as wildfowl refuge.

With no new upstream structural developments planned, the unique features of the Elwha and Gray Wolf Rivers and Dungeness River canyon would be preserved in their natural environment. The two outstanding natural areas in the basin: Dungeness Spit and Tyler Peak scenic areas would be preserved also.

Fish and wildlife needs would be satisfied with new salmon and steelhead rearing impoundments, fish hatchery, stream channel clearance, channel cross-section improvements, and so on.

And now I would like to leave the Elwha-Dungeness Basins and discuss the highlights of that part of the Comprehensive Plan related to the Nisqually-Deschutes Basins.

My remarks this evening are meant to supplement those in the brochure by bringing out some of the features which could be developed in the time period 1980-2020.

The future economy of the basins is expected to continue to be oriented towards the wood products industry, light industrial manufacturing, commercial industries and services related toward serving a large State government complex, and because of "the water" and expanded light beverage industry.

The new Evergreen State College is expected to cause a significant impact to the greater Olympia area during its first years of operation and then continue with a steady growth similar to our other State Colleges thereafter.

Increasingly intensive land use is projected for the peninsula area in the northern part of the basins and some industrial expansion near Yelm.

As indicated in the information brochure, the immediate water resource needs of the basin are less pressing and relate more to expansion of present facilities rather than complete new developments.

The ground water sources in the basins were analyzed to determine the adequacy of this resource to meet the projected municipal and industrial water supply demands. These studies indicated that the ground-water sources of McCallister Springs and the Woodland Creek drainage, underlying the city of Lacey, are adequate to meet the future needs of the greater Olympia, Lacey and Tumwater areas. However, before a straight conclusion is drawn, we recommend that detailed ground-water studies should be made to more fully define this resource.

Other municipal and industrial water supply alternatives evaluated included importation of water from the Skokomish River, Nisqually River, and upstream storage on the Deschutes River.

Future irrigation development is expected to occur in small scattered tracts and be developed by the individual farmers. There are adequate ground and surface water supplies in the areas to meet the small irrigation requirements.

Present water quality problems are primarily concentrated in Budd Inlet where municipal and industrial wastes are discharged. Satisfaction of the needs would be met with improved treatment and disinfection facilities at Olympia with an adequate submarine outfall into Budd Inlet and the installation of secondary treatment facilities at Paradise and Longmire.

Minimum flows in the Deschutes and Nisqually Rivers which would be maintained for fish can adequately meet minimum flows required for water quality control in these streams.

Waterborne commerce at the Port of Olympia is projected to experience a gradual increase through 1980. The harbor channels are expected to be dredged to a depth of 40 feet to handle the larger draft vessels and after 1980 increased in depth to 46 feet. The port is expected to expand terminal and water transport-oriented industrial facilities from the present 134 acres to its ultimate of 540 acres.

After 1980 the Hawks Prairie site north of Lacey is expected to be developed into a water-oriented industrial area with minimum port facilities.

One small boat harbor providing over 200 wet moorages is expected by 1980 and by 2020, three additional new boat harbors are projected which would provide over 3,600 wet moorages.

The basins power demands are being met from the existing hydro-facilities at Alder Dam and through a regional power interchange. Future needs are expected to be met in this same manner.

Flood protection along the Nisqually River could be reduced by flood plain zoning and by a formal agreement with the city of Tacoma to continue flood storage in Alder Reservoir.

Flood plain regulations should be used to partially satisfy flood control needs until year 2000 along the Deschutes River.

The nearly 60 miles of salt water shoreline containing numerous coves and bays, the many miles of streams and rivers, lakes, and the Rainier National Park can all fully support an expansion of recreational development. Additional campgrounds and picnic areas are planned on National Forest land in the basin's eastern part as can be noted by the same 150 odd recreation sites noted on the view graph.

There are three outstanding natural areas which should be retained for the use and enjoyment of present as well as future generations. These areas are: (1) Deschutes River near Tumwater—100 acres; (2) Sawtooth Ridge scenic area; and the Nisqually River delta—300 acres.



Development for the fish and wildlife resource would follow a three-step planned procedure. Initial action would be to clear, clean up and develop natural habitat to achieve maximum production. This would be followed by hatcheries and game farms to increase production and followed by artificial spawning and rearing areas to further increase production of both fish and wildlife species.

Prior to 1980, an operational agreement between the city of Tacoma, the city of Centralia, and Departments of Fisheries and Game should be made whereby a minimum allowable streamflow of 150 cubic feet per second is maintained in the 13-mile stretch of the Nisqually River downstream from the Centralia power diversion and upstream from the powerhouse. Diversions from the river for power production by the city of Centralia have nearly dried up the river at times in the past. Above the diversion and below the powerhouse, there is adequate streamflow.

Capitol Lake, near the mouth of the Deschutes River, is an important semi-artificial rearing impoundment for salmon and is expected to become more so in the future.

Adequate stream inflow is necessary to retain the rearing characteristics of the lake. Plans include an expanded chinook salmon rearing program which would more than double Puget Sound production of this specie.

In formulating that portion of the plan related to Nisqually-Deschutes Basins conflicting uses for the Nisqually Delta arose which could not be readily resolved in our Plan Formulation effort without further detailed study. Development of a part of the Nisqually Delta as a port facility and water-oriented industrial location could conflict with the present and projected use of this resource as a natural biotic, recreational and wildfowl area. Since this is an area of high priority for both uses, alternative plans for use of the delta were prepared.

With the information available at the present time, a rational decision for the projected use of the Nisqually Delta cannot be made. Before any determination can be made, a comprehensive assessment of the projected uses should be completed and the following questions answered:

Should the Nisqually Delta be developed for recreational, wildfowl and biotic research purposes only? Or, should the Nisqually Delta be partially developed for navigational and related industrial purposes only? Or, can and should a compatible navigation port-recreation, wildfowl and biotic re-

search development of the Nisqually Delta be undertaken?

A comprehensive assessment which analyzes the impacts of each of the proposed uses would form the basis of a decision for future use of this area. Accordingly, a moratorium on development for either recreation and wildfowl or navigation purposes is suggested with an in-depth multi-discipline study recommended for early action to resolve the above question.

This completes our brief presentations of that part of the Comprehensive Plan related to the Puyallup, West Sound, Elwha-Dungeness, and Nisqually-Deschutes Basins. We recognize that a full and complete analysis or understanding of the plan and the features it contains cannot be attained from the information brochures or from these summarized presentations. It is hoped that the Summary Report, to be distributed in a few weeks, will provide a better understanding of the breadth and depth of the study and answers to your questions of a way to meet the future Water Resource Needs of the Puget Sound Area.

**MR. NEALE:** Before we start the public testimony, I will make three announcements. One is that when I call the speakers, I will call two at a time so that the second person will know that he is next, and can be coming forward. We will try to keep one ahead.

Also, some of the Task Force Members may want to ask questions from the various speakers and this privilege will be given to them.

Also, we have learned through experience, since this is our third meeting, that the tape runs out at approximately 9:30 and at that time we will take a ten-minute break.

With that in mind, I will call on the first two speakers. These cards are arranged, essentially, as they were signed, coming in. The first person, then, will be Mr. Ernest L. Perry and he will be followed by Edward PETERS.

**MR. PERRY:** Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, I am Roy Perry, General Manager of the Port of Tacoma.

It is a pleasure to have the opportunity to comment on the Preliminary Findings of the Comprehensive Water and Related Land Resources Study being made by the Pacific Northwest River Basin Commission.

The value of a long range plan of this magnitude and depth is fully recognized by the Port of

Tacoma. It is also most important that the plan be developed now which will set a pattern for future development of the area, while recognizing the multitude of diverse requirements necessary to provide for the forecasted increase in population, economic viability, and the health and enjoyment of future generations. While we certainly do not agree with all the recommendations, the Task Force is to be complimented on the depth of their study and the excellence of their work to date.

We have a rather lengthy detailed statement and comments to be submitted to the Task Force by your deadline of June 19.

Tonight I plan to confine my comments primarily to our proposal to develop a deep-draft ship terminal on a portion of the Nisqually Delta.

While it has been pointed out many times that Puget Sound has no shortage of deep waterfront property, a careful review of the land adjacent to the water discloses that most of this property is not suitable for economical development as a terminal facility. In addition to the high bank adjacent to the water, most of the more suitable areas are already developed with housing projects or commercial establishments in such a way that sufficient backup land capable of accommodating large volumes of bulk cargo does not exist.

The Nisqually Delta is a major national asset in every sense of the word. We feel that a portion of it should be reserved and developed as an ocean shipping terminal. The Port of Tacoma is proposing, as a joint venture with the Port of Olympia, to establish such a deep-draft terminal adjacent to Puget Sound on the Pierce County side of the Nisqually. The Ports are in agreement that this development will be for deep-draft terminal purposes only.

The Nisqually Delta comprises—here I disagree with the Task Force—about 5,000 acres lying astride the Nisqually River. The Nisqually River in the delta area runs north. I'm sorry I didn't bring slides with this—I wasn't aware; I should have checked—but, we do have slides and some time later we will give them to you showing some of the development that we are proposing. Roughly half of this area is above high tide and is in agricultural use under private ownership, except for a portion of it in Thurston County, owned by the State Game Department. The portion east of this river is in Pierce County. Presently, all of this area is, in effect, legally or physically inaccessible to the general public.

At the present time, development plans for the ports are not adequate to provide specific details on

the size of berthing facilities or the technique of their development. However, based on our past ten years of port development and land utilization experience, both ports will be out of space for any terminal development in approximately 10 to 15 years.

The area to be developed for a shipping terminal consists of about 1,100 acres lying in Pierce County. Three-fourths to four-fifths of the delta will remain in its undisturbed state, except for the existing agricultural uses. The tidalflats will be filled—this is the portion for development—from dredging of a waterway and from nearby high ground. The east bank of the Nisqually River will be stabilized and isolated from the Terminal area so that there is no risk of pollution. Our development plans call for a riverside drive which will provide access to scenic areas, at least one marina site and other recreational facilities. The deep-draft berths will be on Puget Sound frontage, with lesser draft provided in the waterway. A unit-train loop will connect with the main line railways and encircle the bulk and general terminal areas. Roads on the east side provide access to a scenic overlook and other sites for recreational areas.

We feel that a terminal development will improve rather than impair the facilities for recreation and conservation, as well as the environmental and esthetic values. The tide lands are inaccessible because of intermittent submergence, the uplands are mostly inaccessible because of private ownership, and even the scenery is inaccessible. Portions of the tideflat west of the river, in Thurston County, are not part of our development. However, the improved access to the public we believe will promote increased utilization by the public and thus encourage funding for more effective conservation and wildlife management by the agencies skilled in these functions. Although the main purpose of the terminal development is for economic development, it appears the related benefits, conservation, recreation, and scenic values can be provided much more extensively and economically than if single purpose developments were attempted. We are especially desirous of supporting and promoting additional recreational facilities in this entire area and our planning will maximize accommodations toward this end.

We do not quarrel with the desirability of preserving most of the Nisqually Delta area for waterfowl, conservation and biotic research purposes. However, justification should be provided by the agencies engaged in such activities for their projects.

We recommend that an accommodation be

agreed to between the Ports of Olympia and Tacoma and those recreational agencies such as the State Game and Fisheries Departments, for joint utilization of the area. Further, that assurances be given by all parties that the agreement will be honored, a joint study be undertaken for utilization of the Nisqually Delta by the ports and these agencies, and a master plan for such utilization be adopted.

I thank you.

**MR. NEALE:** Mr. Pewters and then Vern F. Morgus.

**MR. PEWTERS:** My name is Ed Pewters, Director of the Washington State Canal Commission. I am going to be very, very brief this evening, for two reasons, the seats are hard and it is very warm in here. But, my purpose tonight is to comment simply on Appendix No. VIII, Navigation, telling you people just generally what the motivation for the cooperation between the Washington State Canal Commission and the various ports of Puget Sound and the United States Army Corps of Engineers had in preparing this very comprehensive survey of what exists today as navigation facilities on Puget Sound and what, based on some of the premises of the over-all study, could exist or should exist in the next 10, 20 and 50 years.

It seems important to define basically what navigation is and how it is used in the text of this study. For the benefit of you ladies and gentlemen in the audience, there are four distinct features in the navigation Appendix under the term "General Navigation." First, the piers, the actual construction of jetties and so on, to which a vessel touches. Secondly, the areas behind these piers and bulkheads in which the general warehousing and concentration of freight is maintained and done. The third area, are the areas back inland where the trucks and the railheads are established and the classification and storage yards are maintained. The fourth area of navigation are those areas of water transported oriented industries, including shipyards, fish processing plants and production, milling, and so on, that have a direct need for accommodation by water, barge or some cargo facility of some sort.

Now, in the Navigation Appendix, we have established what is an economic base and an analysis of the impact of the business generation by public ports within the State of Washington as they relate to jobs, employment, capital improvement, tax basis, and so on down the line, all the people who cooperated in the making of this Study literally

realized many, many years ago, in fact, going back to 1964, that the final product of this navigation study would be competitive as regard to the uses of the water resources of Puget Sound, and, being competitive with other single-purpose agencies, there is a great deal of candor in the expression of what the need may be over these periods of projections into the future. We feel that you should understand what we think is going to happen and that you should know exactly where we think these things are going to occur.

Now, the one thing we want to stress, very definitely, this has been a viewpoint of the Commission for a number of years, that this particular study be maintained as a live study. We have suggested, periodically, to every review board that we discuss this yearly, these individual Appendices be updated and at least every five years, a comprehensive review of the entire review be made. I think everybody understands that in the area of projections through 50 years, at some point you should take a look and see how accurate you were on your projections and trend figures. This would be accomplished by doing this.

The final thing that we are concerned with is the fact that any determination today we don't want it to be a locked-in position. I think Mr. Perry has very capably expressed the need of navigation, specifically, in one of the areas of South Puget Sound. It seems very possible to have an accommodation of conflictive interests, and through the format of the suggested studies and more specific analysis of some of these things, these can be accomplished.

And, I think our final point is one that we have addressed to the Task Force in the past, it concerns simply—I am going to quote a letter by the Chairman of the Canal Commission. "In view of the size and scope of some of the single agencies involved in this study, it seems apparent that a consensus within the implementation sections may leave some of these agencies distressed. It is suggested that some form for minority views within the documents be desirable.

As the study moves into its continuing useful life, it is conceivable that tomorrow's judgments could be vastly influenced by today's minority postures. If this be true, these postures should not be buried in obscure file cabinets but properly within the framework of a living document."

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, from the Washington State Canal Commission.



**MR. NEALE:** After Vern Morgus, we will call on Councilman William H. Mahan.

**MR. MORGUS:** Gentlemen of the Committee, I am Vern Morgus, a teacher in this area, a school teacher in the public schools.

I feel this is a very good idea, a study such as this, we certainly need to take a good look at these limited resources, such as the Nisqually which seems to be the feature for tonight, so far, anyway.

I would hate to justify the destruction, the filling, the construction of a harbor or industrial facilities on any part of the Nisqually Delta by saying this is multiple-use, therefore, it's good. It boils down, it seems to me, as an excuse for the beginning of the end for a unique river delta which I understand took nature some 30,000 years to create. Some men are proposing the final destruction of this place and its natural valleys over a few short months.

I repeat, there is nothing else, no other area that could take the place of the Nisqually Delta. We have read of many reasons why this is true and we have heard from the biologists and, I am not a biologist, I am just a shop teacher, but, really, I am quite an industrialist because I use the products of industry. But, I realize, too, that areas such as the Nisqually are a priceless National heritage and resource. It seems to me that multiple use, wisely applied, surely could not mean that every bay, every estuary and every river in the delta in this area, or any area, should share its natural recreational values with industry. Definitely, I feel the Nisqually or any part of it should not be industrialized. Industry can locate elsewhere but the natural values of the Nisqually are irreplaceable.

A more sensible multiple-use concept would be to go ahead and wipe out the natural values of some areas, replacing them with industrial developments, such as Tacoma has done, but, let's not encourage this kind of development or improvement or whatever you want to call it, in the Nisqually. How can you fill the Nisqually with 18 feet of gravel and still keep as much as possible for open space or green belts. I just can't understand it.

It would be short-sighted indeed in the 1980's, or at any time, to sacrifice the Nisqually Delta, the very last such area, to industry or any form of exploitation that would destroy its natural values.

What we may think is necessary sacrifice during the period of this 50-year study may prove to be utter stupidity during the next study, but, once gone,

all the money or tears in the world couldn't bring it back.

Such could be especially true if hopefully our nation learns to accept the responsibility of stabilizing our population.

I don't understand what would be scenic about a riverside drive proposed along what was once a beautiful natural river filled with some 18 feet of gravel and covered with industrial development. I don't understand how you could call that a scenic drive. And, I am not sure if I understand how Thurston County could share in this development in Pierce County and we will keep all of the Thurston County side natural for wildlife. And, the biologists I have heard speak about this problem say, too, that all this human use and recreation of this area that you are going to pour in here with roads, this, too, will destroy the natural values that many are interested in preserving.

A moratorium might be in order, but I don't see any cows down in that region much any more. And, I understand that the people that own that land can't even use it to produce beef or milk anymore because nobody wants to rent it, nobody wants to lease it. The guys that own it can't even put the money in that it takes to produce the right kind of milk or whatever it is because they don't know what is going to happen to the land. So, there it is, sort of idle and it's used by the birds and wildlife and so on. We get to look at it, this is good, but, some uses are compatible with the natural values, such as beef-raising, milk and so on.

I hope out of this study comes a wise decision and I am—I have confidence in this democratic procedure that we are going through that the right decisions will be made.

Thank you, gentlemen.

(APPLAUSE)

**MR. NEALE:** After Councilman Mahan, we will call on Monroe H. Burnett.

(Statement read verbatim)

**COUNCILMAN MAHAN:** I am Kitsap County Commissioner William Mahan and this evening I am here representing the Environmental Policy Committee of the Puget Sound Governmental Conference.

We have a resolution that we adopted that I would like to read to you and give to you. But, first, I might say, that the only real objection that I have

personally to the study is contained right here as part of your pamphlet, you say, "Part of a thought-provoking regional study by the Puget Sound Task Force, a joint effort of state, local and federal agencies." Well, I fail to find any local agencies under your list of participation, or, the Puget Sound Task Force itself; so, I don't feel that local agencies have really had a meaningful input to the study.

I will read the resolution we have and then I will hand you copies of it.

After review of the reports by the Puget Sound and Adjacent Waters Task Force, the Environmental Policy Advisory Committee recommends the following resolution be adopted by the Puget Sound Governmental Conference and the resolution be transmitted to the Northwest River Basins Commission and the appropriate Congressional Committees.

**WHEREAS:** The Task Force for Puget Sound and Adjacent Waters has compiled a highly useful inventory of data on water and related land resources, which will prove highly useful in future planning efforts; and

**WHEREAS:** This information was collected at great public expense through the efforts of many public agencies in the Puget Sound region; and

**WHEREAS:** A valid plan formulation process requires:

- (a) Continuous re-examination of population and economic growth,
- (b) A method of responding to public opinion as it evolves and reflects community and individual values,
- (c) Significant participation by citizens and local public agencies,
- (d) An examination of ecological, social and economic interrelationships,
- (e) Development of alternative plans for public scrutiny,
- (f) A truly comprehensive, multi-functional approach; and

**WHEREAS:** The Puget Sound Governmental Conference will be developing over the next several years a detailed long-range environmental plan for the Central Puget Sound Region based upon the ecological considerations of land use, water resources, major community facilities, open space, housing and transportation; and

**WHEREAS:** The report of the Puget Sound and Adjacent Water Task Force on water and related land resources can only be viewed properly in the context

of its consistency with a regional environmental plan jointly adopted by local governments; now

**THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED:** That the Environmental Policy Advisory Committee of the Puget Sound Governmental Conference recommends the following:

1. That the Puget Sound and Adjacent Waters Task Force be commended for their effort in compiling a highly useful inventory of water and related land resources;

2. That the Northwest River Basins Commission be requested to apply Section 102 of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (P. L. 91-190) to the Task Force's report, which requires that "a detailed statement" of the environmental effects of proposed federal action "shall be made available to the President, the Council on Environmental Quality and to the public . . . and shall accompany the proposal through the existing agency review process;"

3. That the Northwest River Basins Commission defer adoption of the plan until all proposed projects are determined to be consistent with the Puget Sound Regional Environmental Plan; and

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED:** That primary responsibility for continuing the effort begun by Puget Sound and Adjacent Waters Task Force be carried on by general purpose government on a regional basis. Appropriate adequate funding must be obtained to carry out an effective program. In order to realize the full potential of such a planning program, a continuous, comprehensive planning process should be designed to accomplish the following objectives:

(a) To expand and update the inventory of resources and compilation of data to serve as the continuing basis for planning by agencies at all levels of government;

(b) To strive toward a more comprehensive view of the human and natural environment to include newly recognized critical ecological, social, economic, and other factors;

(c) To seek the full participation of local public agencies, educational institutions, and citizens organization, and provide funding to these groups to support their participation;

(d) To determine alternative courses of development reflecting different choices presented for public debate and discussion which

will allow an enlightened selection of actions to be implemented;

(e) To give more study to the effects of the proposed development of adjacent lands and freshwater resources on Puget Sound as a marine system; and

(f) To include an assessment of the values of estuaries and marine and freshwater wetlands in terms of their increasingly recognized ecological importance to the total marine system of Puget Sound.

Now, you mentioned a while ago that the Conference had been asked for input into this, and I would like to point out a few things, number one, the Puget Sound Governmental Conference did not have the staff nor the money to have a meaningful part in the development of this plan, and only after the final—or this plan was presented, we hired Dr. Peter Taylor of the University of Washington to do a study for us because we did not have the staff to do it. I would like to present his review of the study to the Commission for their use.

That is about all I have, Mr. Chairman.

**MR. NEALE:** I would like to ask you a couple of questions. One is, why did your Executive Committee agree to participate in the study and then you say you don't have money, but, you had a consultant that would go out and do this type of work; why was it that we would go into your offices and meet with you and your personnel and other planners in the county area and spend hours reviewing our documents and then you act like you were not in on the study and, why is it that you used some of our soils information and this type of thing in your work?

**MR. MAHAN:** All right. Number one, the Executive Board, I'm not sure what action you are talking about, I understand that they were asked to be a go-between between the Task Force and local governments.

**MR. NEALE:** No they weren't. We presented our entire program before the Executive Board and they asked us what they could do to help the study.

**MR. MAHAN:** At which time was that?

**MR. NEALE:** It was at one of the Executive Meetings in Port Orchard when Mayor Braman was the Chairman of the Council.

**MR. MAHAN:** That happened before my time, and I am—

**MR. NEALE:** (interposing) It is still a governmental organization, the organization hasn't changed.

**MR. MAHAN:** It has changed, and I am not

obligated by the people I replaced to take their position on anything.

**MR. NEALE:** You have a moral obligation to respect the governmental structures that you work for. I would like to check with the State Auditor to find out about that, or the Attorney General. Don't we have a moral responsibility in government or do we change every time we have new people?

**MR. MAHAN:** I think the comments I made about the difference in public opinion and the changing attitude towards these things would be appropriate here, possibly—

**MR. NEALE:** (interposing) Why didn't you tell them to us?

**MR. MAHAN:** Probably we did, if you recall.

**MR. NEALE:** No, you didn't.

**MR. MAHAN:** We met with you in Seattle one whole afternoon and pointed these things out.

**MR. NEALE:** You didn't disagree.

**MR. MAHAN:** Oh, yes, we did, we did disagree with you, at that time.

As far as Kitsap County, itself, when you sent us Appendices this thick (indicating), with two weeks to review it—I don't know how long it took you to develop it, it may have taken you six months to develop it—you sent it to us with two weeks to review it and return comments to, you, it just isn't realistic.

**MR. NEALE:** We sent you one document that you had for a year and then your personnel forgot that you had it so then we had to remind you that you had it and then we sent you another one.

**MR. MAHAN:** I can't answer whether that is true or not because I don't know.

**MR. NEALE:** I could send you copies of the correspondence that would prove that. You didn't even have the courtesy to answer the letter.

**MR. MAHAN:** When was that?

**MR. NEALE:** I will get you copies of the letter.

**MR. MAHAN:** All right.

How many years ago did that take place;

**MR. NEALE:** It took place two months ago. You haven't been in office for years.

I am talking about the moral responsibilities of the functions of government that you represent.

**MR. MAHAN:** I'm sorry, like I say, I am not obligated to pass on the views of the people that I replaced. Public opinion has changed, as you are aware here, you can see right here that public opinion has changed, I think on—

(APPLAUSE)



**MR. NEALE:** As a public official, you still have a moral obligation to reply to—.

**MR. MAHAN:** (interposing) As a public official, I have a moral obligation to the people I represent and it is quite apparent to me that they do not agree with the study.

**UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER:** Mr. Chairman, are we here to resolve your past differences between those public agencies or are we here to have a public hearing?

**MR. NEALE:** We are here to have a public hearing.

**MR. MAHAN:** Any further questions?

**MR. NEALE:** No.

**MR. MAHAN:** Would you like the study that Mr. Taylor did? (See unpublished appendix.)

**MR. NEALE:** Yes, we would.

**MR. MAHAN:** Thank you.

(APPLAUSE)

**MR. STEINBORN:** I would like to assure the audience that from the standpoint of the Federal establishment, that the Environmental Policy Act will be implemented both in spirit and in letter, anything that comes out of it is, by law, a requirement. We are implementing it now in many of our recommendations, so that particular recommendation that you made would be implemented even if you hadn't made that recommendation, it is part of operating procedures, and those of you who are familiar with the law, will recognize this is a great step forward in environmental protection, and I am sure every Federal agency here will comply both in spirit and in letter.

**MR. NEALE:** Next will be Monroe Burnett and then Captain Floyd Smith.

**MR. BURNETT:** I am Monroe Burnett, I have two interests. I used to be an associate of Ed Henderson who plugged for a bigger and better Olympia-Thurston County who was responsible for changing the water from down here in the center of Olympia out to Nisqually and McAllister Springs.

It hasn't been explained to most of this crowd that water and the kind of drinking water you get effects whether you live to be 50 years, 60 years, 70 years or 80 years. In the last 100 years people in the U.S.A. are living 20 to 30 years longer than they did about 100 years ago. We learned to control the bugs and the mosquitoes and the bacteria that used to get in our drinking water.

Another thing most people don't realize is that 100% H<sub>2</sub>O, Water, is darned poor for the human body. 100% H<sub>2</sub>O is no good for the human body, it raises a bunch of short, runty people. The kids in Olympia, since we changed the drinking water from down here in the center of town out to Nisqually, are growing to be about six-foot tall instead of four or four and a half feet (laughter.)

Now, we ought to have in our analysis of drinking water, a better analysis. We need to know how much salt is in it, how much silicone, how much calcium. Over in Japan where they get a bunch of salt in the water all the time, they raise what? You know the type of people they get. (Laughter.) The difference is a whole lot in the drinking water. Let's find out what happens. (Laughter.)

I sold real estate around Olympia. Some 20-30 years ago I used to run into places where people didn't like it because the drinking water was bum. Even some of the kids squashed their joints in their knees and bodies, it was poison in their drinking water. We have done things and yet most of them don't realize just where and what. So, let's get better analysis of what we got in our drinking water.

Now, then, St. Martin's drilled a well out here some time ago and they run into poison. Arsenic. It is one of the worst things for the human body that you can get. And, you can find traces of the exposed surface of that stuff all the way up this side of the Nisqually River up past Yelm. There is quite a deposit there on the other end of Lake Sinclair. Up at Rock Canyon Mountain, I have never had an analysis for arsenic up in there, but, there is about two miles where this fools' gold has been exposed by the rain and changed over, so, I haven't got complete.

Well, then, I don't find any mention in the reports of underground rivers and creeks, there ought to be some in there. Up Hood's Canal, there is one Creek that's got a bunch of copper in it and there's no fish around there, it's a wonder somebody ain't blaming industry because there's no fish in there, and there is no industry around there, that's one reason they ain't been hollering about the copper. I'm interested, I would like to go up and locate that copper and maybe make a mine there. Let's get more complete reports on this stuff.

As far as Nisqually Delta is concerned, between the cattle and the fish and the other, it's all bad. Every once in awhile, maybe a day or two of the year once in three or four years, you get poison in some of that water there, that's why they're having trouble. For industry, it wouldn't amount to nothing.

Now, then, I have heard industry and others polluting around, but, to me the greatest polluter of them all is Mother Nature. Up here at Tumwater, it's a wonder the crybabies ain't been blaming the breweries for the mud that is coming down here into Capsule Lake. Mother Nature is dumping it in there up there 10, 20, 30 miles above the breweries. So, let's find out and keep track of what Mother Nature is doing because Mother Nature does more than man does.

Now, then, getting back here. They have been hollering about drilling for oil underneath Puget Sound. Very few of you know or realize or even think that the Olympic Peninsula was created by volcanoes burning up an oil field that was underneath the ocean. If man takes out the oil and uses it for his comfort and benefit instead of letting the volcanoes burn it up and create mountains—I would rather do that.

Now, then, what good is recreation if man ain't got jobs. The big thing I find around here is get more jobs. That is the important thing, more jobs. What is the use of hollering about recreation and hunting and fishing if they ain't got jobs? People want jobs.

Well, I didn't prepare a speech tonight because I didn't know where, and I just made this up as I went a little bit, but, I hope you think and I hope these guys here, while they have done a lot of good—say the American way is to heck with whether you done a good job 10 years ago, you got to do a better job and more job 10 years from now than you've done here awhile back. So, that is the American way.

And, by the way, the U.S.A. has done more for the common man in less than 200 years than Russia, China, Asia, Egypt has done in 10,000 years. So, don't forget. Pat a politician on the back and still kick them in the pants to do a better job.

(APPLAUSE.)

**Mr. NEALE:** After Captain Smith, we will have Janet Patton.

Captain Floyd E. Smith was called as witness:

(Written statement paraphrased.  
See exhibit C-1)

**CAPTAIN FLOYD SMITH:** Mr. Chairman, Members of the Task Force, Ladies and Gentlemen, I am Captain Floyd E. Smith, member of the Puget Sound Pilots and President of the organization. I have made my home on Puget Sound since Thanksgiving

Day of 1909, so, I know a little bit about Puget Sound, the way it used to be.

The Puget Sound Pilots are the people who bring in and take out of the Puget Sound area, the Ports, the vessels that carry the products of this basin to the rest of the world and the products of the rest of the world into this area.

These individuals are the recognized experts in this field, and as such have a most intimate knowledge of the waters of Puget Sound.

The membership of this organization are deeply concerned in the planning of small craft moorings, the management and use of the waters of this great basin and are greatly disturbed with some of the projected planning of the Task Force.

The siting of small craft moorings on the partial waterways of the various ports is one of the things we are concerned about. The mixing of small craft and large seagoing vessels in the narrow waterways of the various ports is a very dangerous thing to both the sea-going ship and the small craft. The large vessel in narrow and restricted and shallow waters does not have the handling capabilities that the small craft has, and often, in fact most of the time, must be assisted in their traversing these narrow shallow waterways to and from their berths by towboats. The wheel-wash of these tow boats, at times, becomes dangerous to small vessels moored in marine moorages adjacent to commercial waterways. The Puget Sound Pilots propose that all future marinas be located away from commercial areas but in areas where related support facilities can be accommodated.

I would like to bring to the attention of the Task Force that the planned small boat harbor at Partridge Point and suggest that they restudy this item, taking into consideration that due to the tidal stream confluence there of the tidal currents of Puget Sound and the Straits of Juan de Fuca, it has more rough water and more dangerous tidal eddies than most parts of the basin. Therefore, we suggest that Keystone Harbor, Whidbey Island, be developed, or, I should say, further developed, as it now is a dredged boat haven used mostly now by the Keystone-Port Townsend Ferry slip. Here is a project that could be extended to moor up to 1,000 boats for less than the cost of developing the Partridge Point area.

In the Tacoma area, the building of additional small craft moorings in Hylebos Waterway is again very poor planning when there is a very fine location between Dash and Browns Point that will make an

ideal mooring of equal size and quality of the new Edmonds and Des Moines boat harbors.

My previous remarks concerning boat moorages also apply to Budd Inlet and the use of several coves on the Inlet would be safer to small craft than installing small boat moorings in the commercial dredged channels.

The membership of the Puget Sound Pilots have long been in favor and have worked for cleaner waters in this great boating country. Many of us own our own boats and are avid boaters, and most of us can remember when we still had a great deal more room than now for swimming, fishing, clam digging, and taking our children and watch them enjoy the water sports of the beaches.

This area, as no other area, surpasses the Puget Sound Basin in its recreational and marine areas. Now, the Puget Sound Pilots are surprised that this Task Force did not see fit to use the expertise of the many groups and formal organizations in this area in the preliminary planning. It is a mistake, I believe, that can be overcome if the Task Force wishes and realizes that there are other people in this great Puget Sound Basin that also have a great desire to assist in retaining and recovering so much of which we have almost lost for the future generation.

Thank you.

(APPLAUSE.)

**MR. NEALE:** Thank you very much.  
After Janet Patton, we'll call on Flo Brodie.

Mrs. Milton Patton was called as witness:

(Prepared statement paraphrased.)

See exhibit C-2)

**MRS. PATTON:** I am Mrs. Milton Patton speaking on behalf of the Puget Sound Leagues of Women Voters. My comments are in addition to those given by Mrs. Lee on June 2d, when she gave our organization's general views of this proposed study that the hearing is being held this evening.

In the opinion of our organization, the Puget Sound and Adjacent Waterways Study is helpful in raising the water issues that Puget Sound is going to face in the next 50 years, but to consider that we now have a Comprehensive Water Plan would lull many into complacency and lose the momentum needed to face the magnitude of the task that lies ahead. We feel a sense of urgency that we do not yet

see reflected in local, State and Federal planning and study of water related issues.

Tonight I would like to comment on a few of the water problems that our members feel needs governmental attention. The first has to deal with municipal waste discharge into marine waters. Although there was mentioned in the introduction of some of the recommendations, it is not clear to us exactly how much and to what extent the study recommends secondary and tertiary treatment of municipal and industrial wastes into Puget Sound. We wonder what is happening by the continuance of permitting some primary treated wastes to be discharged into Puget Sound. Members of the Tacoma-Pierce County League, for example, feel very strongly that secondary treatment is required for all effluent discharged into marine waters. Pilot studies, such as those being done by Battelle Northwest and others are beginning to show the benefits of tertiary treatment and the economy of designing new plans for such treatment as opposed to adding the phosphorus and other nutrient removal process to existing plans. If we are talking about a 50-year plan, we think considerations of primary and tertiary treatment should be given top priority.

Specifically, Tacoma-Pierce Counties have been concerned about the proposed Chambers Creek-Clover Creek treatment facility of the Pierce County Sewer System. Although the design included eventual secondary treatment, in the foreseeable future, the plant will be discharging primary treated effluent into essentially the same waters as receiving effluent from four other plants. Furthermore, if Puget Sound and particularly the lower Sound is considered as one economic-ecological system, then the discharge of primary treated effluent from a series of plants will have an accumulative effect even if individual outfalls meet water quality standards. In the Puyallup Basin Study, mention is made of secondary treatment at the Chamber Creek estuary, but, again, no time schedule is proposed.

Secondly, according to plan projections, port operations in Puget Sound will triple by the year 2020. In light of the competing demands for water related land use on the Sound, where is the best place for port and water related industrial development? Should they be planned in terms of the best interests of the total region rather than on the basis of local competition? Such questions bear directly on the conflict over the future of the Nisqually Delta.

League members support any effort to consider



in depth all alternatives used for the Nisqually Delta. In order to better inform ourselves and the public, Leagues in Tacoma, Pierce and Thurston counties have undertaken a study of the Nisqually. In addition to the alternatives of the port and game preserves, we have found a growing interest in the possible alternative of fish farming. It would be helpful to know what percentage of the marine life in lower Puget Sound is dependent on the Nisqually estuary. Would it be advantageous to increase the marine life and commercially harvest it?

Management questions also must be raised. With so many potentially conflicting public and private interests, who will or should make the decisions, and, on what basis? How does one define and interrelate local, regional, State and Federal interests on the Nisqually?

Members in Thurston County are particularly concerned with the water quality of Budd Inlet. The Puget Sound Study indicates, and I quote, "The State owns the tidal lands along the southern one-third of Budd Inlet and the recreation plan assumes that these tidelands would be retained in public ownership and access provided to them." Public access may be desirable but it would be wasted unless accompanied by substantial reduction in the pollution of Budd Inlet. The Study seems aware of this and mentions the poor quality of Budd Inlet, but we do not feel that it is made clear to the public exactly what is necessary to reduce pollution. Particularly, it does not comment on what is adequate treatment, whether that is secondary or tertiary treatment or just primary treatment.

In reviewing the Puget Sound Study, we find that its conclusion that the city of Olympia's water supply from McAllister Springs is adequate to meet the needs of the city through 2020 is in conflict with an engineering consultant's study done for Olympia that concluded that the city would need an additional source of water by 1990. Full, local participation in the total planning process for Puget Sound seems to be indicated.

Members of the King County Leagues of Women Voters strongly support the Task Force's recommendation for consolidation of smaller water districts into larger regional type supplies in transmission systems. As the study notes, this is desirable to obtain economies of scale and to manage the possible adverse impacts on the national environment.

In closing, I would like to comment on two small concerns of the members of the Tacoma-Pierce League. Their members are protective of the Green

River watershed, source of the water for the Tacoma area. They question the opening of the watershed to recreation until such a need is clearly demonstrated. It is essential, as stated in the Preliminary Findings, that the public be heard before the decision is made.

And also, in their opinion, consideration of storm drains has been overlooked in the watershed management section. They support the concept of a countywide drainage system, separate from the sanitary sewers but a part of the sewage plan. They would like to see the river basin plan include a similar scheme.

These are some of the water related issues that we in the League of Women Voters feel should be a part of the ongoing planning process for the Puget Sound Waterways.

Thank you.

(APPLAUSE.)

Flo Brodie was called as a witness:

**FLO BRODIE:** I am Flo Brodie, speaking as a representative of the Nisqually Delta Association.

Our organization has not had time to correlate our material with the Puget Sound Task Force's material and we would like to be included in any workshops that you have or notified of any hearings.

Thank you.

**MR. NEALE:** We will now take a ten-minute break.

(Short recess taken.)

**MR. NEALE:** The first speaker will be J. Garth Anderson and then Melvin Henderson.

James Garth Anderson was called as a witness:

(Prepared statement paraphrased.  
See exhibit C-3)

**MR. ANDERSON:** Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen, Ladies and Gentlemen, my name is James Garth Anderson, I am the City Engineer for the city of Olympia. I am here representing the city of Olympia here tonight.

It is our firm conviction that a Comprehensive Plan for the development and protection of our water resources is in the best interests of our community, our State, and our Nation. Our remarks are intended to contribute to this goal. We appreciate the opportunity to present our comments at this hearing.

We have reviewed the draft of Appendix VI, Municipal and Industrial Water Supply, and the Plan Formulation Draft for the Nisqually-Deschutes River Basins. We have, on several occasions, submitted written comments to the Task Force detailing our concern and offering suggested revisions. These communications support our position with respect to the Puget Sound and Adjacent Waters Study and since they are on record, I will not burden you with a repetition of their contents. This statement is a summary of our position.

We are concerned with certain inaccuracies in the study as they relate to municipal and industrial water supply in the Olympia area. We are concerned that the forecast for municipal and industrial water supply demands throughout the study period are unrealistically low and that certain conclusions which have been drawn from these projections are not valid.

The municipal and industrial water section of the recently published brochure for the Nisqually-Deschutes Basins states that the waters of McAllister Springs are considered to be adequate to meet the projected needs of Olympia within the study period and that the ground water sources of supply for the cities of Lacey and Tumwater are adequate to meet their needs. From this, the conclusion is drawn that there is no justification for including municipal and industrial water supply as a function to be served from surface water sources. This conclusion is specifically stated in the Plan Formulation Draft with reference to a proposed storage dam on the Deschutes River.

We do not believe this is a valid conclusion considering the limited information which is presently available relating to the quantity of ground waters available in the Olympia area.

In 1967, the Olympia City Commission recognized the need for a review of Olympia's source of water, McAllister Springs. The Commission employed the consulting engineering firm of Arvid Grant and Associates, Olympia, Washington, to perform two water resource studies. Copies of these studies are herewith presented for the record. (See Unpublished Appendix.) The first study, published in 1967, examined and evaluated the potential capacity of McAllister Springs as a source of water supply. The second study, a continuation of the McAllister Springs capacity report, was completed in 1968 and consisted of an exhaustive study of water resources available to the Olympia area for development as a supplement to McAllister Springs. This study included and evaluation of known data on underground

sources in the Olympia area as well as those surface sources which might be economically developed. The substance of these engineering studies is as follows:

1. That the capacity of McAllister Springs can be expected to be adequate to about 1985.

2. That the capacity of the existing transmission line from McAllister Springs to Olympia can be expected to be adequate to about 1976. The economic feasibility of supplementing this transmission line to deliver the full capacity of McAllister Springs to the city of Olympia depends upon the location of an additional source or sources of water to supplement the springs. If, for example, the additional source of supply is not located near McAllister Springs, the excess capacity of the springs over the transmission line might better be used to serve the expected growth near McAllister Springs in the eastern portion of the county.

3. That ground waters of Thurston County in the Olympia area may not be able to supply the total needs of the communities of Olympia, Lacey and Tumwater, as well as the surrounding unincorporated areas, by the year 2010 which is the design year of the subject report.

4. Therefore, it was concluded that certain steps should be taken toward the development of a surface source of water to supplement ground waters at such time as their capacities have been utilized.

We do not believe it would be in the best interests of the public in general or the residents of these basins in particular to fail to recognize the potential need for surface waters to supplement ground waters as a source for municipal and industrial water supply. We firmly believe it is detrimental to the interests of these basins to preclude or deny this possibility as we feel the study does in the form last presented to us for review.

We appeal to you to modify the final draft of the study to recognize and support this potential need for a supplemental source of water supply. We believe the wisdom of this foresight will be recognized and appreciated by future generations.

We also request that we be given the opportunity to review and expand upon the Early Action Plan to include a more representative list of projects needed prior to 1980. We believe that the Early Action Plan as presented does not reasonably reflect

those projects which will be necessary during this interim period.

We recognize that a great deal of time and effort has gone into the preparation of the Puget Sound Study and that it is not possible to develop a plan of this magnitude without indulging in generalizations. However, the value of such a plan will be judged by the degree to which it recognizes and identifies the total needs. We believe the above suggestions will contribute to the credibility and value of the Puget Sound Study.

We are firmly convinced that a comprehensive plan for the use and care of water resources is necessary to preserve the natural environment and provide for a healthy economic growth. You are confronted with a task of considerable magnitude and we certainly appreciate the opportunity afforded us to present these comments for your consideration.

Thank you.

**MR. NEALE:** Thank you very much. We will consider them.

Tom Jenkinson and then Melvin Henderson.

(Prepared statement paraphrased. See exhibit C-4)

**MR. JENKINSON:** Mr. Chairman, Members of the Task Force, Ladies and Gentlemen, my name is Tom Jenkinson. I am a staff member of the Regional Planning Council in Thurston County. I am here today representing the Thurston Regional Planning Council. As an introduction, I would like to emphasize that the Comprehensive Water and Related Land Resources Study is a most desirable approach to considering the wise utilization of our natural resources, not only in the Puget Sound, but in the State. It is a worthy objective that should be encouraged and supported. It is in this context that I would like to make several points in a positive way. Certainly I appreciate the opportunity to be able to present my comments on this subject.

The study, as a broad base is certainly an acceptable approach. However, it should be emphasized that this is a beginning and not an end. In addition, the basic concern is that this study is a general introduction rather than a regional plan, in that it has some definitive guidelines that need to be established in the future.

I have reviewed the draft of Appendix VI, Municipal and Industrial Water Supply and the Plan Formulation draft for the Nisqually-Deschutes River Basins. In this connection I have written several letters along with the city of Olympia Engineer,

commenting and expressing our concern on several revisions. These are a matter of record in the study offices. Our primary question pertains to the Municipal and Industrial Water Supply in the urban area. The forecasts appear to be low in light of known present and future conditions that it is believed will occur. Statements in the study indicate that the ground water supply will be adequate to meet the projected needs for the area within the study period and thus, there is no justification that surface waters will be required for water supply. We do not believe this to be a valid conclusion in light of the limited information that is available and also the fact that water demand and population figures from other reliable sources appear to bring out a need for higher water requirements over the next several decades.

Speaking in the area's public interest, any such conclusions would greatly inhibit the opportunities that should be made available to the local municipalities to meet potential water needs for both municipal and industrial water supply. As so stated in the study, it would be most difficult to justify these kinds of future requirements.

Secondly, there is a feeling that the population data that was used in the study was somewhat low in light of significant economic changes that have occurred in the area. It is realized that the time delay in completing the study does make it difficult to keep population information current. However, this does have an effect on municipal and industry water supply requirements and on demand for other kinds of facilities.

In order to be effective, this study should be done on a continuing basis and should be followed up with an updating procedure that would keep the data and recommendations abreast of current conditions or changes. It is suggested that at least a five-year update period be established for revision and review.

Another question that has arisen is that no mention has been made of the navigational requirements to the proposed South Sound Industrial Park Area, formerly, Atlas Powder Site. This should be taken into account in light of the proposed industrial development of this site. In this connection, some mention should be made of the need for industrial waste disposal treatment plant to meet the water quality standards established by the State.

In summation, it is requested that these amendments be considered when the final draft is being prepared in order to recognize the changes that should be made in municipal and industrial water supply, and also to reflect other changes that may



strengthen the study. It cannot be emphasized too strongly that the study will be judged on how it meets the total needs. Thus it shall be reflective of as much relevant information as possible. You have been charged with a major task of immense significance and importance to the future environmental quality of the whole Puget Sound. The length of the time frame, difficulty of data collection and the overall magnitude and scope of the study have been severe constraints.

In closing, I would like to thank the Task Force for the opportunity to speak tonight. Thank you.

**MR. NEALE:** Thank you very much.  
Melvin Henderson and then J. W. Slipp.

**MR. HENDERSON:** Members of the Task Force, Ladies and Gentlemen, with a view towards expediting this meeting, my presentation will be very brief. A longer written presentation will be submitted to the Task Force by the Port of Olympia prior to the deadline, June 19th.

My suggestions are for the purpose of providing the jobs and taking care of the industry which by producing things pay the taxes for the basics as well as the niceties of life which are well covered by this study.

I concur with the expressions regarding planning made by Mr. Jenkinson and by Mr. Anderson. I wish to emphasize that any plan cannot be so good as to cover all aspects. Nor, can it be permanent. It must be flexible as brought up by an earlier speaker when he called that it must be a living plan. Ideas conjured up in the future must have room for consideration under that plan, no matter what the reasons for their elimination from the plan today. A major review every five years is not too frequent with other changes being considered at any time.

A few specifics. I speak only to the extent, now, of these two documents (indicating). There is a lack—and you will recognize these points have been brought up before—there is a lack of recognition of need for industrial water supply to supply the needs of Thurston County. Specifically in the Olympia, Lacey and Tumwater areas, the McAllister Springs will not provide an adequate supply. One source which might be cited is the Nisqually River.

I believe the bulletin should include reference to all water quality treatment for industrial purposes as required. And, I think the Task Force will recognize that this might be something new that they are being presented with tonight. This is done not for

the purpose of implementing or pointing up the need for ability to keep current, but requirements have come up since we have had a number of meetings; as recently as last October some of these requirements have been generated.

The third point that I would like to bring up is that I suggest the inclusion of a navigational symbol on the Sound boundary of the South Sound Industrial Park. And, here again, since we have had our last meeting these are new, it is not the fault of the Task Force these are not in, we are just bringing you up to date on some of the newer things.

I thank you very much for the opportunity of making this presentation.

**MR. NEALE:** Thank you.  
After Mr. Slipp, we will call on Charles Dolan.

(Prepared statement paraphrased. See exhibit C-5.)

**MR. SLIPP:** I am J. W. Slipp of Tacoma, a biologist with 35 years of field experience in this area working on the plants and animals in part of the Nisqually Valley. My comments, however, are more general than relating simply to the Nisqually.

In the absence of real specifics about the total plan of the Task Force, it is necessary to speak in generalities, and this I will do.

We may, for instance, be generally agreed that any plan is better than none, and on that basis alone, a several million dollar expenditure of public funds for this effort to date may be held to be defensible. We may also agree that a tacit plan actually does exist and has all along. The natural and unbridled plan implicit in the pioneer way of seizure and exploitation, relentless search for advantage for oneself and one's many descendants—I emphasize many descendants—degradation, exhaustion, pollution, overpopulation and over industrialization of the earth, all leading to human stress, misery and internal strife as alternates. If your report does anything to bridge this syndrome then we can all be thankful for it. But, I look in vain for much reassurance in the Preliminary Study Findings and the individual basin brochures which you provide.

For one thing, your use of the allotted time span thus far seems contra-indicative. The last six years can be thought of as four of business as usual and followed by two of sharply mounting unrest, inflation, war-revulsion and a growing national process of agonizing self-reappraisal expressed in part by the ecological revolution. Your report seems to be

based fully in its use of trend statistics and assessments of the future on the business as usual basis and to take little note of the challenges to the concept of endless growth posed by the events of the later years. For example, your trend lines, as I recall them, from the Everett presentation, match a three-fold predicted growth in population with a six-fold expenditure for recreation with a 30-fold expansion of power consumption. All of these with a soaring rate of climb or the "gross regional product." The hopelessness of the concepts of megalopolis and rampant consumerism apparently underlying your view of our future here are not realistic in the light of the ecological movements now underway throughout the country, the concept of zero population growth and the like, and the many signs of deep unrest throughout the country with the philosophy of total materialism.

Your seeming failure to realize that metered utilities offer one powerful means of limiting, regulating and controlling the growth of population and industry to optimum levels in any community is indicative of a failure to consider all alternatives, or, more seriously, even of possible pork-barreling tendencies among the various bureau representatives comprising the Task Force membership. For these reasons alone I call for the inclusion of a much wider range of citizens in your deliberations in advance of any definitive publication. Conservationists, educators, news media people, writers and the citizenry at large must have an effective say before this die is cast.

Your position in this matter is reminiscent of that found throughout the reports of the Northwest Power Pool and the Bonneville Power Administration where it is dogma that power without limit is to be provided industry and population without limit in the very definitely limited geographic area of the Northwest. This is the formula for intolerable congestion and ultimate social explosion. It is this thinking which has made possible the present building only a few miles south of here of a gigantic fossil fuel steam generating plant, which, if allowed to operate and expand, as suggested, will be the number one all-time polluter west of the Cascades. It is this thinking, too, that threatens the marvelously scenic, historic and biologically unique Nisqually Valley area with degradation and destruction for needless industrial expansion.

Gentlemen, I call for reorganization, rescheduling and above all for reappraisal of your aims before this program goes to press.

Thank you.

(APPLAUSE)

**MR. NEALE:** Charles W. Dolan and then Jay W. Butts.

**MR. DOLAN:** Mr. Neale, Members of the Task Force, my statement is rather lengthy this evening, in deference to the public gathered here, I shall omit parts of it from the verbal presentation.

My name is Charles W. Dolan, I am Conservation Chairman for the Puget Sound Group of the Sierra Club. Some of the questions which I will raise tonight have been partially answered by Mr. Neale already. Many of our statements are critical of the planning and might lead one to believe that we are against planning; this is not the case. I hope that our statements will be taken as constructive criticism.

This statement represents the initial response of the Puget Sound Group of the Sierra Club to the preliminary study findings of the Puget Sound and Adjacent Waters Comprehensive Water and Related Land Resources Study. Since the study was presented without documentation, available to us, we must question the multitude of environmental items that appear to have been overlooked or omitted. In addition, we question the basic underlying assumptions used in formulating the "action plan" provided by the study. While we agree with some of the individual projects proposed in the plan, the lack of proper priorities for water use and the absence of any analysis concerning the inter-relationship of water usage requires us to protest this report.

Firstly, we question the make-up of the Task Force Committee and their information retrieval systems. Since the findings of this study will directly affect the citizens in the State of Washington, we are alarmed that there is only one representative from the State on the Task Force. Similarly, Federal agencies represent over half of the participating planning effort. One set of public hearings was held in 1964, six years ago. Since that time, four million dollars has been expended, and no apparent attempt has been made to contact general citizen groups. The input for the report seems to be from government officials, public utilities, port commissions and economically oriented special interest groups.

The underlying assumptions used in preparing use priorities are given in your section under planning. In the six years since this report was initiated, some of these basic definitions have become subject to wide-spread question. "National economic development and development of each region within the

country is essential for the maintenance of national strength and achievement of satisfactory levels of living." Many now realize that economic growth based on continued resource exploitation is not possible due to the finite limitations imposed by a finite amount of natural resources available. As for national strength, if the country is developed to 100% capacity, then it cannot respond to any increased pressure without failing. Assignment of all conflicts to an economic argument is self-defeating, because many items that are being traded off cannot be assigned dollar values. When assigning priorities, the question of "What would you give up or accept in trade for the development of a particular project?" must be fully considered. For example, what are you willing to accept in trade for elimination of the Arboretum in Seattle? Is a 6-lane highway a good substitute?

The concept of preservation only in particular instances is equally self-defeating. A gross extension of this idea would have the American people preserving one Redwood, one Douglas fir, one pine tree while all the rest of the species are cut. The profusion of natural bounty of this area represents an integral part of the life styles to which Northwesterners have grown accustomed. A recent Harris Survey by Pacific Northwest Bell showed that 87% of the people in the State of Washington are satisfied that this is a good to excellent place to live. This compares to 50% or less of the population in other parts of the country. The conclusion can only be that people like things the way they are. We feel that many new, massive economic developments will lead to a gross deterioration of the people's acceptance of Washington as a good place to live. Planning must be for the people, not the developers.

Throughout the study, considerable mention is given to the fact that population growth will use much of the lowland which is necessary for specific water and related requirements. It is inconceivable that a comprehensive study on water and related land use makes no requirements for regional zoning practices aimed at protecting the basic watershed. While the studies may be based on the loss of lands to urban or suburban sprawl, you would be derelict in your duty not to make recommendations for suggested growth patterns. In a similar vein, no attention is given to attempting to reduce the power growth rates, or to slow down the population growth of the area. Problems are best stopped at the source.

Before proceeding into the specific study areas, we would like to recommend a slightly different

criteria for resolving conflicts. The environment must be able to sustain all the pressures imposed upon it by man's handiwork. Therefore, the overriding questions should be "What net change in the carrying capacity of the environment occurs by proceeding with a specific project?" It is becoming increasingly important to ask the negative question first since the earth's environment is already being asked to perform a great number of garbage cleanup details for a very sloppy animal-man.

This report obviously is made for someone. Who is going to use it? Will this not become a blanket endorsement for every project that some department decides to try in the next 50 years? Who approves or accepts this report besides the Task Force? Can the people in fact alter or refute this report or is it an administrative fact?

The following excerpts I have made from statements concerning the individual study areas that are presented in the report.

#### **Municipal Water.**

This Report assumes that the Puget Sound Basin will be self-sufficient for water sources. Would the balance of water supply be greatly upset by plans to transfer water to other parts of the State or Country? You recommend a regional water network: Does this run the risk of creating a water blackout similar to the Eastern power shortages? Are your individual river basin studies compatible? We notice that Tacoma gets water from the Green River, yet the Green River Basin study does not mention this.

#### **Water Quality.**

Water quality must be the single most important factor in the water use study, for all other uses except power generation are wholly dependent upon a pure water supply. The problem of urban and industrial waste cannot be solved by merely setting dilution standards. We urge for much more action in dealing with pollution control. Municipalities and industry must be brought to a high standard of water quality within a specific, for example, 5-year, time table. The State should be urged to establish rigid penalties for non-compliance with pollution regulations. Practices of dumping sewage into deep water must be reviewed and preferably halted. The environment can certainly be counted upon to digest some of our waste, but when the level of waste rises above specific concentrations the water life begins to unduly suffer. In many areas of the state, it is unreasonable to expect, for instance, fish runs or shell fish populations without drastic reduction in pollu-



tion levels. The question of the effect of oil spills or other major disasters are not even considered.

#### **Power.**

For a three-fold population increase, there is a 30-fold power increase. Where is this power going and how can this power usage be reduced? All the proposed hydro-electric projects produce only 5% of the expected power needs. This indicates that none of the proposed hydro-electric projects would be overwhelmingly critical in the overall power needs of the area. The Columbia River Projects are expected to carry us through 1990. This is two power doublings, if you accept Seattle City Light's contention that power demand doubles each ten years. By your figures, an 8-fold power generation will still be required. The thought of additional power generation, the equivalent to the entire Columbia River, Skagit River and Cowlitz River projects is staggering. It may, in fact, be impossible to generate this kind of power without severely disturbing the environment. Serious attention must be given to reduction of power demand. Your studies assume that High Ross Dam will be built. There is serious doubt that this will happen. We suggest that High Ross Dam be removed from your plans.

#### **Watershed Management.**

It is extremely important to protect the headlands of the watershed. What recommendation does the Task Force have on timber and mining operations at the headquarters of municipal watersheds? Cannot much of this damage be prevented by improved logging and farming practices?

#### **Conclusions.**

In conclusion, we find the report lacking as a comprehensive study. In fact, the many uses cannot be neatly separated, but must be considered as a part of an entire ecological system. Priorities must be given to the most important water uses, i.e., water quality being more important than irrigation. Conflicts must be resolved based on environmental impact and possible deterioration to our quality of life, rather than on a straight dollar value.

To this end, we recommend the following course of action:

1. Make available to the public the background material leading to your conclusions.
2. Reconstruct your action plan based on consistent ecologically based arguments. Implicit in this is the reappraisal of the basic plan assumptions.
3. Construct a comprehensive land management plan that will complement the

water use plan and will continue to provide for the quality of life that people in the Northwest have come to expect.

4. Review your growth rate figures and make recommendations for the reduction of power growth rates and stabilization of the area's population.

5. Provide ample time for the public to seriously review the provisions of this plan. Supply advance information of report summaries to the local press and provide supporting documentation to the local public libraries, where the public has access to it.

6. Hold periodic public meetings including meetings in major population centers at hours convenient for the general public.

7. Removal of High Ross Dam and Snoqualmie River Dams from your action plan as these are already contested projects.

Thank you.

(APPLAUSE)

**MR. NEALE:** I would like to comment briefly on the talk. I mentioned more specifically that in the present 10-year period, these things are already happening, they are not happening because of our plan. And, I mentioned that the expense or the money being spent in this 10-year period, already being spent, even though the plan isn't done, 42% for watershed management, which is just the thing the previous spoke to and you people applauded for it. So, if you applauded for it, and it's already happening, it's fine. And, this thought agrees with our plan, so, actually, you are cheering for our plan.

Now, the second thing the speaker spoke to was recreation. Now, 20% of the funds being spent right now are for recreation. They are being spent right now. Our plan knows that they are being spent, we are not affecting this spending, we just know that it is being spent.

And, the same way with water quality. The Pollution Control Program is in effect. Now, why try to slow this down, because we mentioned it in our plan. Our plan right here is the summary of things that are already occurring. And, if you are aware of the programs of the Pollution Control Commission, you would know that there are no allowances any more for untreated discharges into the State. And, all of the industries and cities in this State have been ordered to clean up their wastes within a certain length of time if they do not meet our requirements

now. So, the part that I mentioned specifically and the part that this speaker spoke to are already happening. They are documented as a part of the initial effort of this program. Our plan isn't going to affect them except we acknowledge their importance and we think they should be furthered, just like you do when you clap for this type of effort.

Thank you for your testimony.

(APPLAUSE)

Now, we want to hear from Mr. Jay W. Butts and then Dave Howard.

**MR. BUTTS:** Mr. Neale and participants in the Study, my name is Jay Butts and I must represent millions of people, though I haven't checked with my constituency, so, for the record, I think I am an individual.

You have put together an enormous compendium, 15 Volumes, an inch apiece, truckloads of data; I think you are headed for a tonnage record. And, I mention this because I think there is danger in quantity as uncontrolled as this. I think the danger is that the forest will not be seen for the trees. I personally would never have approached a subject of this type with this much data piling up around me. I am an economist by training, statistics and data are my tools and I am well aware of what they can do and what they cannot do. Besides the risk of obscuring the essential points and considerations that have to be studied in this matter, the real danger in so much data, I feel, is that you are overlooking the values that are not quantifiable. And, what so often happens once you embark on quantifying, you even attempt to put a value where a value cannot be put. I know this quantifying is in the 200-year tradition of this country, America is well known to be quantifying everything. We are the laughing stock of other countries for this reason. And, I would accept your apparent decision not to break with this tradition and I don't think it is impossible for your efforts to come to some good result if you stay with all of this data; I only would call to your attention the inherent risk of so much of it.

Facts don't speak for themselves, they only speak when you bring to bear on them your set of values, your standards. Any given set of facts can say a thousand stories if you have a thousand set of values to put on them.

I find in my review of your material simple red flag statements that lead me to suspect that some of

the values that you are bringing to bear on this data is indeed archaic. Let me just cite two of them. I am excerpting, but I think fairly, one sentence. "The total navigational commerce in Puget Sound is projected to increase from the present 42,000,000 tons to over 259,000,000 tons in the next 50 years." Another statement in this same area: "Projections are that a new fleet of merchant ships presently being constructed will be in excess of 1100 feet long and with drafts exceeding 50 feet." Indeed, I understand they will be 70 or 80 feet in draft.

I wouldn't quibble with you over a matter of decades, but I suspect that statements of this nature suggest that you could be as much as a century or two out of the times.

Quantity has been our lord and master. It may have been self-sufficient, satisfactory in our national infancy, but I think there is no longer any doubt, there can no longer be any serious doubt that this thoughtless allegiance to quantity is at the root of so much of our present crises. It is needless for me to cite the changing values that this country is now embarking upon in environmental matters, it is all in the press. Our State Legislature in its last present Special Session did a remarkable job mainly in this area.

The tenor of the times, I think it is fair to say, is that we are attempting for the first time to achieve some control over quantity. That we become its master, that it not become our master. We would like to make quantity responsive to our sense of quality. In other words, going back to some of the statements that I think are rather dangerous or at least belie a dangerous assumption on your part. I would like to know, and I think you ought to know and would like to know, why 250,000,000 tons of stuff has to be moved? Who sets this figure? Could it not be less? If it has to be so much, are there not other ways to move it? This study can't ignore these alternatives, these are basic to some of the decisions that are going to save the day for this country. Who is it that is telling us we are going to have ships with drafts of 70 or 80 feet, 1100 feet long?

I know where some of them are coming from, I am not an expert in this field but I know that many of them are coming from Japan. This is where they are now being built, tankers of this size. Have they considered the Nisqually Delta before they decided on a draft of 70 to 80 feet? Have all of these considerations gone into the Japanese decision by which, apparently, we are to allow these things to

come in and dismember some of our natural resources? I doubt it.

I think that some of our quality considerations have to be brought to bear on these decisions that we accept as our lord and master. And, this is what I think has to be done. The American mania for quantity has to be brought to task for the havoc it has reaped upon this country.

Your job, as I see it, is to sense the trend that is underway in this country, a trend for changing values. We hear this term, priority, and changing values, and how we need to reset them, which indeed we do, and, we are doing this. One can't help but notice what has happened in the six years since your first hearings were held on this study. What has happened in this six years in terms of environmental concern and talk, and so on? Enormous change. You have to sense these changes and bring these new values to bear on these facts, or they are going to give us the same old stories that facts have given us for decades. And, they are going to bring us the same old disasters that we are now faced with.

What we need are current values brought to bear on these statistics. And, I suspect, gentlemen, that you could do a little bit better than this. You are forecasters, you are brave forecasters, you are talking about a year 2020. It wouldn't be too much to expect of you that you could sense this changing trend in values and project what they might be in another, say, five or ten years only, and set your values accordingly. Stricter, no doubt, they would be in terms of environmental matters. Set higher standards and then make the statistics speak their story accordingly.

If you can't sense this trend and if you can't bring these new sets of values to bear on all of this data that you have got in here, gentlemen, that year 2020 is a dream. We will never make it.

Thank you.

(APPLAUSE)

**MR. NEALE:** Dave Howard and then Dennis Rhodes.

**MR. HOWARD:** Good evening, Mr. Chairman, Members of the Board, I am David Howard and I am a member of the Mountaineers and I am also Co-chairman of their local Olympia Branch.

I have a few statements to make here tonight and I won't keep anyone too long. I will reserve the

right, however, to make a written statement for the Mountaineers at a later date, hopefully by the 19th.

The main thing I want to cover tonight—and I realize that there is continuing process here of disseminating information in this Study, and I realize it will, as I hope, continue, but, the main problem that I have as a lay person is to stand up here before this microphone and comment on three feet of documents that I can't really get my hands on too readily. I hope that this will be improved. I hope that I will be able to do so. I hope the members of my committee who have not yet seen this material will be able to do so. I am sure that after tonight's hearing, this will occur. So, I am glad to see that happen.

We seem to be in the fourth step of what seems to be a six-step process; we are at the public hearing step. Now, we have had six years of action, we are going to have one month of assessment in public hearings and then we are going to go to final press, or, at least, that is one schedule that I heard. I don't see where we can actually be called upon to do that. I don't want delay. The necessity of this study is apparent and it's been called by other people here, but, at the same time, if this public hearing is to have any meaning, it must be considered, and, it can't possibly be considered in the month or two months of time.

The Nisqually Delta problem has been gone over enough tonight and I think I will probably skip over that and reserve that for the written statement to be made. I certainly hope I will have the opportunity and the Mountaineers will have the opportunity to work with you in the local workshops that are proposed. And, we will continue to act with you, at that time.

That is about what I can say.

**MR. NEALE:** Thank you. You will be given the opportunity.

Dennis Rhodes and then Mary S. Lux.

**MR. RHODES:** Mr. Chairman, my name is Dennis Rhodes. I am a resident here of Thurston County.

I would like to congratulate the Task Force on its effort, especially in view of the monumental task it set out to accomplish.

I wish I could speak as eloquently as some of the earlier speakers, but, at any rate, I am very concerned about two aspects of this study. First, one that has already been discussed, that is, population. The population projections in the next 50 years are



6,800,000 in this area; that equals more than a 300% increase with most of it coming at the end of the 50-year period. I think this is too many people and that sheer human numbers may tend to lower the quality of life for all of us and our children as it has in other areas of the world where populations are dense.

I would suggest that the study include a projection of just how many people the Puget Sound area can support without lowering the qualities of life for all of its inhabitants. I would like to add that it seems much of the projected industrial and resource development might be unnecessary if realistic goals of optimum population were established and achieved.

My second area of concern is the Nisqually Delta. Most of us know that it is a unique and extremely fragile area, that is, it is an irreplaceable national resource. I care about it, I would like my and our children to experience it as I have. I am, therefore, opposed to any industrial or port development on either site number one, the Hawkes Prairie, or on site number three, the east side of the delta. Why? First, because Hawkes Prairie borders on the delta and its development will have a negative effect on the delta. Second, because a port facility on the east bank spells the beginning of the end of the delta as we and its more than 300 species of plant and wildlife now know it. One look at Tacoma's tide flats can confirm this. And, once the wildlife is gone on the west side there is nothing to prevent development of the rest of the delta.

On the positive side, I would like to say that I fully support the recommendations in the study's **Recreational Appendix** as the only rational and truly beneficial use of the delta, which is, in a sense, leave it alone.

Finally, I am most anxious to participate in study sessions and workshops at the local level in an effort to resolve the dilemma over the delta and other problems.

Thank you very much.

(APPLAUSE)

**MR. NEALE:** Thank you.  
Mary Lux and then Hal Foss.

(Prepared statement read verbatim)

**MARY LUX:** Members of the Puget Sound Task Force, Ladies and Gentlemen, I am Mary Lux, citizen of Thurston County.

I come before you to request the inclusion of another specific consideration in the study of the Nisqually-Deschutes Basins.

The discovery of the North Slope Alaskan oil presents questions that this study has not dealt with which are vital to the whole of Puget Sound and particularly to the southern area of the Sound. When the Alaskan pipeline is constructed there will be need for fifteen oil refineries—some say—on Puget Sound. The decisions as to the locations of these refineries may be as vital to the general public as the location of Nuclear Power Plants.

The study has wisely concluded that "a rational decision for the projected use of the Nisqually Delta cannot be made with the information available at the present time." In addition to the questions you have posed for further study, I would suggest the question of whether supertankers should ply the waters of all of the Sound. It would seem logical that such navigation would be deemed unsuitable for at least two of the eleven basin areas—the Nisqually-Deschutes Basin and the West Sound Basin.

Among problems to be considered, I would suggest:

The grave danger of accidental oil spill in these areas of lesser water exchange;

The maneuvering difficulty of supertankers, particularly in relation to bridges;

The economic factor of the time element for waterborne transport to the southern Sound area.

In seeking solutions, I would suggest, as first choice, a Treaty with Canada to permit the oil to continue by pipeline to sites chosen for refineries;

Secondly, waterborne transport from Valdez to the Bellingham area, or as far north as possible, and a pipeline for the crude oil from there to sites chosen for refineries;

The construction of such a pipeline for crude oil by the industries involved, by a Regional Port Association or by a Pipeline Commission;

I would also urge the consideration of the fact that the selection of the refinery sites should be made with evaluation of the effect on the whole Puget Sound in mind.

The economic considerations of the increased assessed valuation which an oil refinery would add to the tax rolls of any area of local government will be very compelling. If an average sized refinery adds 60 million dollars to the assessed value of an area, that is the equivalent of 4,000 homes in the \$15,000 price bracket. In terms of Thurston County property where the current millage is about 70.5 mills, the taxes

which would accrue to local government would be 1.5 million dollars. In this county that would be, approximately, a 10% increase in property tax revenue. That is indeed, gentlemen, a compelling factor for consideration by the local citizens.

Balanced against that information the citizens of the area and their representatives need in depth evaluation of problems that would cost either dollars or environmental loss. Would the development of petro-chemical industries following the location of a refinery be tolerable? What are alternative uses of the deep water site at Hawkes Prairie? A refinery could be expected to employ about 200 workers. What other industries could provide employment and increase the area's tax base?

The impact of Alaskan oil on our area is a new consideration. It brings up a major question which a comprehensive study of Puget Sound waters must include: Should supertankers operate on Southern Puget Sound?

I support your recommendation of a moratorium on development in the Nisqually area until the "in-depth multidisciplinary" study is completed.

Thank you.

(APPLAUSE)

**MR. NEALE:** Thank you.  
Hal Foss and then Joan Thomas.

Hal Foss was called as a witness:

(Prepared statement read verbatim)

**MR. FOSS:** Thank you, Mr. Chairman, my name is Hal Foss, I live in Tumwater, Washington, and I am an employee of the State of Washington.

I would like to compliment the Chairman, his staff and the various agencies involved for this broad and farreaching study of Puget Sound Water Resources.

However, I must point out the great difficulties in obtaining specifics from this study. Its very size plus its inaccessibility makes it impossible to obtain data necessary to make this anything but a statement which is general in nature.

A most critical subject that seems to have been relegated a subordinate role is that of the environment. The emphasis on all kinds of development, many items of which could, or would, degrade the environment, is disturbing when viewed from the broad and long range point of view.

For example, the consideration of port facilities in the Nisqually Delta that could accommodate supertankers represents the same kind of thinking that has brought us to the present environmental concern. Almost every week we learn of a new oil spill somewhere in the world. To put it bluntly, since the results of spills in the open sea are almost impossible to control, it is beyond comprehension why anyone would consider exposing the confined waters of Puget Sound to such a catastrophe.

The Nisqually Delta area should not be converted into any kind of an industrial or shipping zone. Its highest and best use is to allow it to remain in its present state, thus preserving the wildlife habitat, the rich estuary and what is left of its natural environment.

I would like to enumerate the following points to summarize my testimony:

1. Allow for additional hearings after the study has been made available for detailed review by the interested public.

2. Make the full study available as soon as possible at appropriate places, such as, libraries.

3. I oppose the conversion of the Nisqually Delta, or any of its parts, into a shipping and industrial complex.

4. I oppose the entry of oil tankers into the Puget Sound waters.

5. The Director of the Department of Ecology should review the study and all parts thereof as it concerns the environment.

6. Although not directly relevant to the study, it shows the critical need to establish an optimum population for the region. The very things which require that such a study be made will degradate the quality of life here in the future.

I appreciate having the opportunity to present these views.

Thank you.

(APPLAUSE)

**MR. NEALE:** Thank you.  
Joan Thomas and then Marcelline Bragat.

Joan Thomas was called as a witness:

**MRS. THOMAS:** I am Joan Thomas, Vice President of the Washington Environmental Council, speaking tonight for that organization.

As I spoke in Mt. Vernon at the first hearing, we made some suggestions and raised some questions and I would like to ask, if I may: There has been some reference in the introductory statements at these hearings that there would be additional workshops. I would be interested in knowing before this hearing disbands as to when we might expect them to be scheduled because we are interested in participating. We would also like a response to our request that the technical volumes be placed in public libraries. I think we have seen, again, that people are interested in seeing them, so that they can have access to the data in order to prepare their testimony. Is it in order, Mr. Chairman, to ask that question?

**MR. NEALE:** We are making arrangements to put the material in libraries, however, there is a need to have the work, more volumes, available, we need to have the Plan Formulation Volumes available as well as the Appendices. And, as soon as these are printed, they will be distributed to libraries.

Also, in terms of the workshops, it is anticipated now that the material needed for the workshops, including the draft of the Summary Report, will be available about the first week in July so that at that time as soon as they are available, we will commence distribution to the counties in the study area and then the people who are members of the Workshop Groups will have access to these documents. And, again, the target date is early in July, right now we can't say the specific date. And, also, we are working on distribution of documents to the libraries in the study area, they will be made available.

**MRS. THOMAS:** Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I want only to say one more thing, really, as a result of having sat through the hearing in Mount Vernon, reading press reports of the hearing in Everett and listening tonight, I am very troubled by the seeming lack of communication between the public and members of the Task Force. It seems to me that your response to many of the citizens who have spoken has been one of bafflement, almost, not understanding what it is that we are trying to say, not really being geared to receive direct participation on the part of the public. I have been told and I have heard it said to others that if we speak to our local elected officials that this would be our way of having input into the study, and yet, we have heard from local governmental people the same kind of testimony that we as citizens have been giving. It is my observation from what I have heard at these hearings that the contact with local government has been at

the staff level, and, it is a fact of life that elected officials change, change frequently, volunteer citizen organizations change, the personnel changes, but, somehow staffs seem to go on and on and people who are on the staff, you know, remember, and have this continuity.

It has been six years. Many speakers have pointed out that circumstances have changed, public values, public feeling has changed. We are trying desperately to communicate to you in a meaningful way of what our values are, what we would like to see be the results of this kind of collection of data and the plan that results from it. I don't know what the answer is, I am hoping that these workshops will give us a better opportunity than we have had to have some really meaningful communication. I have said this so often and other speakers have said it, too, but I just don't think the message is getting through, that citizens are no longer going to be satisfied, you know, with going through these channels of talking to city councilmen or their county commissioners. If the message isn't getting through to them, then, we want to talk directly to you, this is what we have been trying to do. It troubles me that you seem so—almost put upon by having to listen to us. We are going to keep saying that.

And, I am going to conclude by—I have gone back to some of the early history of this Puget Sound and Adjacent Waters Study, I came across the information bulletin that was sent out in 1964 when the hearings were held when the study first began. A reference was made in the introduction to this information bulletin to Senate Document 97, 87th Congress, Second Session, "Because these guidelines are so essential to an understanding of the study objectives, they are quoted in part as follows:". I have not heard reference to these in any of these hearings, and I thought maybe it would be not a bad idea to refer back to them.

#### "A. Development.

"National economic development, and development of each region within the country is essential for the maintenance of national strength and the achievement of satisfactory levels of living. Water and related land resources development and management are essential to the economic development and growth through concurrent provisions for: adequate supplies of surface and ground waters of suitable quality for domestic, municipal, agricultural and industrial uses, including grazing, forestry and mineral development uses. Water quality facilities and controls to assure water of suitable quality for all



purposes. Water-navigation facilities which provide a needed transportation service with advantage to the nation's transportation system. Hydro-electric power where its provision can contribute advantageously to a needed increase in power supply. Flood control or prevention measures to protect people, property, and productive lands from flood losses where such measures are justified and are the best means of avoiding flood damages. Land stabilization measures where feasible to protect land and be used for beneficial purposes. Drainage measures, including salinity control, where the best use of land would be justifiably obtained. Watershed protection and management measures where they will conserve and enhance resource opportunities. Outdoor and recreational and fish and wildlife opportunities where these can be provided or enhanced by development works. Any other means by which development of water and related land resources can contribute to economic growth and development.

**"B. Preservation.**

"Proper stewardship in the long-term interests of the Nation's natural bounty requires in particular instances that—there be protection and rehabilitation of resources to insure availability for their best use when needed. Open space, green space and wild areas of rivers, lakes, beaches, mountains and related areas be maintained and used for recreation purposes; and areas of unique natural beauty, historical and scientific interest be preserved and managed primarily for the inspiration, enjoyment and education of the people.

**"C. Well-being of the People.**

"The well-being of all of the people shall be the overriding determinant in considering the best use of water and related land resources. Hardship and basic needs of particular groups within the general public shall be of concern, but care shall be taken to avoid resource use and development for the benefit of a few or the disadvantage of many. In particular, policy requirements and guides established by the Congress and aimed at assuring that the use of natural resources safeguard the interests of all our people and shall be observed."

Now, maybe it is because I have not had an opportunity to read all of the technical volumes, but the opportunity that I have had and following these hearings and reading through the material that has been available, I have seen little evidence of attention paid to those points raised under "Preservation." If I am mistaken in this observation, I would welcome having an opportunity through the workshops,

through better access to the data, through additional input on the part of the public to see that that attention is paid to those guidelines that have to do with "preservation."

(APPLAUSE)

**MR. NEALE:** You certainly will have that opportunity during the workshops.

**MR. STEINBORN:** I would like to respond to the problem of what is our reaction to desire more direct contact between the public and the Task Force. Mrs. Thomas has put her finger on a very delicate problem in Federal, State and local relationships. I have another word for it, but I guess I won't use it. But, what we are trying to do in our clumsy way is meet directly with people, the public, but, not sabotage local government. We have to assume, I think it is right that we can assume, that locally elected officials represent their constituency, the whole constituency, the consensus constituency. We recognize that this isn't always the case, otherwise we wouldn't be, as a nation, so restive, but, I can tell you, at least as far as this part of the table, we are not going to sabotage local government. We are going to recognize that county commissioners are the county commissioners and they have certain responsibilities. We are, also, through our workshops, going to do our darndest to make certain that the total cross section is heard and that their position is articulated. But, we are a federal system, we are a republic and we have to recognize that the Federal government cannot do the things that must be done at the State and local level. And, I hope that the total Task Force action will be action as consistent with our way of doing business in America.

**MR. NEALE:** Very good. Thank you.

Is Marcelline Braget here and then Harvey Peterson.

Marcelline Braget was called as a witness:

**MARCELLINE BRAGET:** Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee and Ladies and Gentlemen, my name is Marcelline Braget and I live on the Nisqually Flats and I am here to represent the Braget farm and private property owners and it looks like I am going to have to be the unofficial representative for agriculture, I am shocked to see that of all you government people here tonight, not one government official is here to represent agriculture. I think that is

very disappointing. You have agriculture up there on your chart.

**MARCELLINE BRAGET:** Is he here?

**MR. NEALE:** Yes, ma'am.

**MARCELLINE BRAGET:** Oh, I didn't realize that.

I didn't really make a—come prepared with a speech, but I would like to make just a few comments.

We live out on the Pierce County side of the Nisqually Flats, or, the east side of the river, and we are dairy farmers. We have spent the last 75 years developing these lands for agriculture, our crops are, of course, being dairy farmers, mostly milk, Grade A milk. We produce at present for the Olympia, Tacoma, Seattle area, wherever it is needed. And, of course, in connection with that, you have a certain amount of beef and veal and we have lots of hay and green pastures that all these people say they like to look at.

During World War I days we provided much produce in milk and even horses for the cavalry in World War I. During World War II days, we produced a great amount of milk for all of our soldiers. But, at present, it is all being used for civilian use.

Along with our farming uses, we also have a recreational development which is private duck clubs.

We tried to be good citizens and also good stewards of this land and good taxpayers. We have been paying taxes in Pierce County for 82 years and on this particular land in the Nisqually Valley, some portions of it, we have been paying taxes for 75 years and have been developing it and it has taken all of our efforts, energy, our labor and our capital and, excuse the expression, the sweat of three generations, and sometimes even a few tears to go along with bringing it to its present state.

Now, all I hear is ports, ships, railroad cars, jobs, recreation, but, I would like to point out to you which nobody even seems to think about that agriculture is a very important industry in this State, in fact, I think it is the second or third largest, now. It also provides many jobs, but one of the main things, getting down to the basic facts and most essential things, you know that every newborn baby first needs food and good milk. Every newborn baby has to have food, warmth and shelter to survive. So, before he can worry about having a job to go to work or having recreation to go to play, he has to have a healthy and sturdy nutrition to make him that way, and also to be intelligent enough to enjoy these other things. If agriculture is relegated out of the com-

munity, and I don't mean just this one community here, I mean also in connection with these other areas that you have had the hearings in, the food will have to come from farther distances, it will not be as fresh or as good or as nutritious. And, another thing to consider, it's going to be much more expensive to the consumer because there is going to be much added cost of transportation, recreation or whatever.

And, we have this talk about population increases, whether it is 101% or 300% in the next 50 years, I don't know, but, I do know that we will need much more food to provide for this increased population. And, we will also have to provide more food to fill up those railroad cars and the ships, or whatever.

I could make some other points that I planned to but some of the other folks, here, have already touched on that. So, I will just close my comments and say that I probably will submit a statement later.

Thank you folks very much.

(APPLAUSE)

**MR. NEALE:** Thank you.

Joseph Noegel and then Robert Carlson.

Joseph Noegel was called as a witness:

**MR. NOEGEL:** Mr. Chairman, I had prepared a list of issues that I didn't think had been covered properly enough or extensively enough before the break. They have been very adequately and eloquently covered by speakers since. I won't waste the audience's time or your time going over those issues.

I think the only thing left for me to say is that like Mrs. Thomas said, I am not sure that you understand the message of this group, I can't speak for the entire group but I am positive that you don't understand the message that I feel, and I hope that you will try to understand that there is a value system that is being proposed here by some of the speakers that is different than the trend line kind of planning that is represented by the data and kinds of plans that you propose.

That is really all I have to say outside of my prepared remarks.

Thank you.

(APPLAUSE)

**MR. NEALE:** Thank you.

Robert Carlson was called as a witness:

**MR. CARLSON:** Well, I plead ignorant and—outside of hunting and fishing a little bit down around the mouth of the Nisqually, I can't say too much about that either.

But, I do have a question that I would like to propose to the Task Force people on the Committee here, and that is, if the Task Force plans are eventually implemented, how binding will the final recommendations be? I mean, if like the port decided to condemn land and move right in, could they do that even though the Task Force says, "Well, it should be left as a recreational area,"? Could somebody on the Task Force Board answer that?

**MR. NEALE:** The decisions on any project of that nature are not determined by the Task Force, they would be determined by various agencies of government, either Federal, State or local. And, as far as the future course, the ultimate control would be by management of the coastal zone or comprehensive plan and legislation to manage the waters and related lands of Puget Sound. The Task Force will make some recommendations about the types of legislation that are needed, but, the action, itself, would have to come from the State Legislature. And, the way the trends are going, now, with respect to legislation, if the State does not pass legislation, eventually the Congress will. So, our recommendations will be geared to the type of recommendations that we see as necessary, but, it will be up to the various legislative bodies to make decisions. On other matters, such as projects, they will require special detailed authorization studies. The Task Force has selected some of these as alternates which may need additional studies, but, the authorization itself does not come from the Task Force. I think that the values of the Task Force will be to point out the areas of need and point out the need for laws, the need for a system of keeping track of development and changes in quality and quantity needs, the desires of the local people that come out of our workshops, and, out of this type of knowledge we will maintain a continuing program which will be in your best interest.

Now, many people have talked here about the lack of knowledge of our documents, and, believe me, this has been a difficult situation for us. We regret this. We haven't purposely done this. Someone talking to me last week suggested that I bring one of our Volumes down here, and, I have done that. It is a document here that has nearly 300 pages in it, it has

over—half of these are tables. I would like some of you to come up and see how interested you are in pursuing this. If you are, that's fine, I can loan it to you, it is Appendix XIV. But, I doubt if very many people here would accept this except as a challenge, possibly, to read. Many of our documents are technical. The thing is, we are soon going to have a draft copy of the Summary Report and we are going to have our formulation document in abundance and then we can make these available to the workshop committees, and, we are glad to do this. It hasn't been reluctance on our part, it has been that we haven't got the documents to give out. I can give you my solid word on that.

Another recommendation the Task Force is going to make, that has been touched on many times here tonight, that involves the lack of systematic funding between Federal, State and local government. We know this is a problem, this is a problem with some State agencies, it's a problem with local government. We are going to make some analysis of this and some recommendations.

We are going to make some recommendations with respect to laws and prototype developments and continuing updating of studies and keeping the public informed, but, our first challenge has been to get the document done, not a perfect document but a document that we can work from. And, from this, we will grow into better plans and better development. We will give more consideration to quality. We are not neglecting these things, we are trying to get a working document, that all of us can have a unified knowledge so that we can proceed into the development of mutual understanding of our objectives and our goals, how far we should move each year.

I have two names here that indicated question marks instead of a positive answer. Harvey Peterson said he might want to talk, he has the option if he wants to. June Hansen said the same thing. Another one, Mark Webster said that he might want to—

**MR. STEINBORN:** (interposing) I think Mrs. Hansen is here.

**MR. NEALE:** Is Mrs. Hansen here?

**MRS. HANSEN:** Yes, I'm here.

**MR. NEALE:** Do you want to talk or ask a question?

**MRS. HANSEN:** I think everything has been pretty well covered.

**MR. NEALE:** We have two letters to read into the record, which could be done by the typist. One is from W. J. Finnegan, who has presented a statement here by the Puget Sound Power and Light Company,



and another letter that I received last week from the University of Washington with respect to the University properties in the San Juan Islands and they are requesting that that be classified as a special area because of the research-type studies that they conduct in that area. And, of course, we have the prerogative of recommending this but the actual reservation would be under future state legislation where we have a program of management for Puget Sound. So, in our Report we will recognize their request but the action and legislative accomplishment would be done by the State Legislature later.

Is there anyone else who would like to talk or have any questions?

**MR. RHODES:** Yes, I have a question.

**MR. NEALE:** Yes.

**MR. RHODES:** I understand that the last date for submission of written comments is the 19th of June, is that correct?

**MR. NEALE:** Is that a burden to you, do you want more time?

**MR. RHODES:** Well, I for one do intend to take the challenge and look at those volumes because I think it is important in order for anybody to come up with a real evaluation of what has been performed here, it is kind of difficult from just reading summaries.

**MR. NEALE:** Do you live in the Olympia area?

**MR. RHODES:** Yes, I do.

**MR. NEALE:** If you would call into my office, I could make arrangements for you to read some of them. And also, by the time we have the workshops, there will be more available, they may be in the public libraries by then, we are going to get them there as soon as we can.

**MR. RHODES:** I would like to have an opportunity to and I think others, perhaps, might want to have access to these documents through the libraries or whatever means before making the rest of their comments or more formal comments than they were able to make tonight.

**MR. NEALE:** I think that is a very worthwhile idea and you will have two opportunities, either through the workshops as a followup of this hearing, or the two hearings that will be held later in the fall, either in Seattle or in the Port Angeles area.

And, also, if you want to, you can send written correspondence to those hearings. So, you have a number of alternatives there and we will see to it that your ideas are incorporated in one of those areas.

**MR. DOLAN:** I would like to express one question relative to the workshops, I am also person-

ally interested in following this up. You have now a list of organizations, citizen groups, who have presented testimony before you; could you perhaps see that these groups that are represented be instructed or informed of where these workshops are going to be and when they are going to be so we will have some notice other than having to rely on the public press and the off-chance that we might miss the particular press release that you put out?

**MR. NEALE:** All right. Based on the registration list, we have a mailing list, we could let you know as soon as the listing and the arrangements are completed, we could send that out. In addition, there would be the news releases, too, and the County Commissioners will know about it. So, there will be several.

Are there any other people who want to talk?

**MARJORIE SERREM:** My name is Marjorie Serrem and I am a Tacoma resident. The question is, I wonder if you could say if anything detrimental occurs to sealife or shore when deep draft ships move through an area?

**MR. NEALE:** I know this, there have been a tremendous number of oceanographic and other studies in Puget Sound and they have never pointed this out as a problem. They have pointed out variances in sunlight and the temperature of the water, upwelling, pollution, the amount of fresh water, the relationship between the fresh water and salt water, the upwelling, the water that comes up from the bottom that is nutrient-rich but possibly lower in temperature—evaluations have been made of these kinds of things, but there hasn't been evaluation made of the mechanical problem of the passage of a ship.

**CAPTAIN FLOYD SMITH:** Mr. Chairman?

**MR. NEALE:** Yes.

**CAPTAIN FLOYD SMITH:** There have been studies made of this at Grenoble, France, Esso Corporation. A very close friend of mine just returned from there, he is a Vancouver, British Columbia Pilot. Studies from their area, from there, that the deep draft vessels, deep water, is no worse than a shallow draft vessel in shallow water, as long as there is water between the bottom of the ship, there has to be at least ten feet, it makes no difference whether the vessel is 80 feet deep or 90 feet deep—90 feet deep in a hundred feet of water is the same as a 30 foot draft in 40 feet of water, so, the fact that the ship is large and that she has a deep draft, would not have any effect on the ecology of the water surrounding it.

**MR. NEALE:** Thank you.

Yes, Mrs. Thomas.

**MRS. THOMAS:** I meant to ask this question earlier, but I forgot it when I was up there.

In the plan that was—as the Nisqually-Deschutes Basins was described, when it came to the matter of the future of the Nisqually flats, I believe the man said that you were recommending a moratorium. My question is, would such a moratorium mean that, say, the State Game Department would not be able to acquire further lands for recreational purposes if that moratorium were put into effect?

**MR. NEALE:** I think the acquisition of the lands would continue.

Actually, what we hoped to come out of this hearing, and it didn't, was that we would have some suggestions on how to analyze this problem. And, at one time, we thought Dr. Alco would make a presentation, but he didn't come here.

I think our problem is to make a proper analysis of the problem because there are two diametrically opposed situations. We can't specify right now, or at least, we haven't as to how long it would take to make this determination. But, we haven't proposed a moratorium, we proposed a study.

**MRS. THOMAS:** The word moratorium is used in that presentation; ask the man who made it, he could elaborate on what he had in mind.

**MR. STEINBORN:** What is the precise wording?

**MR. MANDERSCHIED:** I believe the correct word I used was moratorium on development, it is in the brochure here: "A moratorium on development for either recreation, waterfowl or navigation purposes is suggested, an in-depth, multi-disciplined study recommended for early action to resolve the above questions."

**MR. NEALE:** Yes.

**MARJORIE SERREM:** The suggestion I wanted to make has to do with exactly this, that is, a few other things be added to the classification for a moratorium, and, one of those is, industrial, another is business and another is housing development; there is a great deal of housing development going on just south of the highway there which certainly must be affecting the condition of the Nisqually River.

Incidentally, I talked to—I talked recently with some Thurston County Planners about the idea of moratorium and they couldn't hardly understand how they could legally put a moratorium on. Maybe this is what you were referring to a moment ago when you said you were hoping to get some suggestions

about how this could affect—I think maybe it would be very wise to try to address yourselves to that problem.

**MR. NEALE:** We are thinking, too, about the technical facts involved and the values and how to analyze these different values. I think that is a problem that is going to challenge us in many areas of our environment, as well as the Nisqually Delta.

**MR. MORGUS:** You mentioned that you hoped that Dr. Alco would be here tonight. I would like to mention that he was here speaking on the Nisqually Delta problems a couple of weeks ago and I asked him if he would appear tonight and it seems he and his wife and some close friends are taking a trip down to Hudson Bay in Canada, he wanted to appear—but, you must value this man's opinion quite a lot to even mention him, as we all do, knowing that he was born and raised in this community, he is a biologist and college professor and he uses the Nisqually Flats for educational, scientific purposes, regularly, and, if you feel that his knowledge and opinion are so valuable, surely you wouldn't—(pause).

**MR. NEALE:** Now, wait a minute, you are putting words in my mouth. Actually, he wrote to me and asked what the procedures were and what he could do here, and, I wrote back and invited him to come. He actually asked if he could come and talk and I said, fine, that his testimony would be welcome.

**MR. MORGUS:** Well, he is needed.

**MR. NEALE:** If there are no other statements to be made, I want to thank the group for their interest and I think it has been a very good meeting, and I hope to see you again later on as we finish this Study.

(HEARING CONCLUDED)

This is to certify that the attached proceedings before the Task Force of the Puget Sound and Adjacent Waters Comprehensive Water and Related Land Resource Study were held on June 5th, 1970 at Olympia, Washington, as herein appears and that this is the Original transcript for the file of the Department.

ROBERT R. RAWLINGS  
Robert R. Rawlings  
Official Reporter  
(SEAL)

I am Mrs. Milton Patton speaking on behalf of the Puget Sound Leagues of Women Voters. In our opinion, the Puget Sound and Adjacent Waterways Study is helpful in raising the water issues that Puget Sound is going to face in the next fifty years - but to consider that we now have a comprehensive water plan would lull some into complacency and lose the momentum needed to face the magnitude of the task that lies ahead. We feel a sense of urgency that we do not yet see reflected in the policy and planning efforts of local, state and federal governments. Members of some of the local Leagues of Women Voters in Puget Sound have been studying water-related issues since 1956. As an addition to our testimony of June 2nd, I will comment on some of the water problems that we feel need governmental attention.

1) With the projected growth, won't secondary or tertiary treatment of municipal and industrial wastes be necessary to preserve the quality of Puget Sound waters? What is happening by permitting primary treated wastes to be discharged into the Sound. Members of the Tacoma-Pierce County League, for example, feel strongly that secondary treatment should be required for effluent discharged into marine waters. Pilot studies by Battelle-Northwest and others are beginning to show the benefits of tertiary treatment and the economy of designing new plants for such treatment as opposed to adding the phosphorous and other nutrients removal processes to tertiary plants.

Specifically they have been concerned about the proposed Chambers Creek-Clover Creek treatment facility of the Pierce County sewer system. Although the design included eventual secondary treatment, in the foreseeable future the plant will be discharging primary treated effluent into essentially the same waters as receive effluent from four other plants. Furthermore, if Puget Sound and particularly the Lower Sound is considered as one eco-system, then the discharge of primary treated effluent from a series of plants will have an accumulative effect even if an individual outfall meets water quality standards. In the Puyallup Basin study, mention is made of secondary treatment at the Chamber Creek estuary but no time schedule is proposed.

2) According to plan projections, port operations in Puget Sound will triple by 2020. In light of the competing demands for water-related land use on the Sound, where is the best place for port and water-

related industrial development? Should they be planned in terms of the best interest of the total region rather than on the basis of local competition? Such questions bear directly on the conflict over the future of the Nisqually Delta.

League members support any effort to consider in depth all alternative uses for the Nisqually delta. In order to better inform ourselves and the public, Leagues in Tacoma-Pierce and Thurston counties have undertaken a study of the Nisqually. In addition to the alternatives of a port of game preserve, we have found a growing interest in the possible alternative of fish farming. It would be helpful to know what percentage of the marine life in Southern Puget Sound is dependent on the Nisqually estuary. Would it be advantageous to increase the marine life and commercially harvest it?

Management questions also must be raised. With so many potentially conflicting public and private interests, who will or should make the decisions? And on what basis? How does one define and inter-relate local, region, state and federal interests in the Nisqually?

3) Members of the Thurston County League are concerned with the water quality of Budd Inlet. The Puget Sound study indicates: "the state owns the tidelands along the southern one-third of Budd Inlet, and the recreation plan assumes that these tidelands would be retained in public ownership and access provide to them." Public access may be desirable but would be wasted unless accompanied by substantial reduction in the pollution of Budd Inlet. What is necessary to bring the waters up to B or even A quality? The Study seems aware of this and mentions poor quality of Budd Inlet, but we do not feel that it is made clear to the public exactly what is necessary to reduce pollution.

4) In reviewing the Puget Sound Study we find that its conclusion that the City of Olympia's water supply from McAllister Springs is adequate to meet the needs of the city through 2020 is in conflict with an engineering consultant's study done for Olympia that concluded that the city would need an additional source of water by 1990. Full local participation in the total planning process for Puget Sound seems to be indicated.

5) King County Leagues of Women Voters.



6) I will close by commenting on two additional concerns of the Tacoma-Pierce League. Their members are protective of the Green River Watershed, source of the water for the Tacoma area. They question opening the watershed to recreation *until* such a need is clearly demonstrated. It is essential, as stated in the Preliminary Findings, that the public be heard before a decision is made.

Finally, in their opinion, consideration of storm drains has been overlooked in the watershed management section. They support the concept of a county-wide drainage system, separate from sanitary sewers but a part of the sewerage plan. They would like to see the River Basin plan include a similar scheme.

(Statement of King County support of water district consolidation see page 12.)

These are a few of the water-related issues that we feel should be part of an on-going planning program for Puget Sound Waterways.

Thank you.

June 25, 1970

Puget Sound Task Force  
Pacific Northwest River Basins Commission  
Post Office Box 829  
Olympia, Washington 98501

Gentlemen:

We refer to your Preliminary Study Findings, and summary brochure, on the Nisqually-Deschutes Basins, on which public hearings were held June 5, 1970.

The Brown Farm, Inc., is owner of some 1,270 acres, plus substantial accreted acreage, in the Nisqually Delta—lying between the freeway and Puget Sound. We are, of course, deeply interested in any recommendations which may be made for future development of this area.

We appreciate the opportunity to make comments on the Task Force proposals, and the courtesy of your staff in permitting us to do so at this late date.

There are two aspects of these preliminary Findings and summary on which particularly ask your further serious consideration.

#### 1) *Moratorium.*

A moratorium for development of the Nisqually Flats is proposed. This would constitute a serious and inequitable hardship on us as private landowners. It would as we see it have the effect of freezing the property in our hands so that we could not sell it, or obtain a tenant for it, or use it ourselves, in any economically productive way.

We realize that under the terms of Senate Document #27 hardship of particular groups is not to be of *primary* concern. It is to be of concern, however (Planning, page 6). The Study, we suggest to be objective and as constructive as possible, should more specifically note this problem of hardship, and give some suggested answers.

Our acreage is presently fraught with snowballing costs of maintenance and steadily increasing taxes on the one hand—and declining productive economic use of the property on the other. Use for agricultural purposes now is extremely limited, to a point where it is insufficient to meet these costs.

Any other uses are seriously impaired. Because neither we, nor a tenant or subsequent purchaser, can economically put the property to other uses with threat of a moratorium hanging over us.

We are sure you can appreciate the problem caused for a private property owner. There should be no moratorium. But if it is your conclusion a moratorium on use nevertheless must be proposed, then to be a responsible recommendation it should at least include suggestions for relief to the owner. Otherwise, we are trapped, denied economic alternate uses of our property, but given no compensating relief from taxes and maintenance costs.

As additional background on this Delta property, and the present problems with which it is faced and which we ask you to consider in any final recommendation to be made, we enclose a copy of our recent letter to the Thurston County Planning Commission, regarding their interim zoning proposals. Your particular attention is called to the sections of that letter which have been red-pencilled.

#### 2) *Alternate Uses.*

The summary sets forth a series of specific early

action and long-range planned projects for the Nisqually Delta. All of these are based upon an assumed recreational and wildlife usage. If it were the conclusion of the Task Force that this was the usage settled upon, such an outline would be appropriate.

But that is not its conclusion. Both the Preliminary Findings and the text in the summary state there are at least three alternative developments of the Nisqually Delta—the recreational, wildlife; navigational and port development; or a compromise between the two. It states further that “a rational decision for the projected use of the Nisqually Delta cannot be made” among these alternatives at this time, pending an in-depth study.

Since such a decision has not yet been reached, should there not also be included among the specific early action and long-range planned projects suggested alternatives appropriate for navigational and port development use? As now written, the project portion of the summary says nothing whatsoever about such alternatives. Projects for *both* alternatives should be suggested or none at all.

If such alternatives are not included, the net effect upon those reviewing the summary document is most misleading. It implies that the Task Force has pre-judged the matter and reached a decision. This is inequitable to all those who are supportive of the navigational and port development uses, along the lines suggested by studies such as those of the Ports of Tacoma and Olympia, the Bonneville Administration, and the Battelle Institute.

We trust you will consider these points we raise, and will find it possible to make appropriate adjustments in the plan to accommodate to them.

Very truly yours,

THE BROWN FARM, INC.

By Bruce W. Pickering,  
President

June 22, 1970

Thurston County Planning Commission  
County Courthouse  
Olympia, Washington 98501

Gentlemen:

I write to you on behalf of The Brown Farm, Inc., regarding the pending interim zoning ordinance for Thurston County.

The Brown Farm, Inc. owns a single, integrated parcel of land in the Nisqually Delta, extending from the freeway right-of-way on the south to Nisqually Reach and/or the Game Department owned tidelands on the north, and from McCallister Creek on the West to the Nisqually River on the east. This ownership totals some 1,270 acres, plus a substantial accreted acreage, comprising in effect roughly 60% of the entire delta north of the freeway in Thurston County.

The ordinance as now proposed, with the amendments reviewed at your public meeting of June 16th, *when applied to this particular parcel of land*, is in our view so restrictive and so highly discriminatory as to be confiscatory.

A county comprehensive plan, and zoning, are measures which we recognize as essential to an orderly development of an area, in a reasonable balancing of public and private interests. We are confident your Commission has conscientiously tried to balance these interests in the proposals you have made. We question however whether the specific problems of this particular parcel—which do not apply in any comparable way to any other significant single parcel of land in the county—were sufficiently brought to your attention and taken into consideration in the drafting of the ordinance.

Let me make several general comments by way of background, and then comment specifically on certain provisions of the proposed ordinance.

1) The owner is a small family-owned Washington corporation, with family ownership since 1919. Ninety-nine percent of this ownership is represented by residents of this state. The corporation exists solely to hold this Nisqually Delta acreage. It has no other physical assets.

2) Almost all of The Brown Farm property—1,200 of its 1,270 acres—is surrounded by dikes. These have protected this property from flooding since 1904, a period of 66 years. (The dikes were completely rebuilt in 1924 and 1925.) This portion of the Delta, therefore, should not be classified as a flood haz-

ardous area, at least in the same terms as is applied to other river deltas.

3) By virtue of the diking, the estuarine character of the Delta—about which much is said in support of its preservation in a natural state—does not exist, and has not existed for over 66 years. It's character as a natural marine and wildlife habitat, for sea life reproduction, bird and game refuge, is very substantially less than that of the normal river estuary.

4) Use of the property during the entire period of its present ownership, over 50 years, has been almost entirely agricultural. This has been supplemented by very nominal use for bird hunting, and for intermittent sign advertising.

The agricultural use and potential of this property has now run its course. Truck farming or other type crops which theoretically can be raised on this acreage cannot be produced economically in competition with the large scale, heavily capitalized production on irrigated land with a more favorable and extended growing season in the Columbia Basin. Livestock, similarly, cannot be raised economically on the property in competition with the production in such areas as the Yakima Valley in Eastern Washington. Dairying, which has been the main source of income from the property in recent years, no longer is economical, the Brown Farm's large acreage being no longer of competitive advantage. The new technologies of dairying require few acres and intensive feeding; so that at best only a small portion of the property can be used for that purpose. The costs of providing and maintaining the capital improvements which a modern dairying operation requires have become prohibitive. The last two tenants on the property terminated, the first retiring because it was no longer economical to operate, the last because he became insolvent—both unable to compete under present day conditions. The rentals for dairying purposes simply cannot longer support the increases in taxes, insurance and maintenance on the Brown Farm acreage.

5) The property has been maintained through all these years by the owners, from their own resources, without any support from federal, state, county or other public funds. This, over the past six years, has included maintenance of the dikes protecting the property at an average expense of \$8,500 annually.

6) Taxes on the property have been increasing steadily. The 1969 taxes increased 50% over those of 1968. The 1970 taxes increased 100% over those of 1969.

With these factors in mind—particularly the costs of maintenance, the increasing taxes, and the diminishing if not near totally lost utility of the property for agricultural purposes—it is essential that any zoning must leave reasonable room for alternate, practical, income producing uses of the property.

As to specific provisions of the proposed ordinance, with all of these factors as background, we make these comments. (It is our understanding that our property is being designated on your zoning map as SR—and also as Flood Hazardous and in part Scenic Design.)

1) Items 5B.4:1, 4:2 of the proposed amendments exclude multiple residence and commercial uses in any flood hazardous area. These exclusions should be deleted.

The designation Flood Hazardous under 5B.6:1 specifically provides for review and approval of any use by the Planning Commission and other concerned agencies. Each case will thus be considered on its merits. Is this not more than sufficient? What might be suitable for a diked area such as The Brown Farm property might not be suitable elsewhere. Multiple residence and commercial use should not be arbitrarily excluded this way.

2) Items 5B.4:2, 4:4. Commercial and industrial parks. The restriction to 100 feet from similar existing development should be liberalized, to allow for the particular problem which is self-evident when applied to the Brown Farm property. Simply because the freeway intervenes, is it equitable that this property be barred from any multiple residence or commercial development? Some provision should be included at least to permit such use along the highway frontage road abutting the freeway right-of-way (subject, of course, to the requirements of 5B.6:1 relating to flood hazardous areas).

3) 5B.6:2. Scenic Design Area. As we read this



section, there is an inference that a designation of DA might be in lieu of, not in addition to, an SR designation, with the result *no* uses would in fact be permitted. There should be some qualifying wording inserted either as a part of 5B.6, or as an additional section 5B.6:3, to remove this uncertainty.

Additionally, any zoning map should show a Special Area so as to minimize such an inference or misunderstanding—that is, it should not merely be labeled *DA*, but should be designated jointly, such as *SR/DA*.

4) There are, we suggest, recreational uses of the property compatible with the intent for Suburban Rural Use Districts as expressed in 5B.1. Under the ordinance as now worded these would not be allowable as Permitted, Accessory or Limited Use (Section 5B.2-3-4).

Might there not be added as 5B.4:8, for example:

“5B.4:8. Outdoor oriented recreation uses as reviewed and approved by the planning Commission.”

We urgently request your reconsideration of the affected portions of the proposed ordinance, in light of our comments.

We are not asking modifications which will permit uncontrolled exploitation of the Nisqually Delta land by private parties for economic gain.

But if the suggested changes are not made in a meaningful way, with sufficient flexibility to overcome the severity of the restrictions they now place on any further practical use of this portion of the Nisqually Delta, the effect—we emphasize again—is to confiscate this property for any realistic use by a private owner, whether this be The Brown Farm or some subsequent purchaser. We cannot believe so inequitable a result would be proposed by the Commission.

We will be glad to discuss any aspects of these suggestions with you in greater detail, should you wish.

Very truly yours,

BRUCE W. PICKERING,  
President

**EXHIBIT A**

**INFORMATION BULLETIN  
PRELIMINARY STUDY FINDINGS**

Pacific Northwest River Basins Commission

TASK FORCE FOR COMPREHENSIVE STUDY  
PUGET SOUND AND ADJACENT WATERS

Task Force Members

State of Washington  
Dept. of Agriculture  
Dept. of Army  
Dept. of Interior  
Dept. of Labor  
Federal Power Commission  
Dept. of Commerce  
Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare  
Dept. of Transportation  
Dept. of Housing & Urban Development

20 April 1970

Chairman

Alfred T. Neale, Asst. Director  
Water Pollution  
Control Commission  
P. O. Box 829  
Olympia, Washington 98501  
Phone: 753-6895

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARINGS  
ON THE  
COMPREHENSIVE WATER AND RELATED LAND RESOURCES STUDY  
OF  
PUGET SOUND AND ADJACENT WATERS.

Announcement is made of the following public hearings to obtain the views of interested parties on the comprehensive plan being considered by the Puget Sound Interagency Task Force for the Puget Sound and Adjacent Water Area and its river basins. Hearings in this 12-County area are listed below and shown on the attached maps.

Area 1  
Whatcom  
Skagit  
San Juan

27 May 1970 - 7:00 pm  
Mount Vernon High School  
10th & Fulton Street  
Mount Vernon, Washington

Area 2  
Island  
King  
Snohomish

2 June 1970 - 7:00 pm  
North Junior High School  
25th & McDougall Avenue  
Everett, Washington

Area 3  
Clallam  
Mason  
Kitsap  
Pierce  
Thurston  
Jefferson

5 June 1970 - 7:00 pm  
George Washington Junior High School  
Legion Way and Eastside Street  
Olympia, Washington

The hearings will be conducted by the Task Force for the Puget Sound and Adjacent Waters Study which operates under the auspices of the Pacific Northwest River Basins Commission. The Task Force responsible for the study is comprised of representatives of the State of Washington and eight Federal agencies, i.e., Departments of Agriculture, Army, Commerce, Health Education & Welfare, Housing and Urban Development, Interior, Transportation and the Federal Power Commission under chairmanship of the State of Washington. This study determined the foreseeable short and long term water and related land resource needs; identified early action projects or programs and procedures that should be initiated within the next ten years, and presented a long range plan to guide water and related land use. The inclosed Information Bulletins give details on the preliminary findings of the study.



The desires of local interests were obtained at public hearings held at Anacortes, Everett and Olympia, Washington in October 1964. The study has been coordinated with county commissioners, councils of government such as the Puget Sound Governmental Conference (covering Snohomish, King, Pierce and Kitsap Counties) and planners and other groups and organizations interested in or having responsibilities in water and related land measures. During the study more than 50 meetings were held with state, county, municipal officials and organizations as well as private groups and individuals having interests in or responsibilities in water and related land resources. The views and data thus obtained were thoroughly considered in developing the preliminary plan.

The purpose of this hearing is to obtain the views of all interested parties on the comprehensive water and related land resources plan for the Puget Sound Area and its river basins. Testimony is invited from representatives of local government including cities, counties, etc. Testimony also is desired from representatives of industry, commerce, transportation, organizations and private citizens and others concerned with water and related land resources planning. The plan will be presented at each hearing with emphasis on the river basins adjacent to the hearing locations. Comments are solicited on the acceptability of the plan. Suggestions are desired on methods of implementation, including periodic review and updating of the plan.

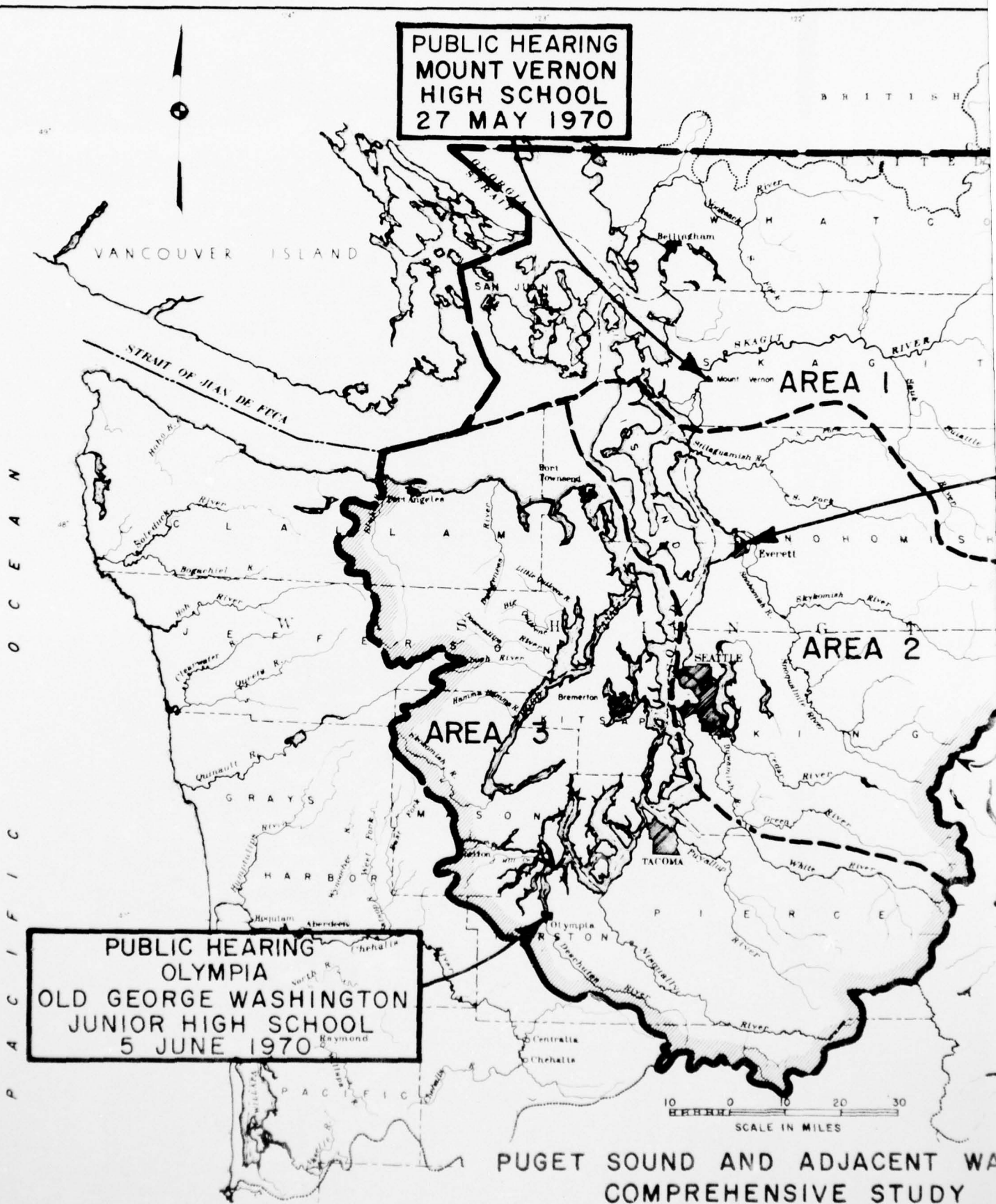
Oral statements will be heard, but for accuracy of record the more important facts and suggestions should be submitted in writing. Written statements may be handed to the Chairman of the Task Force at the hearing or mailed prior to the hearing. The closing date for receipt of written testimony is 19 June 1970. Please bring this notice of hearings to the attention of all persons known to be interested in water resource planning.

*Alfred T. Neale*

Alfred T. Neale  
Chairman, Puget  
Sound Task Force

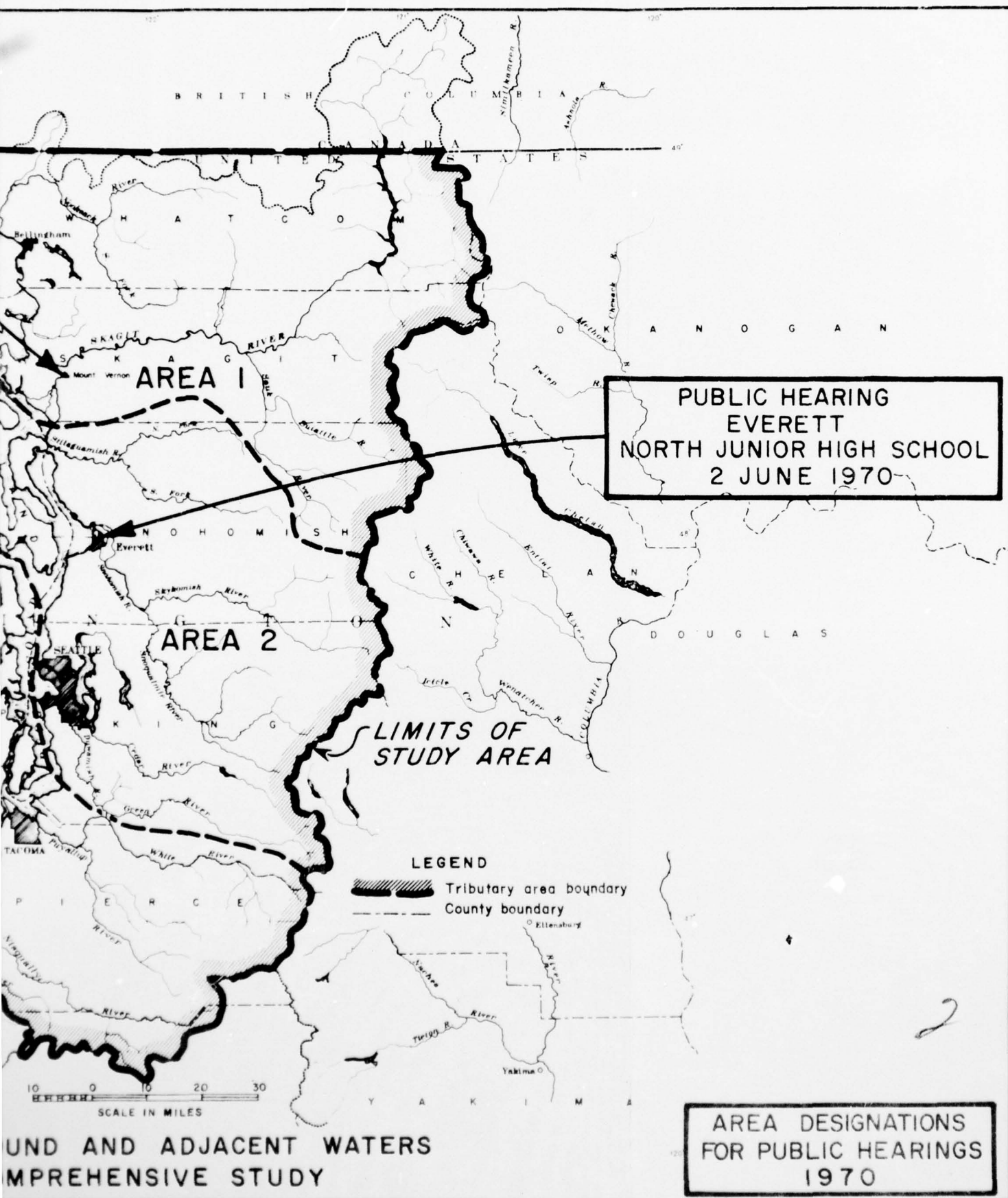
- 2 Incl.  
1. Maps  
2. Information Bulletins

PUBLIC HEARING  
MOUNT VERNON  
HIGH SCHOOL  
27 MAY 1970

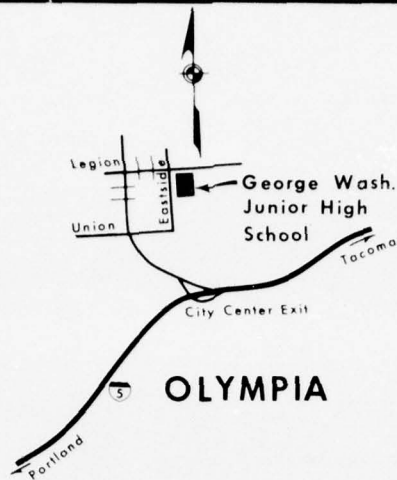


PUBLIC HEARING  
OLYMPIA  
OLD GEORGE WASHINGTON  
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL  
5 JUNE 1970

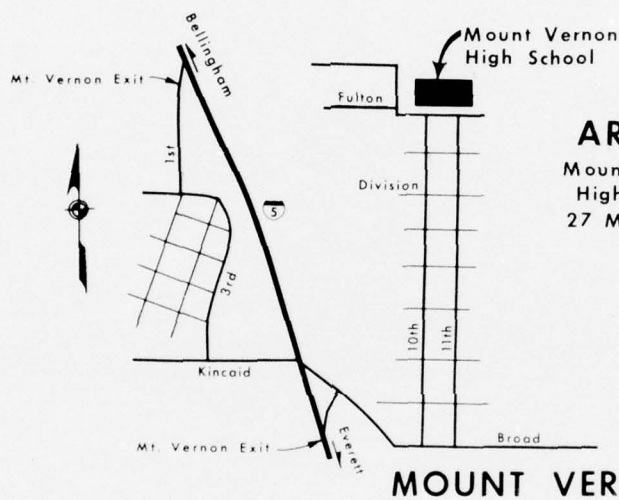
PUGET SOUND AND ADJACENT WA  
COMPREHENSIVE STUDY



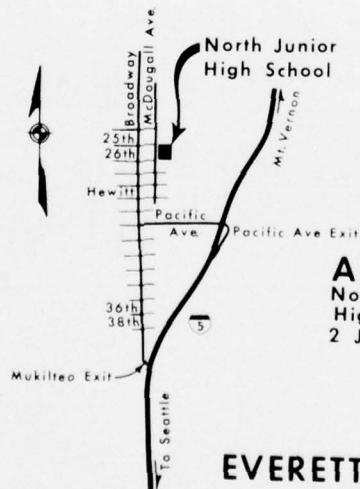




**AREA 3**  
George Washington  
Junior High School  
5 June 1970



**AREA 1**  
Mount Vernon  
High School  
27 May 1970



**AREA 2**  
North Junior  
High School  
2 June 1970

**VICINITY MAPS FOR PUBLIC HEARING 1970**  
**PUGET SOUND AND ADJACENT WATERS COMPREHENSIVE STUDY**

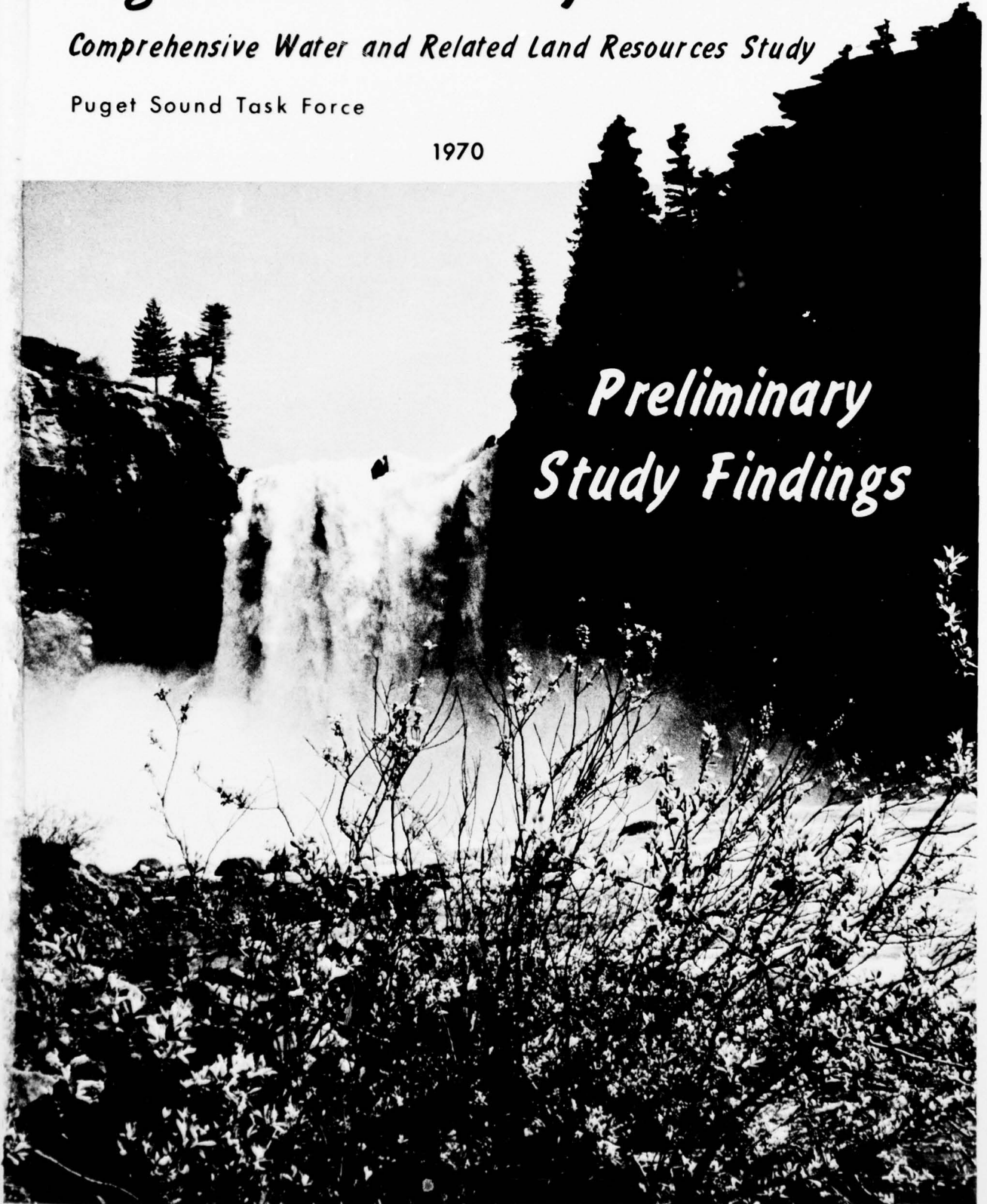
# *Puget Sound and Adjacent Waters*

*Comprehensive Water and Related Land Resources Study*

Puget Sound Task Force

1970

*Preliminary  
Study Findings*



## **PARTICIPATION**

### **STATE OF WASHINGTON**

*Department of Agriculture*  
Department of Commerce & Economic Development  
Office of Nuclear Development  
Department of Fisheries  
Department of Game  
Department of Health  
Department of Highways  
Department of Natural Resources  
Department of Water Resources  
Canal Commission  
Oceanographic Commission  
Parks and Recreation Commission  
Planning and Community Affairs Agency  
Program, Planning and Fiscal Management  
Soil and Water Conservation Committee  
Water Pollution Control Commission

### **FEDERAL**

U.S. Department of Agriculture  
Economic Research Service  
Forest Service  
Soil Conservation Service  
U.S. Department of the Army  
Corps of Engineers  
U.S. Department of Commerce  
U.S. Department of Health, Education & Welfare  
Public Health Service  
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
Bonneville Power Administration  
Bureau of Indian Affairs  
Bureau of Land Management  
Bureau of Mines  
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation  
Bureau of Reclamation  
Federal Water Pollution Control Administration  
Fish and Wildlife Service  
Geological Survey  
National Park Service  
U.S. Department of Labor  
Bureau of Employment Security  
U.S. Department of Transportation  
Federal Power Commission

Cover Picture—Snoqualmie Falls

Photo courtesy Josef Scaylea, Seattle Times.



**Preliminary  
Study Findings**

of the

**PUGET SOUND AND ADJACENT WATERS**

**Comprehensive Water and Related Land Resources Study**

By

The Puget Sound Task Force

of the

Pacific Northwest River Basins Commission

1970

AD-A037 568

PACIFIC NORTHWEST RIVER BASINS COMMISSION VANCOUVER WASH F/G 8/6  
COMPREHENSIVE STUDY OF WATER AND RELATED LAND RESOURCES. PUGET --ETC(U)  
1970 A T NEALE, S STEINBORN, L F KEHNE

UNCLASSIFIED

NL

304  
AD  
A037568



## foreword

This bulletin summarizes the preliminary findings of the comprehensive water and related land resources study for the Puget Sound Area. Separate bulletins have been prepared covering in detail the eleven major basins of the Area. The projects and programs listed herein are subject to further examination by the participating agencies and the Task Force members before adoption.

The comprehensive water and related land resource plan and alternatives presented in this bulletin will be reviewed by the Pacific Northwest River Basins Commission and the

Federal Water Resources Council before presentation to the Congress of the United States and the State of Washington for adoption as a guide in the conservation and use of water resources of this Area.

Further information about the study may be obtained by writing to the Task Force Chairman at the following address:

Alfred T. Neale, Chairman  
Puget Sound Task Force  
P.O. Box 829  
Olympia, Washington 98501

## contents



Foreword .....	2
Authorization .....	3
Public hearings .....	3
Introduction .....	4
The study .....	5
Planning .....	6
Basins in the Puget Sound Area .....	7
The plan .....	9
Municipal water .....	12
Irrigation .....	13
Water quality .....	14
Navigation .....	16
Power .....	18
Flood control .....	20
Watershed management .....	22
Recreation .....	24
Fish and wildlife .....	26
Estuaries and coastal zones .....	29
Plan accomplishments .....	30
Basin plans .....	32



## **authorization**

The study was authorized in January 1964 when Congress appropriated funds for a comprehensive study of the water and related land resources of Puget Sound and Adjacent Waters. Likewise, appropriations have been made by the Washington State Legislature for participation by State agencies. Funds for State agency participation were matched by a Housing and Urban Development grant. Ports of the region have contributed funds for the portion of the study dealing with navigation.

This study is one of many river basin studies, either proposed or being conducted, throughout the Nation.

River basin planning in the Pacific Northwest was started under the guidance of the Columbia Basin Inter-Agency Committee

(CBIAC), and completed under the guidance of the Pacific Northwest River Basins Commission. A Task Force for Puget Sound and Adjacent Waters was established in 1964 by the CBIAC for the purpose of making a water resource study of Puget Sound based upon guidelines set forth in Senate Document 97, 87th Congress, Second Session.

The Puget Sound Task Force consists of 10 members, each representing the State or a major Federal agency. All State and Federal agencies having some authority over, or interest in, the use of water resources are included in the organized planning effort. All told, there are now 15 State and 20 Federal agencies actively participating (see inside cover).

### **Puget Sound Task Force**

Alfred T. Neale, Chairman  
Lewis F. Kehne  
Sydney Steinborn  
Earl L. Phillips  
Francis L. Nelson  
John Merrill  
Ernest E. Allen  
Horace W. Harding (Ex-Officio)  
Robert E. Emerson  
I. Paul Chavez

State of Washington  
U.S. Department of Agriculture  
U.S. Department of Army  
U.S. Department of Commerce  
U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare  
Department of Housing and Urban Development  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
U.S. Department of Labor  
U.S. Department of Transportation  
Federal Power Commission

## **public hearings**

During the organizational phase, public hearings were conducted in three regional divisions of the Study Area. Initial public hearings were held at Anacortes, Everett and Olympia. The objective was to acquaint local people with the planning effort and to obtain from them an expression of local problems and needs. Additional meetings have been conducted with officials of counties, cities and organized public utilities for mutual

exchange of data and ideas. These contacts with local water users have been a vital element in the development of a useful plan.

Public hearings are planned to acquaint interested parties with the proposed Comprehensive Plan and to obtain comments. This would be done during the period of plan review and before approval by the Task Force. The results of the public hearings would be used to make appropriate adjustments in the Plan.

## introduction

Within the next 50 years, 6,800,000 people are projected to inhabit the Puget Sound Area. This is more than three times the present population. Accommodation of an expanding population requires comprehensive planning to achieve timely and orderly development of the natural resources. The need for conservation and better use of the natural environment and water resources for the mass population is apparent throughout the Nation. Our lakes, rivers and other water resources are now a matter of National concern.

To the Puget Sound Area, the challenge comes early while there is still time to guide proper use of the water resources and conserve them for the benefit of present and future generations.

The comprehensive study of water and related land resources which is described in this bulletin is the first study of its kind in the Puget Sound Area. It has been conducted in great depth over all phases of the use and control of water. Included in the study are the consumptive uses for municipal, industrial and rural water supply, and for irrigation. Non-consumptive uses are hydroelectric power, recreation, navigation, and the support of fish and wildlife. Control of water includes

the prevention of floods, maintenance and improvement of water quality, drainage, and land stabilization. Consideration has been given to such needs as recreation areas, recreation and wild river concepts, scenic attractions and greenbelts.

All water-related land uses were considered in the study. These include agriculture, forests, minerals, intensive land use (urban build-up), and open space requirements.

This aspect of the study provides answers to questions such as: how much water will be needed, and will the water be supplied from ground water or surface water? The study also identifies future navigation needs such as deepening of harbor channels, backup land requirements for port facilities and water transport-oriented industry and small boat moorages.

The problems of water resource use and conservation are many and varied. The impacts of resource use on the natural ecology are complex. The Comprehensive Water and Related Land Use Plan for the Puget Sound Area identifies and presents solutions and alternatives to these problems. Reference also is made to legislative needs to facilitate orderly and timely water related resource development.



## the study

### Progress

The study has progressed through three phases: organization, collection of data, and formulation of a Comprehensive Plan.

### Organization

Representatives from the various participating agencies were organized into technical committees for the collection of data and projections of future needs. Committees were formed on the basis of various water and related land uses. The work of each committee will be published as an appendix to the final summary report.

### Collection of Data

The appendices have been compiled and written. They have also progressed through agency review and are being prepared for final printing. Each functional appendix describes the present status, future needs, and single-purpose means to satisfy the needs based upon population and economic projections for the years 1980, 2000 and 2020. The appendices cover the following subjects:

- I. Digest of Public Hearings
- II. Political and Legislative Environment
- III. Hydrology and Natural Environment
- IV. Economic Environment
- V. Water-Related Land Resources
- VI. Municipal and Industrial Water Supply
- VII. Irrigation
- VIII. Navigation
- IX. Power
- X. Recreation
- XI. Fish and Wildlife
- XII. Flood Control
- XIII. Water Quality Control
- XIV. Watershed Management
- XV. Plan Formulation

The Plan Formulation Appendix contains comprehensive plans for water and related land resource use and conservation of the Puget Sound Area and its eleven major river basins. As might be expected, the single-purpose solutions contained in Appendices V through XIV brought out a number of conflicts in the future use of the limited water resources. The methodology for arriving at the selected plan is an interesting study in itself, and is treated briefly under "Planning".

A Summary Report will contain the Comprehensive Plan adopted by the Puget Sound Task Force.





## **planning**

Water resources consist primarily of rivers and streams, ground water, and bodies of tidal waters such as Puget Sound. Because streamflow in rivers of the Puget Sound Area was the major factor in water resource planning, the Area was divided into eleven hydrologic basins for study purposes. The hydrologic basins generally contain a single major river drainage but for convenience some are a grouping of several drainages or islands.

Planning of the Puget Sound Area and its individual river basins was accomplished using objectives defined in Senate Document 97, 87th Congress, 2d Session as follows:

### **A. Development**

"National economic development, and development of each region within the country is essential for the maintenance of national strength and the achievement of satisfactory levels of living. Water and related land resources development and management are essential to the economic development and growth, . . ."

### **B. Preservation**

"Proper stewardship in the long-term interest of the Nation's natural bounty requires in particular instances that—There be protection and rehabilitation of resources to insure availability for their best use when needed. Open space, green space, and wild areas of rivers, lakes, beaches, mountains, and related land areas be maintained and used for recreation purposes; and areas of unique natural beauty, historical and scientific interest be preserved and managed primarily for the inspiration, enjoyment and education of the people."

### **C. Well-being of the People**

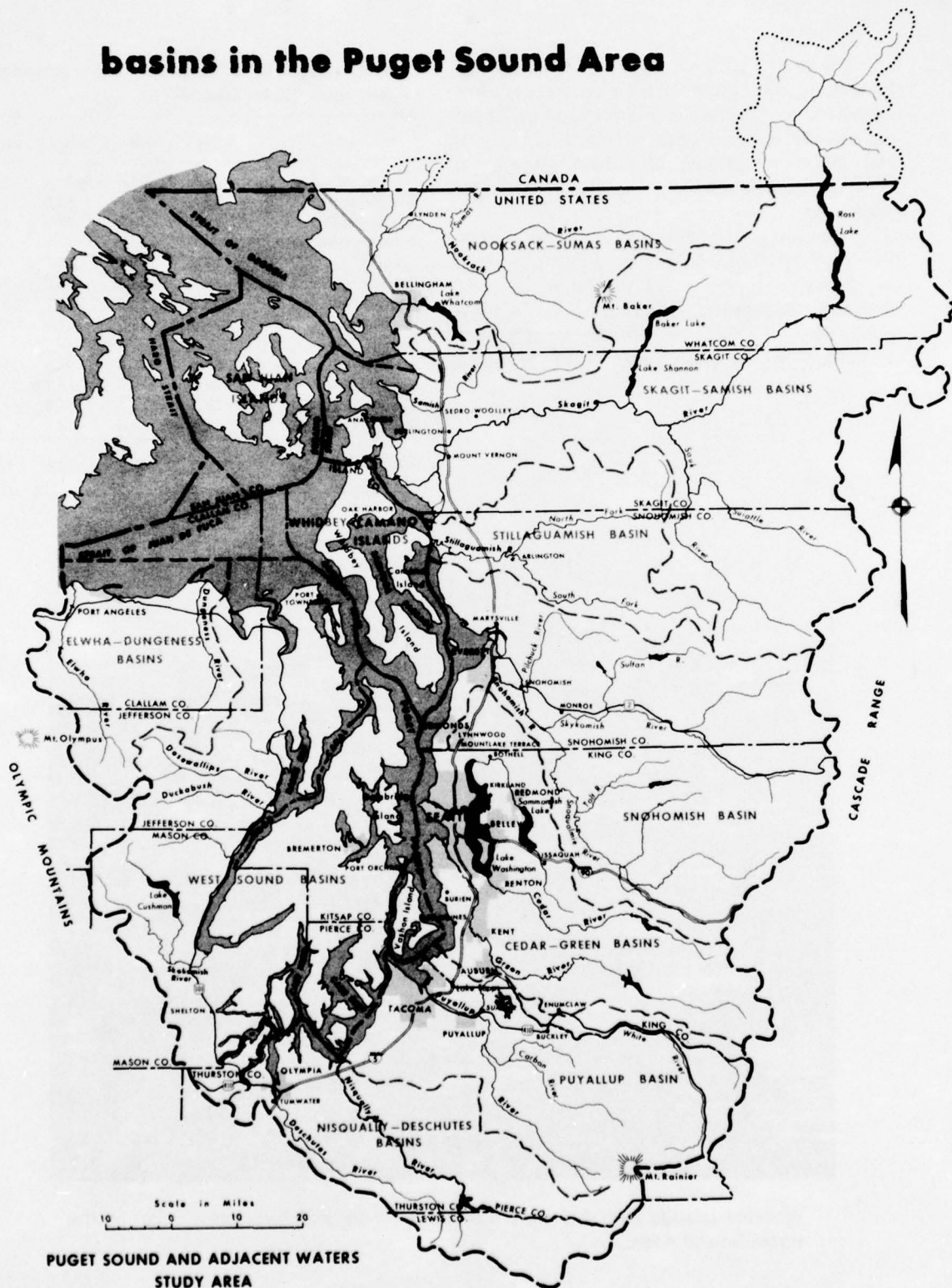
"The well-being of all of the people shall be the over-riding determinant in considering the best use of water and related land resources. Hardship and basic needs of particular groups within the general public shall be of concern but care shall be taken to avoid resource use and development for the benefit of a few or the disadvantage of many."

The tools used in formulating the Comprehensive Plan for the Puget Sound Area included the indepth studies of Appendices V through XIV, which contained the present and projected needs and the single-purpose solutions for nine water and related land resource features. Each of these single-purpose solutions were evaluated in terms of the aforementioned objectives and where resource use caused conflicts, adjustments were made. Often a multiple-purpose project was utilized to satisfy two or more needs. In cases where resource use conflicts could not be resolved, alternative plans were prepared. The well-being of the people was always the over-riding determinant in formulating solutions to any need. As the preservation of the natural environment is a major concern of the Puget Sound Area, considerable weight also was given to this aspect in planning.

Water and related land resources were examined in each major basin in arriving at plans to meet the present and future needs of the Area. Planning for many features was done on an Area basis with allocation of needs into those basins where resource opportunities exist. A comprehensive plan was formulated for each basin. Accomplishments of each basin's plan were viewed in terms of the defined needs. Residual needs which could not be met in the same river basin were, to the extent possible, satisfied in other basins where resource opportunities existed. The Comprehensive Plan for the Puget Sound Area represents an aggregation of basin plans designed to satisfy the needs of the Area. The eleven basins of the Study Area are as follows:

Nooksack-Sumas Basins  
Skagit-Samish Basins  
Stillaguamish Basin  
Whidbey-Camano Islands  
Snohomish Basin  
Cedar-Green Basins  
Puyallup Basin  
Nisqually-Deschutes Basins  
West Sound Basins  
Elwha-Dungeness Basins  
San Juan Islands

# basins in the Puget Sound Area



As the hydrologic basins are not defined by county boundaries some adjustments were necessary in adapting economic studies, based on county subdivisions, to the basins. This was done in arriving at future population projections upon which water use needs are projected.

Economic projections were developed for the Puget Sound Area by a computerized input-output model employing data from 56 industry categories. Population projections based upon the economic forecasts are shown in Table 1 for the years 1980, 2000 and 2020.

**TABLE 1. Puget Sound Area. Population projections by river basins (in thousands)**

Basins	1963	1980	2000	2020
Nooksack-Sumas	74.6	91.6	123.5	168.7
Skagit-Samish	53.8	64.2	86.5	118.2
Stillaguamish	17.6	30.2	48.5	77.8
Whidbey-Camano				
Islands	19.9	26.9	36.2	49.5
Snohomish	178.2	302.7	485.8	780.3
Cedar-Green	976.9	1,479.0	2,375.7	3,816.3
Puyallup	324.5	449.8	721.0	1,157.7
Nisqually-				
Deschutes	69.6	74.9	104.5	146.5
West Sound	124.2	175.0	274.1	432.7
Elwha-Dungeness	28.3	29.8	41.0	56.6
San Juan Islands	2.6	2.8	3.7	5.1
Puget Sound Area	1,870.0	2,726.9	4,300.5	6,809.4



Wooded islands and sheltered marine channels and bays are typical of the Puget Sound Area.



## the plan

The population of the Area is expected to increase from about 2,100,000 in 1967 to about 6,800,000 by 2020. To meet the needs of this growing population would require a combination of water development projects and related programs. The projects and programs required to satisfy these needs are included in the Comprehensive Plan.

Storage projects have been included in the Comprehensive Plan to satisfy multiple needs. These projects would meet the needs of flood control, fish and wildlife enhancement, irrigation, water quality control, recreation and municipal and industrial water supply.

The urban and rural needs for municipal and industrial water supply would be met by utilizing both ground and surface supplies. Water quality, availability and cost were considered in determining the most logical sources of supply in meeting the needs throughout the Area.

There are now about 91,700 acres of land irrigated. To meet the Area's projected requirements for food and fiber would require irrigation of an additional 304,300 acres. However, based on past increases in irrigated lands, location and extent of potentially irrigable lands, availability of adequate water supplies, urban encroachment, and climate, an increase of 131,300 acres or a total of 223,000 acres of land are expected to be irrigated by 2020. A water supply for irrigation of these lands would be available.

The Comprehensive Plan provides for adequate sewage treatment facilities and minimum streamflows for assimilation of residual bio-chemical oxygen demand where treatment plant effluent is discharged into fresh waters. Secondary treatment of effluent discharged into fresh water and the deep marine water discharges of primary treatment effluent are viewed as being the most economical means of meeting water quality standards. Establishment of water quality surveillance stations on fresh and marine waters would provide a means of insuring compliance with the Federal and State standards.

The river and harbor channel improvements and small boat harbors in the Plan would meet projected navigation needs of the Area. Improvement of 29 river and harbor channels and retention of 41,500 acres of land designated as being suitable for terminal and water transport-oriented development would enable continued growth of water-borne commerce contributing to the local and national economies. The provision of 94 small boat harbor projects with over 100,000 wet moorages would meet most of the projected salt water recreational boating needs of the Area.

Satisfaction of power needs of the Area is planned through continued use of the Pacific Northwest's regional power supply with electrical power imported from outside the Area to supplement power developments within the Area. Construction of new hydro-electric and nuclear power plants within the Area would be accomplished as they are found to be economically justified and in keeping with overall environmental quality objectives. Most of the future energy requirements are expected to be supplied from thermal-nuclear generation. The pumped-storage potential of the Area is considered an excellent source of additional peaking power when required in the future by the regional power system.

A combination of flood plain management, levees, multiple-purpose storage projects and channelization is contained in the Plan as the most efficient means of achieving flood control in the Area. In addition to the multiple-purpose storage projects mentioned previously, over 140 miles of levees and approximately 40 miles of channelization are included in the Plan for flood control purposes. Flood plain management, including land use zoning and flood-proofing, and flood warning systems are also provided for in the Plan as means of reducing flood damages. The Plan provides facilities which would reduce present and potential flood damages over 90 percent.

Technical assistance for watershed protection and rehabilitation and water management practices for farm and urban and rural nonfarm areas are important nonstructural measures of the Area Plan. On small streams, control structures, channelization and bank protection projects are considered the most efficient means of correcting drainage and erosion problems. A five-year study of marine shorelines is needed to define the erosion problems and determine the means by which these problems can be corrected.

As there is a significant shortage of outdoor recreation facilities in the Area, there is an urgent need for new facilities and additional access to existing natural recreational areas. Campgrounds, picnic areas, beaches, swimming pools, and boating facilities are included in the Plan to satisfy recreation needs of the Area. In addition to the small boating facilities mentioned previously, the Plan provides for additional campgrounds to accommodate 178,700,000 visitor-days annually. Multiple-purpose storage projects included in the Plan would provide opportunities for boating, water skiing, swimming and sightseeing. Emphasis is placed on the protection and enhancement of recreation resources and natural beauty as shown by plan elements such as greenbelts, open-space areas, development of strip parks along the streams, the development of parks in the urban areas, retention of Federal lands for eventual use as park areas, and land acquisition to supplement the existing public lands particularly along the marine shoreline where a need is high.

The fish and wildlife resources are recognized as significant contributing factors to the economy and environment of the Area. The Plan includes projects and programs which would result in increased production of anadromous fish, trout and shellfish and the preservation and enhancement of waterfowl and other forms of wildlife. The need to maintain minimum flows in the streams for fish is recognized. However, further detailed studies of minimum flows required to maintain current levels of fish production should be undertaken immediately. The results of such a study could provide a basis for

modification of the Comprehensive Plan. The Plan, as now envisioned, provides fish passage facilities at natural stream barriers, 223 miles of channel clearance, 12 miles of artificial spawning channels, 855 acres of rearing ponds and facilities, and 37 hatcheries. Other projects include acquisition of access to 510 miles of streambanks and 129 access areas to fresh and salt water to provide entry for fishermen.

The Plan provides for continuation of many of the present programs in the Area, expansion of some of these programs and implementation of new programs. Some of these programs are Flood Plain Management, Water Quality Surveillance, Watershed Management programs such as cover cropping, beach erosion control, forest fire control, logging practices, range management, wildlife surveys, and rural and urban drainage practices. Programs for fish and wildlife include range and stream habitat management, rehabilitation and fertilization of lakes, developing cooperative programs with landowners to maintain, develop and assure hunter access, and methods to increase fish and shellfish production.

A coordinated sea coast resource management program is included in the Comprehensive Plan which provides for an appraisal of the present and potential resource, a determination of opportunities for multiple use and preparation of guidelines for future use.

#### **Additional Study Requirements**

Problem areas unresolved by this study include the future use of the Skagit River under consideration for possible designation as a National Scenic, Wild or Recreation river and the Nisqually River delta where opportunities exist for development of a wildlife refuge and recreation area. Additional flood control and hydroelectric power development are possible in the Skagit River Basin from a multiple-purpose storage project on the Sauk River. In the Nisqually River delta, terminal and water transport-oriented industrial development is favorable based on deep water navigation access, land area and rail and

highway transportation considerations. Further studies and public expression are required before a final determination can be made as to the best use or uses of these areas.

Opening of municipal watersheds to satisfy outdoor recreation needs would require that a method of equitable sharing of water treatment facilities investment and increased operating costs be determined before this measure can be implemented. Public expression on this issue also is considered to be desirable and perhaps necessary. The treatment facilities are needed to insure protection of public health.

Additional detailed land use planning with due regard given to urban needs is suggested as an adjunct to this study. A comprehensive detailed land use plan is needed to insure that future industrial and residential needs of the Area are met in a manner that is harmonious with the environment.

#### **Plan Implementation**

The Comprehensive Plan provides a framework for the orderly development of the water and related land resources to meet the foreseeable needs of the Area. The Plan has been formulated on the basis of providing the best uses and combination of uses of the resources in meeting the economic and

environmental objectives. Implementation of the Plan would require the acceptance and support of the people. Because of the varied and wide range of interests, coordination between local, State and Federal groups and agencies is of extreme importance. Further detailed studies also are necessary before some specific elements can be implemented and periodic updating of the Plan itself must be undertaken in order to remain relevant. Expenditures at all levels of government and from the private sector are necessary for Plan implementation. However, many of the expenditures called for by the Plan are already included in on-going programs. An entity representing various levels of government is required to coordinate future development within the framework of the Comprehensive Plan and to provide a means of updating the Plan. The existing Puget Sound and Adjacent Waters Task Force or some similar entity could be the logical body to provide future leadership and guidance in performing this task. Authorities and responsibilities of various local, State and Federal bodies are outlined in detail in Appendix II, Political and Legislative Environment. This subject is discussed further in the Summary Report.

Features of the Comprehensive Plan are discussed on the following pages.



## **municipal water**

Surface waters presently supply 85 percent of the municipal and industrial use, mostly in heavily populated urban centers of Everett, Seattle and Tacoma. Ground water is important in many basins as a source of supply for smaller communities and cities.

The future water needs were determined from projected population and industrial growth within each basin. Ground water supplies in some areas are expected to be used to resource capability. Streamflows in general will not support increased demands by direct diversion in the summer months. The utilization of excess flows during spring months would require the development of storage reservoirs and water transmission lines. The most critical area is expected to be from Everett to Olympia where future population is projected to reach 4,800,000 by the year 2020.

Development of water supply by major purveyors and the consolidation of smaller water districts into larger regional type supply and transmission systems is recommended to obtain economies of scale and to minimize the possible adverse impacts on the natural environment and water resource which could occur if every water district developed its own supply.

The Comprehensive Plan provides specific proposals for the satisfaction of municipal and industrial water supply needs of the various urban areas and rural communities through the utilization of both ground and surface water. Surface water derived from sources within each basin would be the main supply for eight of the eleven major river basins. Three of the basins would use or depend upon imported water from adjoining basins. These include the Whidbey-Camano Islands, and the Cedar-Green and Puyallup Basins. The quantity and quality of the water supplies are adequate for all requirements. The total supply, transmission and treatment cost estimated to satisfy the Puget Sound Area municipal and industrial water supply needs over the 50-year planning period is estimated at \$559,456,000 which averages \$11,189,000 per year.

The early action program requires an investment of \$138,741,000 for construction of supply and transmission facilities prior to 1980 to meet the level of needs projected for that year. Major water purveyors in the Cedar-Green and Puyallup Basins, which presently depend on imported water, would draw additionally upon these sources to a much greater extent, consistent with projected population and industrial expansions. In many of the basins a major portion of the early action needs can be met through expansion of the existing systems. However, significant projects would be required in several of the basins in order to meet the 1980 level needs. These include development of surface water supplies on the South Fork of the Nooksack River by the city of Bellingham through water stored at the proposed Edfro Dam; interbasin transfer of additional water to serve Whidbey Island by purchasing water from the city of Anacortes to the north, with the southern portion of the Island satisfied by a pipeline connecting to the mainland and serviced by the city of Everett; in the Snohomish Basin, second stage construction of Culmback Dam on the Sultan River would meet the 1980 level of needs of the city of Everett; in the Cedar-Green Basins additional interbasin transfer of water is planned to supply Seattle, with a diversion structure constructed on the North Fork of the Tolt River in the Snohomish Basin; and in the Puyallup Basin further utilization of conservation storage at the Howard Hanson Dam project on the Green River is recommended to satisfy the 1980 level of needs of the city of Tacoma. The Olympia service area in the Nisqually-Deschutes Basins is expected to continue obtaining its water supply through further development of ground water resources. The least costly means of satisfying water supply needs in most cases involves the expansion of existing systems, as is the case in the West Sound Basins. A Ranney well system is planned near the Elwha River to supplement the existing Morse Creek supply in the Elwha-Dungeness Basins to meet the needs of the city of Port Angeles.

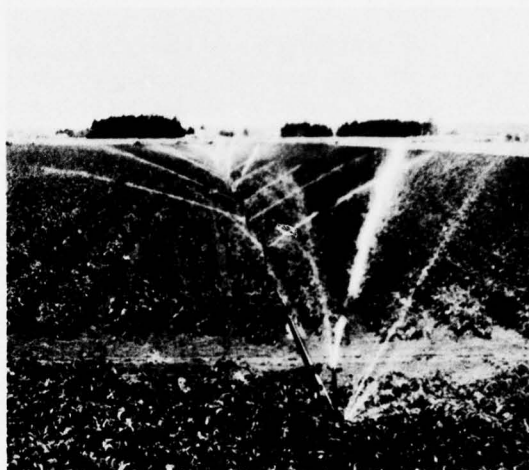
## irrigation

A relatively small portion of the Area (about 91,700 acres) is presently irrigated. The Nooksack-Sumas Basins contain the most irrigated land—more than 38,000 acres. The Dungeness Basin is second with 15,900 acres and the Snohomish Basin is third with 12,800 acres.

Irrigation is generally by sprinkler application during extended dry periods in the summer to save crops and increase yields. If the summer is wetter than normal, many farmers do not irrigate at all that season. The only exception is the Sequim area in the Elwha-Dungeness Basins where rainfall is so low that the area is classified as semi-arid.

Use of irrigation has increased from 10,300 acres in 1945 to the present 91,700 acres. The demand for increased yields to meet population growth is expected to increase the use of irrigation water. Present systems have been privately developed and use ground water as the principal source. Depletion of ground water and the irrigation of lands where water is less available, is expected to lead to future development of some irrigation projects with piped distribution systems.

Future irrigation development is projected to be accomplished primarily through private means. In most locations where the ground and surface water supplies are adequate this can be economically developed by the individual farmers. However, in some areas project-type developments are considered to be the best means of bringing additional lands under irrigation. All of the basins in the Area are expected to have a net increase in land under irrigation except for Whidbey-Camano and San Juan Islands, which are projected to remain at current levels of development; and in the Cedar-Green Basins where a net reduction in irrigated land is projected due to industrial and urban growth onto the presently irrigated lands. Storage would be necessary in only the Nooksack-Sumas Basins to provide the projected irrigation water supplies. Total investment costs for irrigation facilities over the 50-year planning period is estimated at \$72,847,000, averaging \$1,457,000 annually.



Irrigation of crops is accomplished by sprinkler systems.

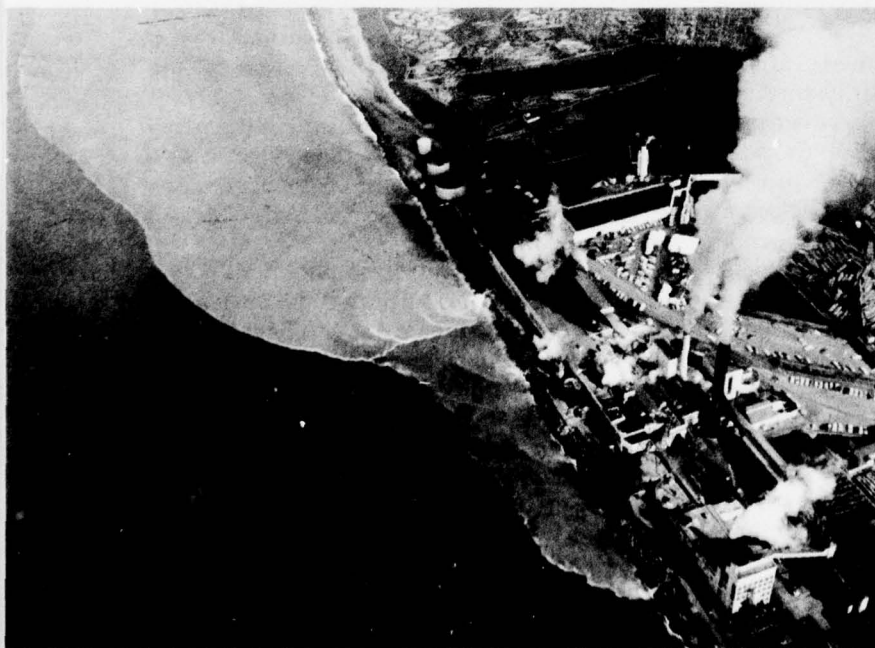
The early action plan sets forth the development of private-individual farm and project irrigation facilities costing \$21,485,000. This includes diversion facilities, conveyance pipe, pumps, elevated storage tanks and on-farm distribution systems necessary to deliver the irrigation water to the individual farms. An increase of 46,300 acres of land above the current amount being irrigated is projected by the year 1980. Principal irrigation expansion is expected to occur in the Nooksack-Sumas, Skagit-Samish and Elwha-Dungeness Basins.

During the early action period all irrigation development is expected to be by the individual farmer except for the Sequim area in the Elwha-Dungeness Basins. Here a project-type development is projected which would update the existing open ditch irrigation system and serve 6,100 acres of additional lands. Water would be diverted from the Dungeness River and conveyed by gravity pipeline to elevated storage tanks from which it would be delivered to the farmlands with adequate pressure for sprinkler irrigation. The project is estimated to cost \$14,610,000 with on-farm systems required by the individual farmers amounting to \$770,000 for a total project cost of \$15,380,000.

## water quality

Rivers and streams of the Area, originating mostly in forested mountainous areas of the Cascade and Olympic Mountains, provide a high quality water source. Water quality deterioration occurs mainly in the lower valleys and increases to the point of discharge in marine waters.

Wastes instrumental to the degradation of water quality are contributed by municipalities, industry, agriculture, land clearing, road construction, channel dredging, sand and gravel production, log rafting, navigation and recreation uses. Effects may be intensified by low streamflows and industrial cooling water discharges. An estimated 90 percent of wastes generated near marine waters in 1968 were discharged untreated from industrial sources; municipal wastes are treated before discharge.



Implementation of the present marine waters (inter-state) quality standards is expected to reduce the above estimated 90 percent of industrial wastes, discharged untreated, to 10 percent. Wastes discharged to fresh waters receive varying degrees of treatment. An estimated 34 percent of these are industrial wastes discharged untreated to streams.



The Comprehensive Plan provides for the satisfaction of water quality needs of the Puget Sound Area through water quality surveillance, construction of collection and treatment facilities and consideration of minimum dilution flows in streams. Satisfaction of Federal and State standards for receiving waters and as set forth in the Implementation and Enforcement Plan for Interstate Waters, 1967, and as proposed for Intrastate Waters, 1969, of the State of Washington, can be achieved by implementation of the Plan. The cost of water quality surveillance and collection and treatment facilities proposed over the 50-year planning period is estimated at \$1,169,783,000 averaging \$23,395,000 per year.

The early action program requires an investment of \$230,161,000 to construct collection and treatment facilities prior to 1980 to meet water quality objectives. Water quality surveillance programs recommended for implementation prior to 1980, are estimated to cost \$771,000 with water quality surveillance stations to be located in the major river basins of the Puget Sound Area. The major water quality problems existing today within the Area are largely the result of inadequately treated waste discharges from the paper and allied and food and kindred products industries. Four bays in the Area have experienced significant water quality degradation due to discharges of these wastes. Provision of adequate treatment facilities by these industries represents the primary key to the solution of the major water quality problems. Discharges from pulp and paper plants are recommended for treatment with construction of sulphite removal facilities and adequate marine outfalls and diffusers. The pulp and paper products industry contributes a significant amount of the annual wasteload on receiving waters in the Puget Sound Area.

Major investments amounting to \$113,850,000 prior to 1980 for water quality control and improvement are planned for the Cedar-Green Basins where over 50 percent of the Area population resides. Much of this program is currently underway by the municipality of metropolitan Seattle. Significant investments for water quality control and treatment are also indicated for the Snohomish and Puyallup Basins where \$24,890,000 and \$34,000,000, respectively, are estimated for projects needed prior to 1980. In the future, the program for adequate sewer construction would depend on the availability of economic resources and the decision of the people. Completion of the elements contained within the Comprehensive Plan for waste treatment and collection facilities and annual treatment costs would be at a fairly uniform level. Substantial investments would be required, however, for sewage collection facilities.

Streamflows in most basins are expected to be adequate in the future to assimilate residual waste discharges. Lake Washington would continue to require substantial fresh-water inflows to achieve and maintain adequate quality with recovery from near eutrophication dependent upon these inflows. A minimum flow in the Cedar River would be required to insure that nutrients formerly discharged into the lake are eventually flushed out. Inflow from the Cedar River also is required to insure that a sufficient amount of water is available to maintain an adequate level of the lake during the summer months when peak use of the Hiram Chittenden Locks occurs, resulting in salt water intrusion into Lake Union and the Ship Canal.



## navigation

The navigation resources of the Puget Sound Area, combining deep water easily accessible from the Pacific Ocean with sheltered waterways and salt water beaches is a priceless heritage for future generations. The use of this resource requires cooperative planning on a continuous basis to ensure that the needs for commercial developments are met in a manner which preserves the unique environment. The navigation use of the Puget Sound Area has been one of several reasons for its economic growth. From a half-dozen small lumber ports, a complex of 32 active ports now serve the region. The controlling depth at most harbor entrances is practically unlimited, while at waterways and at berths alongside docks, the controlling depth varies from 25 to 70 feet. The Puget Sound Area ports are among the few natural harbors of the world which can handle "super bulk carriers" such as the "Manhattan" which has a

draft of 51 feet fully loaded. Ports of the Area have a full range of facilities required to handle both bulk and general cargo efficiently including containerization facilities and backup areas.

The future navigation needs of the Puget Sound Area would be provided for through retention of lands having a potential for terminal and water transport-oriented industrial use and the scheduling of major river and harbor channel deepening projects to accommodate the growing draft of the world's fleet. Channel projects are planned in six of the eleven basins with improvements called for through the year 2000 in the Nooksack-Sumas, Snohomish, Cedar-Green, Puyallup, and Nisqually-Deschutes Basins; and through the year 2020 in the Skagit-Samish Basins. The channel improvements and the retention of land areas for terminal and water transport-oriented industry would be required to



service the waterborne commerce of nearly 252,000,000 tons projected for the Area by the year 2020 as compared to 40,000,000 tons currently handled by Puget Sound Area ports annually. The harbor and channel projects planned for the 50-year planning period are estimated to range from \$45,030,000 to \$47,440,000 averaging about \$900,000 each year depending on the alternative plan selected.



Pleasure boating, although included as one aspect of outdoor recreation with total costs and benefits of moorage facilities covered under that function, was accorded special study as a facet of navigation. Small boat harbors required to satisfy a major portion of present and future moorage needs are viewed as important navigation projects. The Comprehensive Plan presents and schedules small boat harbors that would probably be undertaken by the public sector in order to satisfy the wet moorage needs of Puget Sound boaters.

The early action portion of the Comprehensive Plan calls for investments of \$15,394,000 to deepen thirteen existing navigation channels and dredge one new channel amounting to a total of approximately 28 miles of channel improvements in order to enable the vessels expected by 1980 to call on Puget Sound Area ports. Deepening of the Whatcom Creek waterway in the Nooksack-Sumas Basins would be undertaken to accommodate the large freighters that would be calling at the Port of Bellingham. Oil tankers that service refineries at Anacortes in the Skagit-Samish Basins would be provided with deeper draft channels up to 54 feet in depth. Major investments are planned for the Snohomish Basin with deepening of the

Port of Everett's East Waterway and a portion of the shallow draft Snohomish River channel to accommodate deep draft vessels. The Duwamish River waterways in the Cedar-Green Basins also are scheduled for deepening as are the Port of Tacoma's existing waterways in the Puyallup Basin, and the West Waterway of Olympia Harbor in the Nisqually-Deschutes Basins.

Navigation land requirements through 1980 would generally be satisfied by expansion of existing facilities and use of areas already partially or wholly developed. However, some development of new lands in the Snohomish River delta would be needed by 1980. The undeveloped areas having a favorable potential for development as terminal and/or water transport-oriented industrial land should be retained for future navigation related use to insure that land does not become a constraint to that portion of the Area's economy related to commercial navigation. However, the reservation of these favorable sites need not preclude interim use for other purposes.

Approximately 27 small boat harbor projects, providing nearly 30,000 wet moorages are proposed for construction by the public sector prior to 1980. Wet moorage needs for the Stillaguamish Basin would be satisfied through development in the Skagit-Samish Basins as no favorable sites were found in the former basin. Also, during the early action period a study would be undertaken to determine the requirements, size, and distribution of harbors of refuge needed to provide havens for small craft seeking shelter from sudden storms. The study would be undertaken over a period of 3 years at an estimated cost of \$500,000. A comprehensive plan of development for harbors of refuge would be developed by the study with preliminary site layouts made of suitable locations along the shoreline of Puget Sound and adjacent waters. A preliminary economic analysis would be performed of each site to determine project feasibility. The study would be undertaken on a joint Federal-local basis.



## power

In the Pacific Northwest planning for the satisfaction of electrical power needs is accomplished on a regional basis. The geographic and economic relationships between the Puget Sound Area and the surrounding region are inter-related. The region is served on a coordinated basis through a number of interconnected generating and transmission systems with the Federal regional transmission grid of the Bonneville Power Administration providing the major lines.

As the Puget Sound Area is one of two major load centers of the region its needs would have a strong influence on the regional rate of development. Presently the major outside source of power is from the Upper and Middle Columbia River hydroelectric plants. These plants would reach ultimate installed capacity by the 1990's, which coincides with the time that the transmission corridor across the North Cascade Mountains would be filled to capacity.

The Puget Sound Area would have a peak demand of 30,000 megawatts by the year 2000, almost ten times the present demand. Early in the period 1980-2000 the Area would begin developing nuclear-fueled steam-electric plants and pumped storage hydroelectric plants late in the period to meet the demand for power.

The Area has numerous nuclear-electric power sites utilizing various types of cooling and many excellent pumped storage hydroelectric sites to meet the future power demands. Therefore, by the year 2020, when the electric power peak requirement is forecasted at almost 90,000 megawatts, nearly 30 times the present demand, pumped storage and nuclear-electric generation is projected to dominate the scene.

Figure 2 illustrates the development of electric power resources in meeting the energy and peak requirements from 1965 to 2020. The nuclear and miscellaneous portion includes geothermal or other unknown sources of generation. The pumped storage and fossil-fuel portion includes possible gas-turbine or steam-electric peaking plants.

Future new electric power developments within the Puget Sound Area would be determined by the economies of location, and

impacts on the environment. Some, or even all of the base-load thermal nuclear needs could be located within the Area itself. Having the power plants located within the Area would result in minimizing of transmission costs. However, due to other considerations, some of the thermal base-load plants may be near the Ocean or east of the Cascade Mountains.

Many of the existing hydroelectric powerplants in the Puget Sound Area are now operating as peaking plants. Others, however, are too old or too small to justify additional units for peaking purposes. Thus, there would probably be no significant change in the operation of most existing Area hydro plants. However, the Skagit River system does represent a potential source of additional peaking

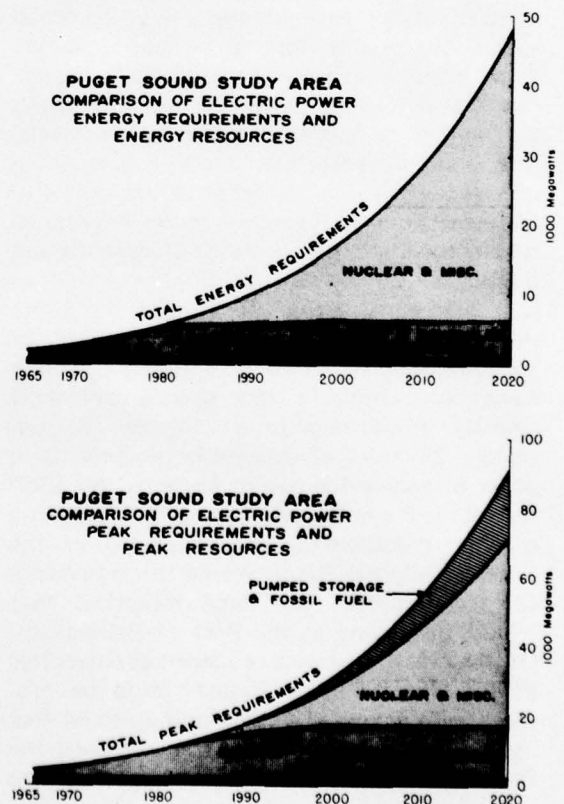
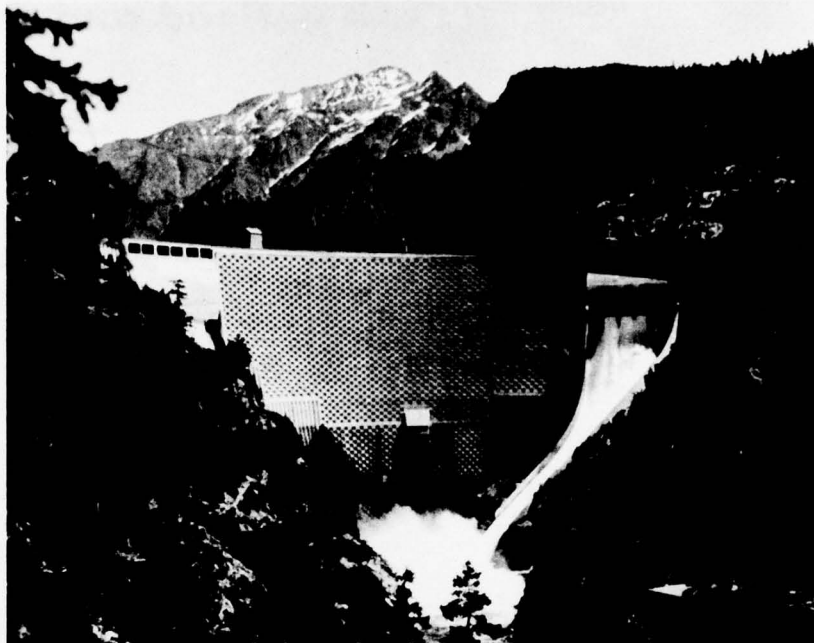


FIGURE 2. Electric Power—Energy and Peaking Requirements, Puget Sound Area.

Ross Dam on the Skagit River. The waffle-like shear keys were built into the present dam in anticipation of raising the height of the dam.



capacity. The existing power production of the Skagit River system can be increased with raising of Ross Dam and the installation of additional generating units at Ross, Diablo and Gorge Dams and construction of a reregulating dam at Copper Creek.

Eighty-nine potential hydroelectric sites were investigated with a total installed capacity of 3,390 mw. The results of the investigation revealed that no site approaches economic justification from a single-purpose standpoint. During the study, the potential of pumped-storage was investigated at more than 100 sites in the Puget Sound Area.

Included in the early action portion of the Comprehensive Plan is hydroelectric power development as part of the North Fork of the Snoqualmie River project. Raising of Ross Dam on the Skagit River to provide increased power output from generating facilities at Ross, Gorge and Diablo Dams is recommended for further consideration to meet the Area's needs. The importation of electric peaking capacity and energy from east of the Cascade Mountains would continue to increase through the 1990's until the Columbia River hydroelectric system is completely developed.

Nuclear power plants would be required in the future and would primarily satisfy base-load requirements in the Pacific Northwest, including the Puget Sound Study Area. Installation of about 52,000 mw of nuclear power generation would be required by the year 2020. The Puget Sound Area has many features advantageous to nuclear powerplants siting, these include: (1) a plentiful supply of cold water for cooling purposes, (2) favorable tidal currents at many locations conducive to rapid dispersal of the plant effluent, (3) protected deep water, close-in shore, providing good access by sea, and (4) proximity to major load centers and major transmission facilities. However, around Puget Sound there are some siting problems that stem from the high-density growing population and in some cases restricted mixing in the waters of the Sound. Several sites among these are under active consideration for nuclear power plant development; Kiket Island in the Skagit-Samish Basins and Cherry Point in the Nooksack-Sumas Basins, and Sequim in the Elwha-Dungeness Basins. These three sites are under active study and investigation.

## flood control



A total of 747,000 acres of land in the Puget Sound Area are subject to frequent re-occurring flood damages. Of this total 276,800 acres are subject to overbank flooding along the main-stems of major rivers. Flooding other than main-stem overbank flooding is discussed under Watershed Management.

Flooding by overbank flow of main-stem streams occurs on bottomlands in nine of the eleven Puget Sound Area Basins. The San Juan and Whidbey-Camano Islands have relatively small watersheds, and because of low rainfall, overbank flow flooding is a minor problem. The average annual flood damages are estimated at \$7,122,000 for the Puget Sound Area. About \$6,200,000 or 87 percent of the flood damages occur in the Skagit-Samish, Snohomish and Nooksack Basins.

Only portions of the Green and Puyallup River Basins have a level of flood protection above the minimum standard required for any reasonable degree of urban and suburban development. The lower Puyallup River Basin is protected against floods with recurrence intervals in excess of 100 years by Mud Mountain Dam and Reservoir and channel improvements. The Howard A. Hanson Dam and Reservoir has sufficient storage to provide in excess of 100 years protection to control Green River streamflow to a maximum of 12,000 cfs at Auburn.

Some agricultural lands are protected by levee systems. These levees are for the most part the result of uncoordinated efforts by local diking and drainage districts, constructed to prevent spring flooding. As a result, levee protected agricultural lands are

still subject to frequent flooding from the larger winter floods which occur on a frequency that varies from once every two to eight years. Optimum development of agricultural lands are thus restricted. Flood saturated lands must be drained and debris and sediment deposits removed in order to enable restoration of crop production.

Most of the flood plain lands along the principal rivers are in need of measures to prevent flood damages. These measures would include a flood plain management program for each basin as well as necessary and justifiable structures. Flood damage studies indicate that without providing additional protection, damages will increase with development of more intensive agriculture, urban and suburban development, transportation facilities, utilities and fish hatcheries.

The Comprehensive Plan provides for the reduction of future flood damages associated with mainstem overbank flooding of urban and rural communities and agricultural lands lying in the various flood plains of each of nine major river basins.

In eight of the river basins the objectives of flood protection adopted for this study would generally be met by a combination of management programs and flood control projects. All urban and industrial lands would have at least a 100-year level of protection with the exception of a relatively small amount of land in the Snohomish River Basin above the town of Snohomish along the Pilchuck River. Prime agricultural lands with a high density of farm buildings and residences would be provided a 50-year level of protection. Other agricultural lands in all but the Skykomish River Basin would be provided with a 25-year level of protection. In that basin level and/or flood control storage projects required to achieve a 25-year level of protection are not economically justified at this time nor expected to be so in the future. The management and project cost is estimated to satisfy a significant amount of the Puget



Sound Area flood control needs over the 50-year planning period are estimated to range from \$279,389,000 to \$329,389,000, averaging from \$5,600,000 to \$6,600,000 per year, depending on which alternative plan is selected.

The early action portion of the Comprehensive Plan requires an investment ranging from \$168,054,000 to \$176,054,000 to implement flood plain management programs and construct economically justified levees, channel improvements and pay for the allocated flood control costs of multiple-purpose storage projects. Major investments are proposed in five of the eleven major river basins. Construction of a storage project at the Edfro site on the South Fork of the Nooksack River, would reduce flood damages in the Nooksack-Sumas Basins. Other major flood control projects recommended for early action include raising levees, changing operation of Upper Baker project and construction of the Avon Bypass in the Skagit-Samish Basins and levees and channel improvement in the Stillaguamish Basin. The size of the Avon Bypass would depend on which alternative plan is selected for the Skagit-Samish Basins.

The North and Middle Fork Snoqualmie multiple-purpose storage projects, raising the Culmback Dam on the Sultan River and

channel and levee improvements along the lower Snohomish River would result in a significant reduction of annual flood damages. Additional storage capability on the Cedar River at Chester Morse Lake through construction of a relatively low dam at the lake's outlet would, together with levee projects proposed after 1980, result in 100-year flood protection for the Cedar River from Maple Valley downstream to Renton. In the Puyallup Basin levees would be constructed to protect the town of Orting. Formalization of an agreement with the city of Tacoma to use storage at Alder Reservoir on the Nisqually River is planned in order to obtain 100-year flood protection below that project.

Flood plain management, including land use zoning, floodproofing and other regulations necessary to protect and prevent unwarranted development in the flood plains is an essential part of the Comprehensive Plan. Flood plain regulations would be utilized to establish and protect the required minimum channel for passage of flood flows and to control land use and development to reasonable limits for those areas with less than 100-year level of flood protection. Flood plain zoning also would provide a means of retaining open space.

The Snoqualmie valley floods on an average every two years.



## watershed management

Watershed management is concerned with the use and care of the land that receives the precipitation, and with the management of the water that runs off the surface or percolates through the surface into the ground water resource. When watershed areas are in good condition the runoff is generally equitable and the water of good quality. Most of the watersheds in the Puget Sound Area are in relatively good condition at present. The activities of man or natural disasters often cause disruption of the natural hydrologic cycle and lead to changes in many aspects of the natural environment.

Urban expansion, logging, roadbuilding, and agriculture, unless well managed, may increase the volume and intensity of surface runoff. This often results in loss of soil stability, accelerated erosion, sedimentation, stream and lake pollution, swamping, and associated damages to property and to natural resources. These damages are not confined to the site but are widespread and cause injury and expense to the general public. In addition, many opportunities exist to enhance various elements of the environment through management of the water and related land resource for specific objectives.

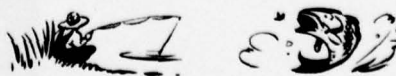
There are 747,000 acres in the Puget Sound Area subject to floodwater damage at least once in every 100 years. About 276,800 acres are subject to overbank flooding from the mainstem of major streams and require mainstem control, previously described under Flood Control. However, these same areas are also subject to flooding from excess precipitation or other causes in the absence of mainstem overflow. Consequently these 276,800 acres, as well as 470,200 acres of upstream and tributary area, require flood prevention, drainage, and other water management measures within the scope of watershed management activities. Care has been taken to prevent double counting of development needs.

Projections of population and economic growth indicate that accelerating demands will be placed on the Area's land and water

resources. To meet the demands, urban and industrial development would require intensive development of additional land; production of food and fiber from the Area's forest and agricultural lands would be greatly increased; yet at the same time these lands would receive mounting pressure for other uses, particularly for outdoor recreation.

The means provided in the Comprehensive Plan to achieve the objectives of watershed management include a wide spectrum of structural and nonstructural measures for development and improved use of the land and water resources. Structural measures are often the result of formal construction projects, while nonstructural land treatment and management measures are usually applied by the owner of the land under a planned program.

Nonstructural measures consist of land treatment and management operations for protection, rehabilitation and improvement of watershed lands and water flows originating thereon. Examples of rehabilitation and protection measures are: fire protection, special precautions in road building to reduce the hazard of resource damage; and construction activity modifications to reduce stream pollution by sediment. Development activities may be onfarm or urban water management measures installed to achieve known potentials, often made possible by structural projects. Many of these measures are on-going at the present time and would be a part of the planned program. Some of the existing management is good, while other elements need substantial improvement and redirection. In future years with changed or more intensive use of watershed lands, the amounts of such measures would need to be greatly increased.



An important part of watershed management includes selection of watershed lands for specific development purposes in accordance with the capability of the land to sustain such use, coupled with adequate land treatment and water management based on the chosen use or combination of uses. The watershed area requiring management remains constant while the intensity of management increases with change or more intense use of the land. Future development of the Area would require acceleration of management of land and water resources.

Projects, which are complementary to mainstem overbank flooding projects discussed under Flood Control, are generally multiple-purpose and designed to reduce damages caused by floodwater and sediment.

The watershed management programs and projects contained in the Comprehensive Plan to satisfy the Area's needs over the 50-year planning period are estimated to cost \$2,975,910,000 averaging \$59,600,000 per year. Many of these costs are of an on-going nature at the present time, but a substantial amount of this work would be redirected or coordinated for maximum benefits; therefore the total costs are shown.

The early action program calls for the investment of \$33,989,000 for projects planned under Public Law 566, for implementation prior to 1980 and \$838,688,000 for complementary programs of land treatment, urban and rural water management and watershed rehabilitation and protection, and erosion control. A 5-year study of beach and shore erosion is planned for initiation and completion by 1980 at an estimated cost of \$500,000. This study would identify and evaluate areas where significant erosion is occurring, determine relevant factors for evaluation, describe justifiable remedial measures, and establish priorities for treatment.



Additional studies are needed in land management and its impacts on various environmental factors, such as the production and effects of sediment. Cooperative studies involving long-term measurement and evaluation of sediment production, movement, and impacts on various economic and ecologic factors, would be initiated before 1980 at an estimated annual cost of \$150,000.

There is an identified need to complete cooperative soil surveys on Area lands, update older inadequate surveys, and initiate surveys of greater intensity in areas expected to become part of metropolitan developments. There is a need to accelerate these surveys for guidance of development. This survey work, including publication of reports, is included for early action at an estimated cost of \$3,000,000.

Urban water management, while often containing substantial structural work, is tabulated with nonstructural programs for convenience. Costs do not include sanitary sewage management shown under Water Quality Control.

Small watershed projects would aid in the prevention of floodwater damage to the lands at the small watershed level (areas of 250,000 acres or less) with 25 such projects planned for installation, or to be in progress by the year 1980, in addition to those already completed. Seven of the eleven basins are proposed for construction of small watershed projects. The Nooksack-Sumas Basins would have eight of the proposed projects, the Puyallup Basin five projects, and the Skagit-Samish Basins four projects. The remaining eight projects would be scattered in the Stillaguamish, Snohomish, Cedar and West Sound Basins.



## recreation

The water and related lands of the Puget Sound Area are nationally and internationally recognized for their recreational use and potential. The outstanding physical features of the Area include extensive mountain ranges and forests, streams, lakes, and marine waterways which provide opportunities for many diverse forms of outdoor recreation activities.

The total use of recreation resources in the Area was estimated to be 58 million recreation days in 1960 of which about 25 million recreation days were for water-related activities. Demands for water-related activities are expected to reach 178,700,000 recreation days by the year 2020 representing a seven-fold increase over 1960.

Competing land and water uses impair and restrict the public use of these resources for recreation. For example, residential developments, shoreline roads and railroads and private ownership of waterfront and tidal areas restrict the use of marine resources for public enjoyment. Increasingly, stretches of tideland and beach are being filled or dredged to accommodate residential and commercial

uses in several localized situations, and pollution in some areas has reduced the value of water for recreational use.

The Area contains a wealth of outdoor resources and many of these resources are presently unusable or unavailable to the public and therefore, do not contribute to the supply of outdoor recreation opportunities. The current demand for water related opportunities exceeds the existing supply of outdoor recreation facilities. Over 60 percent of outdoor recreation use occurs during the summer, and more than one-half of this use takes place on weekends. During heavy use periods recreation areas are commonly overcrowded, especially those within or near urban areas.

With the increasing concentration of population in metropolitan and suburban areas, the need to escape from man-made confines to outdoor recreation areas will increase. About one-half of the future outdoor recreation demands and needs will occur near the major metropolitan centers.

Recreation needs are expected to increase six-fold in the next 50 years.



In satisfying the future water-related recreation needs, the Comprehensive Plan sets forth a schedule of acquisition and development providing for the timely construction of well-planned recreation facilities. The retention of public lands for recreational use, and natural areas which should be retained in their present state also are identified. The proposed recreation developments are in accordance with the Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation and Open Space Plan for the State of Washington.

The plan of development calls for an investment of \$1,630,205,000 to acquire lands and develop recreation facilities during the 50-year period averaging \$32,600,000 per year. The plan includes \$406,956,000 investment during the early action period. The lands proposed for development including buffer is shown in the following tabulation:

	<u>1980</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2020</u>
Acres of development	9,500	12,200	21,800
Acres of buffer	<u>8,200</u>	<u>10,500</u>	<u>18,700</u>
Total acreage	17,700	22,700	40,500

The early action schedule proposes identifying, acquiring, and development over 600 recreation areas; particularly in and near urban areas. Priority is given to acquiring and developing salt water beaches; acquiring and providing access to public areas; designation of a system of scenic and recreation rivers; a program for setting aside unique, natural, archeological and historical sites, and the construction of facilities for campgrounds, picnic areas, beaches, swimming pools, boating areas and facilities including small boat harbors.

The early action needs can be met, to a large degree by expansion of existing facilities and development on much of the public lands located within the Study Area. The Comprehensive Plan proposes that emphasis be given to the acquisition of waterfront lands adjacent to lakes and the major rivers within one hour's drive of the urban areas such as the University of Washington Arboretum trail to

the central part of Seattle, acquisition and development of the Magnolia tideflats, Everett to Edmonds beach trail, and the development of street ends as access to water areas such as Lake Union are projected.

In the Skagit-Samish Basins, the Skagit River and some tributaries have high potential for inclusion in the National Wild River System. Prior to any determination of whether it should be included in the national system, future studies of its potential and expressions of national need must be determined. These studies are scheduled for completion in 1973.

A major challenge to be met during the early action period is the provision of public access along the shorelines of both the fresh and marine waters where developments have, to a great extent, shut off the public in many locations. The railroad tracks located along the marine shoreline from Everett to Seattle and other locations in Puget Sound, restrict public use of the shoreline and access to the marine resource. The Plan proposes that access easements with road access and pedestrian crossings be acquired along the railroad right-of-way to provide for public use of the effected shoreline. The Plan recommends that additional studies be undertaken to determine the desirability and justification for opening the closed municipal watersheds.

The Plan includes a network of scenic routes to provide travel links between recreation attractions for use by a large segment of the population that enjoys driving for pleasure and sightseeing. In addition, a network of trails are planned and scenic and recreation rivers are designated for possible inclusion as a part of a State-wide system.



## fish and wildlife

The varied marine, forest and mountain environments in the Puget Sound Area supports a wide and abundant variety of fish, shellfish and wildlife. These resources are in close proximity to the metropolitan centers of the Area and offer a wide range of commercial and recreational opportunities that are unique in the Nation.

In 1965, sport angler use was estimated to be in excess of 5,721,000 angler-days, of which approximately 41 percent involved anadromous fish, 56 percent resident fish, 1 percent marine fish exclusive of salmon, and 2 percent shellfish. This amount of angler use was valued at \$25,086,300. The commercial catch for this year amounted to 57,229,000 pounds, with a total value to the fishermen of \$6,345,500. An estimated 847,000 hunter-days were spent in wildlife use pursuits. Such use is conservatively valued at \$4,235,000. The fish production capabilities of various Area waters are considered good to excellent.

Because wildlife is a natural resource, it is a product of the land and vegetative cover. The kind, type, or species, and number of animals or birds found in an area is dependent upon the quality of the habitat. The basic elements of habitat food, cover, and water vary in type, quantity and quality as a result of existing conditions, soil, and topography. Each unit or area of habitat has a specific capacity to support wildlife. Wildlife cannot migrate to another area if a home territory is denuded of vegetation for some other use. The "other areas" are generally already supporting wildlife at the habitat carrying capacity. Human population demands for agricultural, urban, and industrial uses occur almost exclusively at low elevations, the area of highest productivity for wildlife. Consequently, human competition is direct and critical to wildlife survival.

Future demands for hunting and fishing is expected to increase substantially due to population growth, rising personal income, increased leisure time, ease of transportation and mobility, improved and reasonably priced equipment, and the continued assurance of access to the fish and wildlife resource.



Numerous problems and conflicts resulting from population increases associated with industrial, urban, and suburban expansion will need to be resolved as these developments tend to reduce the natural production capacity of fresh and salt-water environments.

The Comprehensive Plan sets forth a schedule of project and facility developments concurrent with program and management proposals to increase production and harvest of the fish and wildlife resources of the Puget Sound Area. The development schedule initially sets forth specific measures to expand and acquire natural spawning, rearing, nesting, and forage habitat areas for extending natural propagation. This would be followed by construction and development of artificial measures such as hatcheries, spawning channels, and rearing ponds. Commensurate with these developmental measures would be water control measures to decrease flood flows,



provide low flow augmentation, and prevent water pollution. Low flow augmentation in many of the rivers is considered one of the most important and best means of increasing anadromous and game fish production in the Puget Sound Area.

To insure fishing and hunter success, streambank access, lake and salt water access areas would be acquired and developed. Boat launching ramps, waterfowl observation and hunting facilities would be included in the access area developments.

The fish and wildlife projects and programs contained in the Comprehensive Plan for the 50-year period are estimated to cost \$284,603,000 including \$3,018,000 for National Forest projects. This would average \$5,700,000 per year. The National Forest projects would involve stream clearance, debris removal from lakes and lake fertilization.

The early action plan requires an investment of \$62,703,000 (\$1,061,000—National Forest) for projects planned to meet the 1980 level of needs and \$3,380,000 for complementary fish and wildlife programs including \$388,000 for an Area-wide program of stream surveys. The minimum streamflows necessary to maintain present fish production levels are unknown and would be determined from the cross-sectional stream surveys. The Comprehensive Plan provides for augmenting natural streamflows during critical low flow periods to the extent possible, commensurate with other water resource needs. Further project studies would be required after the cross-sectional studies are completed.

Artificial trout, steelhead and salmon propagation facilities are planned for implementation prior to 1980 throughout the Puget Sound Area. These include new trout and new salmon hatcheries, expansion of existing trout and existing salmon hatcheries, 2 miles of egg incubation or spawning channels and 55 controlled rearing areas for steelhead and cutthroat. Stream habitat and passage improvement projects contained in the Plan include channel clearance and artificial passage facilities at natural and man-made barriers. Stream access and access sites on fresh water and on salt water would be

acquired and developed. Seven lake enlargements are planned and surveys would be conducted on 530 miles of stream and 5,270 surface acres of lakes. Multiple-purpose storage projects in the Nooksack, Snohomish and Cedar-Green Basins would provide for fishery enhancement through low flow augmentation and control of floods that damage spawning beds through erosion and siltation.

Also planned for early action are fishing piers or jetties designed for use by sportsmen and located relatively within and near the major metropolitan areas. The Plan contains proposals for increasing production of shellfish species for both commercial and sport use. Projects and programs are called for to protect the marine environment with particular emphasis on water quality, agriculture and the preservation of natural beach and intertidal zones to maintain and enhance the shellfish productive levels.



Wildlife and waterfowl projects for enhanced hunting opportunities include acquisition of 19,700 acres of waterfowl habitat and 3,000 acres of upland bird habitat. Expansion of pheasant farm facilities are planned to allow increased production of 37,300 birds annually. Big game habitat improvements are scheduled for 10,500 acres of Area lands.

Programs also are contained in the Comprehensive Plan for increasing the supply of fish and wildlife through basic research studies, especially those designed to develop new or improved management techniques. These include:

1. The development of lake and stream fertilization techniques.
2. The development of new fish toxicants and lake and stream rehabilitation methods.
3. The development of fish disease-control programs for lakes.
4. Making fish and wildlife population analysis and development of effective management programs.
5. Stimulation of interest in spiny-ray fishing.
6. Providing fisherman access to closed watersheds.
7. Expand range surveys and develop new habitat improvement techniques.
8. Developing cooperative programs with landowners to maintain, develop and assure hunter access.

The rapid development of the Puget Sound Area with increasing urban and rural land transformation from farming and wood-covered areas, is projected as having a significant impact on wildlife. Based on the current trends of purchasing of hunting licenses, approximately 286,000 licensed hunters would reside in the Area by 1980. Meeting the future hunting needs depends upon the ability and the effort of the responsible management agencies, coupled with the mutually cooperative efforts of all entities responsible for protection and enhancement of wildlife habitat, to become aware and interested in maintaining future availability of the wildlife resources. Important elements of the wildlife program are those that deal with

land management to improve the game carrying capacity of existing lands, with forest management playing an important role.

To maintain wildlife at the present level in the Area, a number of conditions must be met. These include the acquisition and development of suitable lands for public access, habitat improvement, artificial propagation for small game and birds, eventual use of the closed watersheds, and education of the public on the need for the preservation of the wildlife resource. Hunter success (game-kill per hunter-day) for 1980 is projected to decrease below present levels. To meet future needs, some hunters must leave the Area or be willing to accept a lower hunting success.

There are a number of sites which possess significant resource potential for waterfowl habitat development. These are Padilla Bay (Skagit-Samish Basins), Port Susan (Stillaguamish and Snohomish Basins), Nisqually Delta (Nisqually-Deschutes Basins), and Samish Bay (Skagit-Samish Basins), and Ebey Island (Snohomish Basin). These lands involve a total of approximately 4,000 acres from parts or all of the potential refuge areas.

The 3,000-acre Nisqually Delta is the last remaining significant river delta waterfowl habitat area between the Skagit Bay and the Columbia River. Development of 1,300 acres of the delta for navigation and related purposes would require a reduction in the wildfowl-recreational development plan presently being undertaken by the State of Washington which includes the full 3,000 acres. If part of the delta is developed for navigational uses, the natural wildfowl-recreational potential may not be met. Although the Comprehensive Plan does not determine the best use or uses of the Nisqually Delta, the Plan does provide for a multi-disciplined study to be undertaken during the early action period to determine whether port development in the delta can or should be undertaken, compatible with wildlife and recreation use.



## estuaries and coastal zones

The management of the sea coast, estuaries and related shorelands of Puget Sound and adjacent waters is concerned with the use and care of natural resource values and productivity. These waters and related land constitute one of the Puget Sound Area's most valuable geographic features.

The marine resource includes wide physical diversities ranging from rugged shorelands, with many indentations, islands and rocks to smooth coastlines with few offshore features. Sandy beaches, rocky headlands, marshlands and river estuarial areas are located here. Water depths may slope gently from the shoreline or decline precipitously to depths of 800 feet or more.

Each of the shoreline areas and estuaries have a potential for satisfying various uses. Historically, the estuaries have been the basis for social and economic development.

The pressures for shoreline space and water surface use have increased rapidly in recent years and are expected to accelerate. Coordinated efforts by Federal, State and local government and the private sector are required in order to provide for the best use of this resource. The estuaries of many of the rivers that flow into Puget Sound have been altered. The Sound itself remains relatively unaffected. The estuaries are important as they contribute to salmon, steelhead and shellfish production and provide waterfowl habitat. Taken together the many streams of the Puget Sound Area significantly contribute to the wealth of the Area in terms of fish and wildlife, recreation and aesthetics. Several large estuaries remain relatively undeveloped, these are the Nisqually and Skagit River deltas. Details on the possible use of these areas and the other elements in the Comprehensive Plan for management and control of the estuaries and coastal zones are given in previous pages.

The comprehensive Plan includes the following provisions for the management and control of estuaries and coastal zones:

Water quality measures of waste treatment by municipalities and industry and construction of marine outfalls and

diffusers to properly disperse treated wastes; an expanded water quality surveillance program to insure compliance with State standards which protect the estuaries.

Recreational development along the marine shoreline to enable public access to the salt water with retention of all lands now in public ownership; priority for acquiring and developing salt water beaches and pedestrian crossings along the railroad right-of-way which follows the shoreline of Puget Sound from Seattle to Everett.

Preservation of the estuaries and protection of the marine waters in order to successfully provide continued opportunities for fishing and hunting; acquisition of marine shorelands for habitat as well as access.

A study to identify specific erosion sites and determine correction measures, as erosion of the shoreline not only destroys developments and adjacent properties but contributes to deposition and silt in the estuaries.

Finally, a coordinated program for future sea coast resource use to include:

1. A detailed appraisal of the present and potential resource.
2. A determination of opportunities for multiple use and enhancement of natural potential.
3. Analysis of the significance of natural and man-caused environmental variations.
4. Identification for reservation of selected unique water and related land elements.
5. Development of management guidelines for future use of the coastal resource.
6. Identification of research needs, development of units of measurement and prediction techniques.



## plan accomplishments

The Comprehensive Plan of the Puget Sound Area provides a program of early action projects and measures designed to satisfy Area needs through 1980, and a framework plan for the guidance of water and related land resource use over the extended period to the year 2020. Measures have been applied in the Plan to maximize the benefits from a limited water resource. Alternatives have been examined and plans presented for supplying water-deficient areas such as Whidbey Island and the San Juan Islands. In the cases of the Skagit-Samish Basins and the Nisqually-Deschutes Basins where resource use conflicts appear to exist, alternative plans are presented. Details of these alternatives are discussed briefly in the Basin bulletins.

The heavily populated metropolitan areas are assured of a continued high quality source of water supply from the streams of the Cascade Mountains. Small communities and rural areas can continue to rely on ground water as the most economical source to the extent of resource capability.

In all cases, future diversions of surface water for municipal and industrial use have been balanced with adequate streamflows for present or expanded fishery needs and other downstream uses.

The opening of municipal watersheds for recreation uses require examination on long-range basis to establish whether justification exists for cost of water treatment facilities and increased operating costs. Public expression on this issue is considered to be essential for a decision.

Expansion of irrigation as a means to increase production of agricultural products within the limitation of available lands, is considered necessary in the future. Ground water sources are expected to fill most of the irrigation needs with some diversions from surface streams. These are expected to be largely by individual systems and private means. However, one closed pipe irrigation system has been recommended in the Comprehensive Plan for early action.

The major water quality problems existing at the present time within the Puget Sound Area are largely the result of inadequately treated waste discharges from the paper and allied industries and from food and kindred products industries. The principal waste sources requiring early action are several pulp and paper mills located in Bellingham, Anacortes, Everett, and Port Angeles. Other sources of waste include treated and untreated wastes from several municipalities and food processing plant discharges from numerous fish canneries and frozen food plants. Waste loads discharged to streams and other bodies of fresh water are generally not a major problem in the Puget Sound Area. Required corrections are pointed out in the Comprehensive Plan.

Continued use of maritime waters for navigation and the future growth of port facilities and water-oriented industries is considered essential to a healthy economic future. The quest for suitable sites for future development of modern port facilities has revealed a possible conflict of land use in the Nisqually Basin. Alternative plans are presented for this basin as described in the bulletin for the Nisqually-Deschutes Basins.



A growing need for wet moorages for pleasure craft has led to an extensive small boat study on an area-wide basis. Additional moorages are needed in all parts of the Puget Sound Area but particularly in the heavily populated metropolitan areas. A definite program of expanded and new small boat facilities has been outlined in the Comprehensive Plan for stage construction. A system of marine parks as an adjunct to small boat use is recommended.



Flood control recommendations of the Plan consist of levees, multiple-purpose storage reservoirs, channelization and flood plain management. Complete control of floods is not attainable in all river basins. Flood plain management which includes limitation of land use to agriculture and recreation is required in all basins to control damages and to retain open space and green belts.

Drainage and erosion control is included in the Plan. Small watershed projects involving stream control structures, channelization, debris removal, and bank protection projects scheduled in a continuing program of watershed management. These measures are needed for the preservation of forest, range and cropland.



Campgrounds, picnic areas, beaches, swimming pools and boating facilities are included in the Comprehensive Plan to satisfy the water-oriented recreation needs. A system of scenic roads following principal rivers and marine shorelands with frequent rest stops at scenic points and public access to beaches and riverbanks is presented as part of the recreation plan. Much of the forested mountainous land is in public ownership and is expected to be developed through public funds, however, development of resort and recreation facilities by private investment is considered to be an essential part of the Plan.



Production of anadromous and resident species of fish can be increased. The increase will not correspond with the Area's population increase but fish production can nevertheless increase in spite of other water uses and increased population. Provisions of the Comprehensive Plan which make this possible involve a number of stream improvements such as fish passage facilities around natural barriers and man-made obstructions, removal of debris barriers, stabilization of cut banks, artificial spawning channels, rearing ponds and hatcheries. Upstream multiple-purpose storage projects recommended for other purposes carry provisions for supplementing streamflows in periods of extreme low natural flow and in reducing damage to spawning areas at times of heavy floods.

## **basin plans**

Bulletins have been prepared covering in detail each of the eleven major basins listed below:

Nooksack-Sumas Basins  
Skagit-Samish Basins  
Stillaguamish Basin  
Whidbey-Camano Islands  
Snohomish Basin  
Cedar-Green Basins  
Puyallup Basin  
Nisqually-Deschutes Basins  
West Sound Basins  
Elwha-Dungeness Basins  
San Juan Islands



**EXHIBIT B**

**PRESENTATIONS NOT INCLUDED  
IN OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPTS**

**MOUNT VERNON HEARING AREA**  
Exhibits A-1 through A-17

**EVERETT HEARING AREA**  
Exhibits B-1 through B-18

**OLYMPIA HEARING AREA**  
Exhibits C-1 through C-13

**EXHIBITS**

**Nos. A-1 through A-17  
Mount Vernon Hearing Area**

## MOUNT VERNON HEARING AREA

### Prepared Statements Not Read Into Official Transcripts

No.

- A-1 Letter dated 27 May 1970 from Board of County Commissioners, Whatcom County.
- A-2 Letter dated 27 May 1970 from Bruce Lighthart, Director, Western Washington State College.
- A-3 Statement of W.J. Finnegan, Puget Sound Power & Light Company, Bellevue, Washington.
- A-4 Statement of Patrick Goldsworthy, North Cascades Conservation Council.
- A-5 Statement of George B. Yount.
- A-6 Letter dated 19 June 1970 from Robert L. Burgner, Professor of Fisheries, College of Fisheries, University of Washington.
- A-7 Statement of Kenneth Winkes.
- A-8 Statement of Edna Breazeale.
- A-9 Letter dated 25 May 1970 from Theodore V. Coffelt, Chairman, H.O.P.E., Coordinating Council, Eastsound, Washington.

### Prepared Statements Received Before and After Hearing

No.

- A-10 Letter dated 3 June 1970 from Mrs. James C. Barnett.
- A-11 Letter dated 29 June 1970 from Lyle Lloyd, President, Skagitwilde Corporation.
- A-12 Letter dated 12 June 1970 from Harry R. Fulton, Director of Planning, Whatcom County Planning Commission.
- A-13 Letter dated 15 June 1970 from Gwynne D. Legro, Chairman, Skagit County Water Resources Advisory Committee.
- A-14 Letter dated 9 June 1970 from Board of County Commissioners, Skagit County.
- A-15 Statement of Edna Breazeale, Bay View-Padilla Civic Association, Mount Vernon, Washington.
- A-16 Letter dated 30 May 1970 from Mrs. Mertimer H. Thomas, Vice President, Washington Environmental Council.
- A-17 Letter from Mrs. William Norway, Shaw Island, Washington.



# *Whatcom County*

## BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

R. W. MALLORY

DISTRICT 1

STANLEY S. JEFFCOTT

DISTRICT 2

FRANK ROBERTS

DISTRICT 3

Whatcom County Courthouse

Room 220

Bellingham, Washington 98225

May 27, 1970

Task Force for Comprehensive Study  
Puget Sound and Adjacent Waters  
Pacific Northwest River Basins Commission

Attention: Public Hearing  
Mount Vernon, Washington  
27 May 1970

Gentlemen:


With each month that passes our Board becomes more and more aware of the growing need of comprehensive planning for all aspects of water resources use and development. Accordingly, we are very pleased to endorse the concept of your approach to the water resources of Puget Sound and to have the privilege of participating in this proceeding.

Among the many beneficial projects projected by your study and plan we are particularly interested in the Edfro Dam project for the South Fork of the Nooksack River. This multiple purpose project will be of great benefit to our County and region, particularly in the areas of flood control and water supply. Regarding water supply, you will be interested that we have for some time been interested in securing a wholesale source of water for Whatcom County. Recreational and fisheries uses will also be enhanced by the Edfro Dam. In short, we wish to be on record as one of the strong proponents of this much needed project.


Our second point of testimony is one of concern that the plan does not become impossible to change or improve. Among other things for example, we feel that Lake Samish will require a sanitary sewer and public water system prior to 1980. We would hope that adjustments of this kind can be made before the plan is adopted as well as through a process of annual review and revision.

Related with this concern, we have some reservation about the limited opportunity for participation by local levels of government and private interests in preparation of this plan. We feel that this deficiency can and should be overcome by establishment of continuing arrangements for coordination of water resources development in Puget Sound and its subregions.

Yours sincerely,

  
Chairman

  
Commissioner

  
Commissioner

# WESTERN WASHINGTON STATE COLLEGE

*Institute for Freshwater Studies*

May 27, 1970

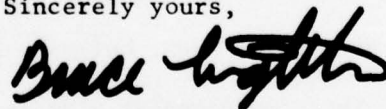
To Whom It May Concern:

Without an opportunity to read and digest the copious findings and recommendations of the task force, I find it impossible to evaluate this report. I also find the outline of the task force recommendations too superficial to make a rational value judgment, e.g., it is inconceivable to me that there is no well defined recommended water resource management program of Lake Whatcom and its watershed included in the outline. Other examples of this nature in the Nooksack and Sumas River basins could also be added to statement.

I would like to introduce at this hearing a copy of a proposal made by the Institute for Freshwater Studies to the Whatcom County Council of Governments to study, for planning purposes, certain aspects of the Nooksack and Sumas River basins water resource. This proposal has been submitted to the Washington State Pollution Control Commission and U. S. Senator Henry Jackson for their consideration.

Until I have had an opportunity to study a copy of the report, I would like to reserve the prerogative to make further written comments concerning these hearings to a later date.

Sincerely yours,



Bruce Lighthart, Ph. D.  
Director

Enclosure

BL/lis

Editor's Note: Inclosure withdrawn and placed in Unpublished Appendix.



PUGET SOUND POWER & LIGHT COMPANY, STATEMENT BEFORE PUBLIC HEARINGS ON  
PUGET SOUND AND ADJACENT WATERS, THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST RIVER BASINS  
COMMISSION, PIERCE, THURSTON AND OLYMPIC PENINSULA COUNTIES, JUNE 5, 1970

I am W. J. Finnegan, Puget Sound Power & Light Company, Bellevue, Washington. As a resource developer, particularly water resources in the Puget Sound basin, Puget is naturally greatly interested and involved in the results of the Task Force Study.

The Task Force has undertaken the big job of developing a comprehensive plan for the water and related land resources of the Puget Sound area. From information available to us to date, the Task Force has done a commendable job and the summary report and the 15 appendices will add significantly to the resource data and knowledge available today.

It is our understanding that this meeting is for the purpose of obtaining the input of the general public and the private sector, which would then be included in the report as a separate appendix.

The Task Force is to be commended for its recent decision to broaden public participation by holding 12 County workshops and two additional public hearings. These measures will aid the public considerably in understanding and contributing to the study.

As you, of course, know, but many here today and the general public may not know, the comprehensive plan is contained in the Plan Formulation appendix and the Summary report. Neither of these documents are available yet for review. Thus the public's participation at this point, despite the announced additional measures, is somewhat limited.

It is suggested that the Plan Formulation appendix and the Summary report for the current study be issued now only as preliminary documents, but the other appendices be issued immediately in their final form, and

be given as wide a distribution as possible. Later, possibly in six months, another series of public hearings could be held to finalize the public's participation, with the final version of these two documents revised to reflect this viewpoint. The final publication then could be soon thereafter.

This suggestion is made since there are many here in the audience from the general public and the private sector, who have much to offer your study and really could contribute to the comprehensive plan development. Although the Basin Commission has done much toward reaching this segment of the people, we believe further improvements in the plan would result if this suggestion is implemented.

In later studies and updated versions of the Puget Sound and Adjacent Waters Study, experts from these segments, that is, the general public and private sector, could be assigned to each work group, including Plan Formulation.

Earlier consultation with associations, business organizations and others would also improve input from these entities in future studies. Perhaps a general advisory council from the public and private interests should be considered.

Specifically in the water resource recommendations of the Task Force under consideration at this hearing, namely in Pierce, Thurston and Olympic Peninsula Counties we note that a plan to provide a fish ladder and screen at Electron diversion and powerhouse, and a plan to redesign the diversion canal fish screens on the White River have been recommended for the early action plan. Both of these proposals are related to projects of the Company currently under application for Federal Power Commission licenses. These

proposals are being studied to determine their desirability by Puget and by State and federal agencies, all of which are participants in the Task Force Report. Thus, we question the propriety of including these proposals in the comprehensive plan and suggest they be deleted until such time and only if they are found to be necessary by the FPC in these proceedings.

We hope these suggestions will be accepted in the spirit in which they are offered, namely that of constructive criticism. We offer our services to the Task Force and are ready to discuss and work with you on any of these matters. Thank you for the opportunity to present our views.



STATEMENT OF  
NORTH CASCADES CONSERVATION COUNCIL  
AT  
MAY 27, 1970 MT VERNON PUBLIC HEARING

ON  
COMPREHENSIVE WATER AND RELATED LAND RESOURCES STUDY  
OF PUGET SOUND AND ADJACENT WATERS  
BEFORE  
THE PUGET SOUND TASK FORCE OF THE  
PACIFIC NORTHWEST RIVER BASIN COMMISSION

Members of the Task Force, I appreciate having this opportunity to appear before you to speak as the President of the North Cascades Conservation Council: a 1700-citizen-member, Washington State corporation largely responsible for the fact that there is now a North Cascades National Park.

We wish to establish for the record of this hearing the following four points:

1. We are opposed to the raising of Ross Dam because of the irreparable damage to superlative scenic resources and unique ecological values that would result.
2. We believe the probability that Ross Dam will be raised is extremely low.
3. There are upper portions of a number of watersheds -- Nooksack, Baker, Skagit, Cascade, Suiattle, Whitechuck and Sauk Rivers -- that need to be removed from the threats of commercial resource-extraction by being placed under appropriate management designations of the National Park Service or U.S. Forest Service (~~see the attached~~ map).
4. The Skagit River drainage, under study for inclusion in the National Wild River System, should be so designated at the earliest possible time.

A. ROSS DAM ENLARGEMENT

We note in the "Preliminary Study Findings of the Puget Sound and Adjacent Waters Comprehensive Water and Related Land Resources Study -- 1970" on pages 18 and 19 the following statements:

"However, the Skagit River system does represent a potential source of additional peaking capacity. The existing power production of the Skagit River system can be increased with the raising of Ross Dam and the installation of additional generating units at Ross, Diablo and Gorge Dams and construction of a reregulating dam at Copper Creek."

"Raising of Ross Dam on the Skagit River to provide increased power output from generating facilities at Ross, Gorge and Diablo Dams is recommended for further consideration to meet the Area's needs."

It appears therefore that the Comprehensive plan is based upon the expectation that Ross Dam will be raised and the reservoir established at a new maximum level of 1725-foot elevation. This is a conclusion that the Task Force undoubtedly reached some time ago.

A review of the situation today leads us to conclude that exactly the opposite is the case and that the Task Force's assumption is no longer valid. We believe that the probability that Ross Dam will ever be raised is extremely low, if not actually zero. This conclusion of ours is based upon testimony relative to this project which has been presented to the Seattle City Council during a series of 9 public hearings on the "Policies of Seattle City Light." During these hearings it was established:

1. Seattle City Light's claimed financial benefits that would result from raising Ross Dam appear now to be far less than originally stated and in fact may very possibly become deficits when all the costs and benefits have been examined by independent economists advising the Seattle City Council.
2. Considerable doubt now exists as to the prudence of proceeding with the High Ross Dam project in preference to other more economic alternatives.

3. This project has become the focus of an intensive public controversy, both in the State of Washington and the Province of British Columbia. If Seattle decides to allow the project to proceed, the intensity and magnitude of the public opposition to the project, currently being expressed at the Seattle City Council level, is certain to be continued before the Federal Power Commission and in the courts. The resulting delayed construction schedule and concomitant rise in construction costs raises the high probability that the project may be aborted altogether.
4. Canada has made it eminently clear that, until Seattle City Light obtains permission from the Canadian federal government as well as the provincial government of British Columbia, there will be no further reservoir impoundment into the upper Skagit valley in Canada. It furthermore appears that the Canadian government may not be willing to grant this permission, which action will of course halt the project completely.

We wish to recommend that the Task Force obtain the records of these public hearings which are available (\$2.00 per hearing). We also recommend that you communicate directly with Seattle City Councilman George Cooley, chairman of the Utilities Committee for clarification of the City of Seattle's newly developing policy on the raising of Ross Dam as well as other aspects of the Skagit River hydropower system.

The specific objections to raising Ross Dam, presented to the Seattle City Council by the North Cascades Conservation Council, are documented in the attached copies of our testimony.



STATEMENT OF  
NORTH CASCADES CONSERVATION COUNCIL  
ON  
SEATTLE CITY LIGHT'S ROSS DAM PROJECT  
BEFORE  
THE SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL  
APRIL 8, 1970

Chairman Cooley, ladies, and gentlemen of the Seattle City Council, I am Patrick D. Goldsworthy a biochemistry professor at the University of Washington. I appreciate having the opportunity to address you on behalf of the North Cascades Conservation Council, an 1800-citizen-member organization of which I am the president.

We have documented why we believe ROSS DAM should not be raised 125 feet in order to permit Ross reservoir to flood to the maximum elevation of 1725 feet. It is our contention that the additional peak power that would be available from HIGH ROSS DAM, which will become inadequate in three years, is not justified in light of the consequent devastating impact upon the scenic, recreational, and unique ecological, resources that would be lost; and in light of alternatives proposed for obtaining the same amount of power which would not damage these resources.

My knowledge of the area is first hand. I have flown over every portion of the area as a citizen member of the North Cascades National Park Master Plan Team. I have inspected the shores of the Ross Lake a number of times, once at the invitation of the U.S. Forest Service to recommend reclassification of the North Cascades Primitive Area into a Wilderness and other times with the National Park Service. I have back-packed and camped along the full length of the trails in both Big Beaver and Little Beaver valleys, thus becoming acquainted with many of the small scale details. I have climbed some of the area's peaks and ridges from which I have spent many hours studying the broad aspects of Big Beaver valley and its tributaries.

## I--THE NORTH CASCADES CONSERVATION COUNCIL, A NON-PROFIT CIVIC ORGANIZATION

The Council is made up of citizens who are becoming increasingly disturbed over the ever accelerating damage being inflicted upon the scenery of the North Cascades. It is a civic organization which always has been expanding and currently has a membership of over 1800, residing primarily in Washington State with the majority in Seattle. It is a non-profit civic corporation, founded in 1957 for the purposes of securing the protection and preservation of scenic, scientific, recreational, educational, wildlife, and wilderness values of the North Cascades of Washington from the Columbia River to the Canadian Border.

The Council was nationally recognized as the principal leader in the struggle to have a North Cascades National Park created. The Council has established its reputation for a thorough study of the issues with which it has become involved, as documented by its "Prospectus for a North Cascades National Park" (1963) a copy of which we are pleased to present to you at this time.

The Council regularly publishes The Wild Cascades, an informative magazine which documents significant events pertaining to the North Cascades. This publication is also widely acknowledged for its presentations of the conservationists' views and opinions on many issues. It is a periodical subscribed to by a number of libraries and federal agencies.

## II -- HISTORY OF CONSERVATIONISTS' OPPOSITION TO HIGH ROSS DAM

1960 \* \* \* Opposition to HIGH ROSS DAM in the North Cascades Wilderness Proposal of the North Cascades Conservation Council was discussed with Supervisor Harold Chriswell of the Mt. Baker National Forest. The U. S. Forest Service proposed at that time that the Wilderness boundary be located along the 1725 foot elevation contour as this agency anticipated that ROSS DAM would be raised and thus flood the reservoir to this maximum elevation. The North Cascades Conservation Council did not agree with the Forest Service and so indicated in its 1960 proposal to the Forest Service for a North Cascades Wilderness Area: "The boundary along the shores of Ross Lake reservoir, with the two exceptions below (i. e. Roland Point

and Hozomeen areas), should be located at the maximum high-water level existing at any specific time and governed by the constructed height of Ross Dam. " Our intent was to have the Wilderness boundary located at the maximum elevation of the LOW ROSS reservoir. We believed that the raising of ROSS DAM was so remote that it might never happen and that our first priority must be to protect the land in the vicinity of Ross Lake from the damaging impact of logging and flooding by placing it in Wilderness.

1966 - 1968 \* \* \* The best plan for the North Cascades proposed to Congress included LOW ROSS DAM. The North Cascades Wilderness Area proposal of 1960 (based upon the LOW ROSS DAM) plus the conservationists' North Cascades National Park proposal of 1963 (centered around the Glacier Peak Wilderness core) was repeatedly referred to by the North Cascades Conservation Council during the North Cascades National Park and Ross Lake National Recreation Area legislative hearings as the best legislative proposal for the administration of the North Cascades. In 1967 the North Cascades Conservation Council proposed eight amendments to the Administration's bill S. 1321. Amendment number seven was that "The Big Beaver Creek boundary (between Ross Lake National Recreation Area and North Cascades National Park) should be moved eastward (downstream toward Ross Lake) to include more of this region within the park." We still believe that this should be done and that is why we bring our proposals before you at this time.

1969 \* \* \* Plans have been initiated to give Big Beaver valley national park status. Since completion of phase I, namely the passage of the North Cascades legislation, the North Cascades Conservation Council has made public the objectives of its phase II program. This second phase is aimed at correcting the compromises that Congress believed that it had to make in the interest of passing legislation to create a North Cascades National Park. One of those compromises was to leave Big Beaver valley out of the park.

### III-- CONGRESS' INTENT RELATIVE TO HIGH ROSS DAM

The North Cascades Study Team Report to the Secretary of the Interior and the



Secretary of Agriculture (October 1965) placed all of Big Beaver valley within the proposed North Cascades National Park. This report states that "A proposal to raise the height of Ross Dam by 125 feet . . . would not significantly affect in an adverse manner the National Park proposal if drawdowns are minimized or controlled."

This statement can only be attributed to ignorance of what the impact of flooding Big Beaver valley would really be. No studies had ever been made of the ecological values that would be lost here and Dr. Jerry F. Franklin had not yet reached the conclusion that "the cedar stands in lower Big Beaver drainage are of special scientific and educational interest. they are a uniquely valuable remnant of this particularly productive and ecologically significant forest type ( western redcedar S. A. F. Type 228, which is primarily a river terrace, valley bottom type) which as been largely eliminated by logging, clearing, and reservoir inundation." (letter to Tim Hill, October 8, 1969)

The Administration's proposal to Congress for a North Cascades National Park (record Senate Interior Insular Affairs Committee hearing on S. 1321, April 1967) placed approximately 6 miles of lower Big Beaver valley within the Ross Lake National Recreation Area with the expressed purpose (Stewart L. Udall, Secretary of the Interior) " . . . to permit future raising of Ross Lake. . . "

Here again was a statement made with no knowledge of the negative aspects of such such an endorsement. This would appear to be a political compromise so that Seattle Light would raise no objection to the legislative proposal before Congress.

The North Cascades legislation passed by Congress retained the Administration's recommendation that the lower 6 miles of Big Beaver valley be left within the Ross Lake National Recreation area rather than in the North Cascades National Park.

Senator Henry M. Jackson described Congress' intent relative to HIGH ROSS DAM in a letter (November 19, 1969) to Mr. R. J. Brooks as follows:

"You ask whether in my opinion the Congress decided that there would be a higher Ross Dam when the Congress enacted the legislation establishing the North Cascades National Park and the Ross Lake National Recreation Area. My opinion is that the Congress did not make such a decision."

"In my opinion, the Congress neither endorsed nor rejected the proposed high Ross Dam project. The Congress specifically avoided acting in a manner which would decide that issue. By establishing the park and recreation boundary on the line chosen, the Congress did not impair the jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission. Therefore, should an application be filed requesting authority to raise the Dam the issue will be decided by the Federal Power Commission."

#### IV -- IMPACT OF HIGH ROSS DAM

The existing LOW ROSS DAM , located 90 miles northeast of Seattle, is 140 miles and 3 hours away by car. It is a concrete dam 540 feet high which impounds a reservoir 24 miles long, extending into Canada. When full, this is a beautiful fjord-like lake whose surface is 1600 feet above sea level and whose forested shorelines are generally steep and virtually unscarred by roads. However, during its annual 100-foot drawdown the natural scene is marred by the ugly, exposed, denuded shoreline, that is characteristic of fluctuating reservoirs.

#### BIG BEAVER CREEK VALLEY

The impact upon the valley of Big Beaver Creek will be to flood 6 miles of the lower valley. Over 80% of the western redcedar in this valley will be cut down, removing forever the great cathedral-like groves of these old-growth giant trees. Left behind will be only stumps and mud to be alternately drowned and exposed as the reservoir behind HIGH ROSS DAM rises and falls due to drawdown or insufficient inflow to keep the reservoir full in the summer months: 3/4 of a mile of mud and stumps will be exposed by a drop of 55 feet below the maximum elevation of 1725 feet and similarly 1 1/4 miles will be exposed by a drop of 75 feet and 2 1/4 miles by a 100 foot drop in lake level. Before the City of Seattle flooded the Skagit valley Big

Beaver valley was a hanging valley whose waters cascaded down hundreds of feet to meet the Skagit River. Thus because of their inaccessibility these giant cedars were saved from the loggers who were clearing the way for Ross Lake.

This is the nation's last large stand of river terrace, valley-bottom type western redcedar (letter to Tim Hill, October 8, 1969) and it contains some trees estimated to be over 1,000 years old. Though this particular valley is considered to be of the utmost value for research by leading ecologists, Seattle City Light would not hesitate to turn it into miles of stump-covered mud flats because it believes that raising the level of Ross Lake would have a negligible effect on the natural environmental features of the area and in fact would be a man made improvement over nature. When will those who make technological decision ever learn that man must begin to learn to live with his environment instead of always wanting to change it?

Numerous beaver dams, ponds, marshes, and a wide variety of plant and animal life will be flooded out. Gone will be species of plants found nowhere else within the North Cascades National Park. The plant associations here are extremely rare in that they exist in a rare climatological situation where east-side and west-side climates meet, a situation which used to exist in the now-flooded Skagit valley and is only found elsewhere in the Cascades in the Columbia River Gorge.

Seattle City Light claims that they are satisfied that there will be no "serious " damage to any plant or animal life . But the fact is nobody can know such a thing without first undertaking a thorough ecological study of the area such as recommended by Dr. Franklin ; and City Light has not. What unique plant communities may be destroyed by the clearing and flooding, and what effect this would have on associated animal life; how flooding the side valleys will affect fish populations, the ranges and migration routes of larger animals, and the microclimates of the mountain valleys - these are things that we are only just beginning to understand. This is one of those control areas to which man may have to turn if he is to survive on this planet.



Continuing to take the bulldozer approach to our fragile environment, and to find out what we've done after we've done it, is insanity, as we are beginning to realize. We must know what the ultimate results will be first, and then decide whether or not we want to pay the price or take the risk.

Seattle City Light plans for logging Big Beaver Creek valley are obscure. Answers are needed by the public and the City Council to the following questions:

1. Will the logging be done before the dam construction starts, while the dam is being raised, or after the dam is completed?
2. Will all trees below the 1725 elevation be cut and removed or will any trees be left standing as was done at the upper end of Ross reservoir near Hozomeen?
3. Will any stumps be removed and if so how far below the 1725 foot elevation?
4. The specifics of all planned logging contracts, along with estimated costs to the City of Seattle, should be supplied for the record of this series of hearings.

#### UPPER SKAGIT VALLEY IN CANADA

One of the best fly-fishing streams in British Columbia will be drowned behind HIGH ROSS DAM. This valley affords fishermen and campers the best opportunity to obtain these recreational experiences in the lower mainland, within only several hours drive of the major population center of Vancouver. Over 9 miles of this flat valley would be flooded by raising Ross reservoir by 125 feet. Thus the expanse of mud and stumps exposed (over 1 mile for a 60 foot drop in water level) on drawdown in the Skagit valley would be much more extensive than in Big Beaver valley. Also destroyed would be a natural spawning stream which is adequate to maintain the fish population of Ross Lake without stocking. You will hear more about this area from the Canadians themselves when they present their views to you. Also the Washington State Game Department has some very interesting information which support and elaborate on what I have just said.

#### RUBY CREEK

This narrow arm of Ross Lake which parallels the North Cross State Highway will flood approximately 2 more miles of Ruby Creek for its entirety within the Ross Lake National Recreation Area. Motorists traveling one of our *state's most scenic highways* (so designated officially) thus will be treated to the sight of a mile of mud and stumps when the reservoir level is down in the spring and fall. The views that one has of the stumps along the route of the Snoqualmie Pass highway should argue against a repetition of such scenic insensitivity.

#### V -- ALTERNATIVES TO RAISING ROSS DAM

Instead of spending \$45,000,000.00 on ROSS DAM and then having to look for further sources within two or three years after completion, *here are some of the things that Seattle City Light should be studying objectively:*

1. Spend the same amount of money to obtain peaking-power from Priest Rapids or from other Columbia River dams built by the Public Utilities Districts. Such facilities would cost as little as 40% of what HIGH ROSS DAM would cost.
2. Purchase peaking power from the Bonneville Power Administration for the next 30 years or so. It will be cheaper than generating it at HIGH ROSS DAM and by that time power can be obtained from the thermal facilities now being planned and built.
3. The demand for peak-power can be reduced by offering customers the option and rate incentive of having their water heated by less expensive firm-power. Since fully 60% of City Lights all-electric residential energy is used just to heat water, the saving could be very substantial indeed.
4. Power can be generated by thermal electric plants designed to eliminate air pollution. The fuel could be liquified natural gas from Alaska, such as Japan is planning to use, or local coal, or even solid wastes. It has been estimated that Seattle's 2,000 tons of garbage a day could yield 59,000 kilowatts compared to HIGH ROSS DAM's 37,000 KW.

5. Existing facilities can be used the year-around. Water that is wasted over Skagit spillways for several weeks each spring, when there is no market for the power, could be used to pump water into other storage reservoirs in the Northwest, to produce power when it is needed.

6. The existing stair-step dams of Ross, Diablo, and Gorge could produce through the use of pumped storage all the benefits that Consolidated Edison claimed for its well publicized Storm King project on the Hudson, at minimum expense, and with absolutely no damage to the environment. Such facilities are a necessary adjunct to the nuclear facilities now being planned by Seattle City Light.

7. Install additional generating capacity in Gorge and Diablo powerhouses as was authorized by the Federal Power Commission and detailed by Mr. F.G. Bartholomew when he addressed you at the second in this series of hearings. You will recall that he advised you that if you were to do this instead of raising ROSS DAM the City of Seattle would realize a financial saving of over \$1,000,000.00.



Testimony Presented to the Puget Sound Task Force  
Regarding the Puget Sound and Adjacent Waters Study  
by George B. Yount

May 27, 1970

I would like to compliment Mr. Neale and the Task Force in their efforts to survey and inventory the Puget Sound and adjacent waters.

With our technological and demographic advancement demanding their share of water resources, the time is becoming short to assess what we have left and how we plan to use it. We can no longer think of our rivers, estuaries, bays and sound as belonging to the political district within which the natural phenomenon resides but rather, each phenomena belongs to an integrated whole. That is why the concept of a regional study and outlook is essential.

The PSAWS Task Force began their comprehensive inventory in 1964 and the current completion date appears to be June 30, 1970. Because information about the study is extremely difficult to obtain and will only be made available in the plan formulation appendix after public hearings, my remarks will have to be made in terms of general comments.

If this is to be a guide rather than a comprehensive plan then the Puget Sound and Adjacent Water Study information brochure should clearly say so. Page 3 "Public Hearings," page 4 "Introduction," page 5 "The Study," page 9 "The Plan" and page 11 "Plan Implementation," refer to this as a comprehensive plan. The only mention of this as a guide is on page 2 in the forward prepared by Mr. Neale. One of the reasons why there is public concern is the implication that this is a comprehensive plan and once adopted it will be final.

Since a comprehensive guide affects the lives of all the citizens of the region, great care and effort should be made and should have been made into ascertaining input from the public. Hearings in 1964 do not accurately reflect the hopes and aspirations of the citizens of the valleys studied or the large urban centers who also use the Puget Sound and adjacent waters.

Subsequent meetings conducted with county officials, cities and organized public utilities and local water users, and that must be clarified other than recreationists, have been the major input sources of data presented. The rest of the data input came from state and federal agencies that also reflect economic vested interest groups. From this data received, a comprehensive plan was developed by a Task Force of Federal agencies whose decisions of projects directly economically benefit those agencies.

According to the preliminary findings, the only public input will be the three public hearings, the results of which would "be used to make appropriate adjustments to the plan." In other words, the public had no say in the determining of projects and are to be construed as unqualified in determining the final use of a natural river. If public interest is desired then public hearings should be held in the populated areas of Bellingham, Seattle, Tacoma, and Bremerton. Every available means should be made to provide accurate technical data to all citizens who desire it. The evaluation time must be extended through the end of 1970 to give an appropriate evaluation which this study needs. It seems totally undemocratic that the citizens must evaluate the study in thirty days when that study took six years to produce at a cost of four millions of dollars.

Since public input was not effectively solicited, several basic elements are missing. There should be an appendix that is entitled preservation of natural resources. It should include the cost of the quality of life all citizens must give up in relation to the quantity of material benefits derived from the projects so identified in this study.

I reject the implication on page six of the Preliminary Survey that "natural resources should be preserved to insure availability for their best use when needed." It implies that the only good resource is an eventually exploited resource. Thus rivers are bad when they braid or erode or flood land. A good river is when it is riprapped, dammed, or channeled. Thus

man's economic greed is subverting his concept of good because this whole study implies that any natural force or phenomena that does not make money for man is bad. We are not here on this earth to make a living; we are here to make a life and it cannot be measured in just the simple cost benefit ratios.

This study should include the ecological impact of every project identified as so stated in Public Law 91-140 and each project should be accompanied by at least two or more alternative projects that also reflect the ecological effects.

Lastly, the basic goal of the plan appears to be obsolete. If there is any hope in securing for the future any semblance of environmental quality, we must begin planning for goals rather than trends. We must be able to say that population should be concentrated in specific areas and not allowed to expand in a haphazard way as presently done and this comprehensive plan reinforces haphazard expansion by accommodation. We must decide where we want the people before we can determine which river projects are needed. For instance, the economic justification for the dam on the Middle Fork of the Snoqualmie is based upon high density population of the Snoqualmie Valley. If farming is allowed to continue, the dam could not economically be built. One way we can solve the problem of where people should be placed is through strict flood plain zoning and such zoning should be a prerequisite for determining the justification of any river project.

When these hearings are complete and so recorded, I recommend that this study be considered as an inventory only and continued updating be the major concern of the task force at this time.



14370 Edgewater Lane N. E.  
Seattle, Washington 98125  
June 19, 1970

Mr. Alfred T. Neale  
Chairman, Puget Sound Task Force  
P. O. Box 829  
Olympia, Washington 98501

Dear Mr. Neale:

I am Robert L. Burgner, Professor of Fisheries, College of Fisheries, University of Washington and Director of the Fisheries Research Institute. I gave oral testimony concerning my personal views of the Comprehensive Water and Related Land Resources Study at the Mount Vernon hearing on May 27. This is to restate some of those views in writing.

Because my expertise is in fisheries, my primary concern is with treatment of fisheries resources in the comprehensive plan. I, therefore, devoted some time to Appendix Volume XI, Fish and Wildlife, Appendix Volume XV, Plan Formulation, and the distributed Preliminary Study Findings.

As I stated orally, I am in solid agreement with the need for and concept of comprehensive plans for our Puget Sound river basins. I, therefore, commend your efforts as very much needed and intend that my comments be constructive. I personally am not willing to accept the projected population levels as either desirable or necessary, and consider educational effort and planning in this direction in need of high priority.

I certainly agree with others at the Mt. Vernon hearing that the Appendix volumes needed to have been more publicized and available to interested groups even though it is difficult to review such a massive compilation. I found out quite by accident of the availability of a preliminary set of the appendixes at the University of Washington with the Washington Water Research Center group. However, individuals involved had no instructions to make the set available to other University groups. Therefore, I am pleased that the period for review and public input has been extended.

I have learned only a little of the background of participation of state and federal fisheries groups in the sequence of steps from data gathering through plan formulation. However, it is apparent to me that fisheries did not fare well in the follow through into plan formulation.

Some examples that concern me are as follows:

June 19, 1970

1. It is recommended in a preliminary version of Appendix Vol. XI concerning the Nooksack-Sumas basin that "all available means to limit flood damage should be examined prior to constructing dams that destroy fish habitat." Yet the 170-ft Edfro Dam, proposed to be constructed on the Nooksack S. Fork, will flood out important areas for chinook, coho and pink salmon, and steelhead trout in addition to prime wintering area for the recently established elk herd. The obvious negative benefits of Edfro Dam to fish and wildlife are glossed over in the basin summary by the following statement:

"The Edfro project would include conservation storage for supplementing streamflows on the South Fork, during low flow periods, which would increase fish production below the project. Wildlife can be maintained and possibly enhanced and fish and shellfish production can be increased by implementation of the plan."

2. Items initially recommended for prior to 1980 is the preliminary draft of Appendix XV, Vol. 1, for the Nooksack-Sumas include "construct fish passage facilities over major barriers," "construct salmon hatchery" and "construct spawning channel (1 mile) for salmon." These fail to show in the summary output. One cannot help but be concerned that much may have been lost to fisheries in translation and integration with other supposed water use gains.

3. For the Cedar-Green Basin, I note a recommended installation of fish passage facility and diversion screening at Lansberg Dam on the Cedar River prior to 1970 was rated high in terms of cost-benefit in the preliminary draft of Appendix XV, Plan Formulation, Vol. 2. This recommendation fails to appear in the published preliminary plan.

4. I am also concerned that small watershed drainage improvement projects listed variously under the headings "Watershed Management" may in many cases be quite destructive to natural salmon and trout habitat. Have cost-benefit analyses properly weighed these considerations?

5. For the Skagit-Samish Basins, Alternative A in the published basin plan bulletin calls for a storage project on the lower Sauk River after 1980 to provide flood control and power production. I am convinced that this must have been included without concurrence of the fisheries agencies involved in the plan.

6. For the Snohomish Basin, I question the benefits to fish and game of the Middle Fork Snoqualmie Dam. I similarly oppose the North Fork Snoqualmie Dam proposal.

I suggest that if this study is to be used as a guide for the future it would be well worth the cost to have the plan formulation reviewed by an outside panel of nationally known experts in fisheries, wildlife, recreation, ecology and land use planning.

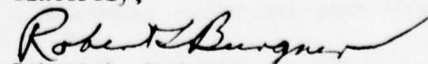
Again, my comments are intended to be constructive. I would be pleased to explain them in greater detail should you desire. The task of comprehensive planning for multi-purpose water use requires many assumptions and compromises which are not easily resolved.

RE:

JUN 22 1970

WAT  
CONF

Sincerely,

  
Robert L. Burgner  
Professor of Fisheries

Page 2 of 2  
Exhibit A-6

STATEMENT BY KENNETH WINKES

The testimony about to be presented by the Skagit Environmental Council falls neatly into two portions: comment on the procedure followed to arrive at this Preliminary Study, and comment on specific ~~portions~~ <sup>portions</sup> of the study itself.

We would first remark on the procedure. A phrase or two from Senate Document 97, 87th Congress, 2nd Session, included in the Preliminary Study, might be a good place to begin. "The well-being of all of the people shall be the over-riding determinant in considering the best use of water and related land resources." With this sentiment in mind, let us see how much contact the task force has had with "all the people" since the Study's inception in 1964. First contact came in 1964 or 1965 when the task force held single public hearings in Anacortes, Everett, and in Olympia. What transpired at those hearings is by now vague in the minds of those who attended; what is remembered by those in attendance is a description of projects and options very similar to the ones contained in the Preliminary Study Findings Brochure. ~~The Skagit Environmental Council does not deery the seeming absence of new ideas in the inter-~~  
*we are concerned that apparently one of the*  
~~vening five years. What does concern us is that the~~



last official contact between the task force and the public, until tonight, was that first and lonely hearing.

Between that first hearing and the present, the Preliminary Study Findings state, "Additional meetings have been conducted with officials of counties, cities and organized public utilities for mutual exchange of data and ideas. These contacts with local water users have been a vital element in the development of a useful water plan. Here we question both the procedure and the choice of words. These contacts may have been necessary and even sensible, but they cannot be construed, by any stretching of rhetoric, as contact with the public. As individuals, the men in contact with the task force over the last five years constitute less than .01% of the population of Skagit County, hardly a statistically significant sampling of "local water users." If, on the other hand, the towns and cities and the Public Utility Districts are to receive the designation "local water users", we would merely ask what the people who drink the stuff are supposed to be called? In sum, the Skagit Environmental Council cannot see where the task force has had much contact with the local water users in the last five years.

Tonight, for the second time in five years, the water using public has been granted an opportunity to make suggestions to the task force--a nice idea in itself, but one rendered largely unworkable by the amount and kind of information we have been able to gather in the short time allotted: three weeks, at most four. The Skagit Environmental Council has been able to get copies of the Preliminary Study Findings, but that brochure with its inserts is vague to the point of being useless as a basis for testimony. We are placed in the absurd position of supporting those measures that "sound nice" and opposing those that "sound nasty", ~~a reversion to fourth-grade ecology and botany~~. More, and more specific, information--we are told--is available in the fifteen volume completed study that is only now being published; those volumes that are already available are so only technically, for the number printed is so small and the distribution so lean that they are at present even more precious than we can expect our water to become in the future. We find this situation hard to understand and difficult to accept, and we wonder why a multi-million dollar study could afford so little for publicity and dissemination of information. ~~Consequently the Environmental Council requests that some kind of cost-accounting be provided to the~~

public. How much money was available, and how, exactly, was it spent? So much for our comments on the task force's procedure.

(alternative last page, supplied by CMcC)

~~public. How much money was available, and how, exactly, was it spent?~~

From a procedural point of view, therefore, we believe that this public hearing--while laudable as an abstract idea--is so ill-timed with respect to availability of information as to be virtually useless. <sup>and probably does not follow due process procedures.</sup> ~~So much for our comments on the task force's procedure.~~

# # #

1. Why 150 copies,
2. Why those who had them



C O P Y

Mr. Chairman:

Since the brochures issued by the Task Force were not sufficiently detailed to provide an adequate background for a presentation to the open hearing, and since information concerning the availability of the detailed agencies was not advertised, I do not have a prepared statement, only questions. The questions are pertinent only to statements in Appendix XV, Plan Formulation, Vol. I, of the Comprehensive Water and Related Land Resources Study prepared by the Puget Sound Task Force. The questions more immediately relate to the projects with influences on Padilla Bay. If possible I would like to wait and have each question answered since the answers would bear upon a more detailed presentation.

1. Page 4-49 After 1980, a channel is projected in Padilla Bay with accompanying land fill and industrial area. It would be 46 feet deep at a cost of \$4,423,000. After 2000 it would be deepened to 54 feet at a cost of \$2,381,000. Where is this channel to be located? Is it an extension of the Avon Bypass from Indian Slough?
2. If so, has the Task Force considered a change in the Comprehensive Plan of Skagit County adopted in 1968 which places industrial development on Padilla Bay no farther east than Telegraph Slough? Even this encroachment on the Bay was not recommended by the Planning Commission of Skagit County whose recommendation was superseded by the County Commissioners at that time.
3. The Task Force further states that "The proposed development in Padilla Bay would remove a large shallow tideland and thus eliminate large waterfowl hunting and intertidal areas." I would add that these areas are used by juvenile fish as a rearing area. Young salmon were found in May of this year all along the bay shore. The bay is a unique waterfowl area. The count of brant in Padilla Bay in May 1969 was 21,750. 1969 figures for other waterfowl was 46,700 at the peak. On p. 2-98 the report states, "A number of sites possessing significant resource potential for waterfowl habitat development" are on Padilla Bay and also on Samish Bay. Does it seem reasonable to destroy this habitat when it is estimated that licensed hunters and anglers will increase to 715,000 by 2020 (Page 2-43)
4. Page 4-84 The report again notices the need for additional recreational area "The Avon Bypass would join the Skagit River, but would not carry Skagit River flows except during major floods in excess of 120,000 cfs. Also the Bypass would be made into an attractive recreational and fishing lake. . . Therefore levee improvements and the Avon Bypass would fit the EQ objective." If the Bypass is not to take water from the Skagit until that river is in flood stage, how is it to be an attractive recreational and fishing lake? Would it not be at \$28,900,000 (Page 4-52) a rather costly mosquito breeding swamp? Or do I detect a contradiction in the text?
5. Page 4-69 "Available information indicates the Federal portion of Guemes Channel dredging cost would be 100%, Fidalgo Bay 75%, and Padilla Bay 60%. Since the Federal percentage depends on the division of benefits between commercial navigation and land fill, who would pay for the land

C O P Y

fill in Padilla Bay? Has the adverse effect of the annual dredging of the channel been considered? Will the siltation be comparable on the bay? What will be the effect of land fill on the climate?

6. Page 4-84 Project 60 (not included on Basin Plan, but present on Figure 4-4 for both A and B). What is this possible nuclear base load plant and where is it possibly to be located? Figure 4-4 makes it appear to be just north of Joe Leary Slough.

Respectfully submitted,

Edna Breazeale

Eastsound, Washington

May 25, 1970

Task Force for Comprehensive Study  
Puget Sound and Adjacent Waters Study  
c/o Alfred T. Neale, Chairman  
P. O. Box 829  
Olympia, Washington 98501

Dear Sirs:

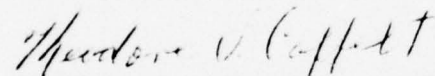
As chairman of the coordinating council of H.O.P.E. (an organization created by the people of Orcas Island to preserve its environment), I would like to present to your committee this two part summary of property owners survey, taken recently by our Community Development Organization.

Although this summary contains much additional information, we feel that it gives an accurate picture of present fresh water supply and needs; it points out an increasing problem of sewerage pollution to both fresh and salt waters and indicates the desirability of salt water recreation areas.

The survey also shows that presently not too many property owners feel the need for additional marina facilities.

We trust that you will consider this information in making any recommendation for our area.

Respectfully,



Theodore V. Coffelt  
Chairman, H.O.P.E.  
Co-ordinating Council  
Eastsound, Wash. 98245

TVC:ca  
Encl.

Editor's Note: Inclosure withdrawn and placed in Unpublished Appendix.



Mrs. James C. Barnett  
3515 204th S.W.  
Alderwood Manor, Wash. 98036

June 3rd

REC'D

Mr. Alfred T. Neale, Chairman P.S.&A.W.  
P.O. Box 829  
Olympia, Washington 98501  
Dear Mr. Neale:

JUN -5 1970

W  
C

Please find enclosed the letter received by me on May 27th.  
Enquote: We are asking you to attend and submit a brief written statement supporting the Snohomish River Basin Planning Study, and goes on to tell where copies are available.

Their sense of timing was terrific, as this comes over the three day Memorial weekend, and all libraries and county agencies were closed. By Monday, when I did expect to do the research, copies were unavailable. I understand they are voluminous in depth and detail and had I wanted to, could not possibly submit anything in writing, be it in favor or opposition.

I understand they did have four public meetings, four years ago which would hardly recommend it in itself. The Snohomish County Planning Commission, of which I am a member, has not seen it, nor most of the staff members. It is probable the Planning Director and County Commissioners are familiar with it, but I suggest to you this does not necessarily qualify the program, with the public or the planning agency of Snohomish County.

There was a light industrial park plan, within the city of Sultan, that may or may not come within the scope of this study. This particular industrial park is favored by the city and most of its residents and the planning agency, but this again does not, by itself, qualify the study.

If we are to believe the brief written testimony within the letter itself, this program will extend to 1980 and beyond. If this program is to be so all encompassing, we owe it more than a passing glance. It would also be a great tragedy, if such a beautiful natural resource as the Snohomish River, did not receive the attention it deserves. All residents should have the opportunity to express themselves here.

Sincerely,

*James C. Barnett*

Exhibit A-10



JUN -5 1970

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

P. O. BOX 24 • EVERETT, WASHINGTON • 206-252-6230

May 26, 1970

PACIFIC NORTHWEST RIVER BASINS COMMISSION  
HEARING NOTICE

TO: The Communities, EDC Directors, Members and Associates  
FROM: The EDC Snohomish River Basin Planning Committee

SUBJECT: 12-County Water Study Hearing by the Puget Sound & Adjacent  
Waters Task Force

DATE: June 2, 1970

PLACE: Everett, North Junior High School  
25th & McDougal Streets

TIME: 7:00 p.m.

This hearing is to report on the completion of the 12-County Puget Sound & Adjacent Waters joint State-Federal study for all uses of water and related land use for the short and long term (1980 and beyond). (Snohomish, Island and King Counties). Our Snohomish River Basin Plan is an official input to this larger analysis which began in 1964. This 12-County analysis will be a major source of recommended data for future developmental projects in this area.

In addition to the Task Force report to the community, the Task Force is asking for testimony from local government, industry and commerce, labor, transportation and private citizens. Oral testimony will be heard but for accuracy of record, the more important facts should be submitted in writing. We are asking you to attend and submit a brief written statement supporting the Snohomish River Basin Planning Study which provides guidelines for comprehensive development of our River Basin within an environmental framework. (Copies available at the EDC office, 210 Monte Cristo Hotel, Everett; Public Libraries, County and City Planning Office.)

Please address the written statements on your organization or private stationery to: Mr. Alfred T. Neale, Chairman, PS&AW  
P.O. Box 829  
Olympia, Washington 98501

If you cannot attend the hearing personally, please mail your written statement to the EDC, P.O. Box 24, Everett, Washington 98201.

Inclosure to  
Exhibit A-10

6/29/70

100 - 1 1370

Alfred T. Neale  
Chairman  
Task Force for Comprehensive Study  
Pacific Northwest River Basins Commission  
Box 829  
Olympia, Wash. 98501

Sir:

Skagitwilde Corporation, a nonprofit corporation of conservation minded land owners in Skagit County, wishes its following positions to be included in the public record of hearing on the development of the Skagit and related river basins:

1. We most strongly endorse Alternative B of the basin study--the designating of the Skagit, Sauk and main tributaries under the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. We intend to work to see that this comes to pass.

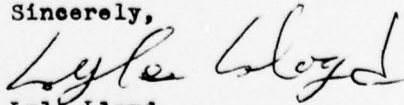
2. We are absolutely opposed to ~~Alternative~~ Alternative B, or to any other plans or projects which would build further dams on the Skagit and its tributaries.

3. We wish to protest the Task Force's method in involving the public in commentary on its projects. We do not discern the involvement of concerned lay citizens in the planning. There has not been proper time nor preparation allowed for citizens to become informed about the details of the plan so that they might comment intelligently on it.

4. We ask that the entire river basin plan for Western Washington be reviewed by a board of independent ecologists who can tell the public what the plan's environmental impact will be over the next 50 years.

5. We ask that we be kept informed at the address below of all further public meetings called by the Task Force and be sent all further documents published by the Task Force.

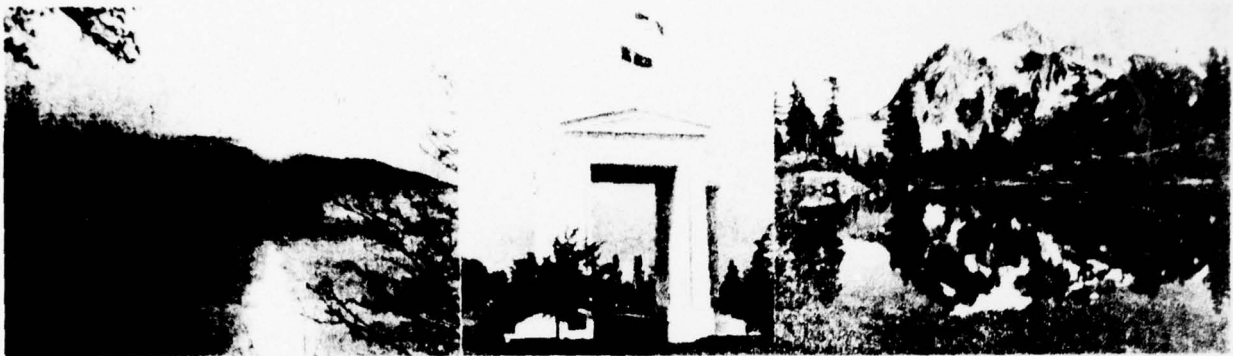
Sincerely,



Lyle Lloyd  
President, Skagitwilde Corp.  
Box 274, Route 3  
Sedro Woolley, Washington

Exhibit A-11





## *Whatcom County Planning Commission*

WHATCOM COUNTY COURT HOUSE  
BELLINGHAM, WASHINGTON

June 12, 1970

Mr. Alfred T. Neale, Chairman  
Puget Sound Task Force  
Water Pollution Control Commission  
P.O. Box 829  
Olympia, Washington 98501

Dear Mr. Neale:

Further to the testimony I gave at the Public Hearing in Mount Vernon, it is my wish to reserve comment for the work session and later hearings.

Meanwhile, I would like to advise you that I feel the plan is generally adequate, but weak in the area of needed future administrative and legislative arrangements. Also, I feel that several of the more controversial questions have been sidestepped, seacoast management and bulk oil transport, for example.

I trust you will let us know well in advance of the work session, so that we can help arrange participation of key people.

Yours truly,

*Harry R. Fulton*  
Harry R. Fulton  
Director of Planning

HRF:dh

RE

JUN 15 1970

V. T. C.  
C. T. C.

Exhibit A-12

**GWYNNE D. LEGRO**  
CIVIL ENGINEER & LAND SURVEYOR

815 CLEVELAND AVENUE  
MOUNT VERNON, WASHINGTON  
98273  
336-3220

**RICHARD L. JUDY**  
LAND SURVEYOR

June 15, 1970

Task Force For Comprehensive Study of the  
Puget Sound and Adjacent Waters  
% Mr. Alfred T. Neale  
Assistant Director  
Water Pollution Control Commission  
P.O. Box 829  
Olympia, Washington 98501

Re: Remarks of The Skagit  
County Water Resources  
Advisory Committee re-  
garding the Skagit-Samish  
Basin Study.

Dear Sirs:

In keeping with our request made at the Public Hearing on the Comprehensive Water And Related Land Resources Study of Puget Sound And Adjacent Waters held at the Mount Vernon High School on May 27, 1970, whereby we respectfully requested to reserve our remarks for this written statement, the Skagit County Water Resources Advisory Committee now wishes to enter these remarks relative to the Skagit-Samish Basin Study.

We must strongly object to that possibility of the inclusion of the Skagit River into the National Wild and Scenic River System. The restrictions and flood hazards created by such an inclusion would remove any possible solution for flood control of the Skagit River Basin. Furthermore, the restrictions of such an act would most seriously affect any possibilities of improving the economic status of a county which is and always has been in a constant position of a depressed area from an employment standpoint.

We do firmly believe that the beauties of our Skagit River Valley and the Skagit River can be retained through the judicious usage of portions of the river frontage as recreational or scenic park areas as determined by long-range land usage and zoning procedures. However, we believe that such a decision as to restrictive zoning on our Skagit River would best be apportioned by local authority with a broad view as to flood control measures for the safety of our people, the economic needs of our area, the protection of the financial investments of our citizens, and the eternal beauty of our scenic Skagit County.

We are not able in all good conscience to honestly say that we favor either your "Alternate A" or "Alternate B" from a water resources standpoint.

There would appear to be no obvious objections to the lower levee improvement project which would seem to provide benefits to our lower Skagit River Valley up to perhaps Burlington for the safe flow of 120,000 cfs in the lower river.

At this point the original Avon By-Pass improvement is supposed to provide safe flow of another 80,000 cfs by another outlet to a deeper bay area. The relief from this structure would provide benefits up to the Sedro Woolley

Page 2.  
Task Force For Comprehensive Study of the  
Puget Sound and Adjacent Waters  
% Mr. Alfred T. Neale, Asst. Director  
Water Pollution Control Commission  
June 15, 1970

area. Our local citizenry has mixed emotions on the by-pass structure even as contemplated at 80,000 cfs as regards size, location and relevant problems.

To this date we have seemed to agree upon the construction of a single purpose flood storage dam on the Sauk River as the most practical manner to complete our flood control protection for the upper valley.

Should the Skagit River be designated as a National Wild River, it should appear obvious to all that the people of Skagit County had been sacrificed to create another national park. Surely there must be rivers throughout our country which can be created into full-fledged wild rivers without so seriously affecting the economy of an entire county in the process.

Under the wild river concept, we face the concept of no upriver storage and no protection above Sedro Woolley and we are further faced with the doubling of size of an Avon By-Pass or similar outlet. And as we presently visualize the scenic river statutes, our local abilities to reduce our flood threat would become minimal in effectiveness.

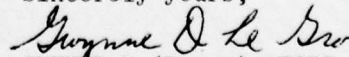
In summary, we must admit that the people of Skagit County have been slow in accepting the responsibility for an orderly progressive program of flood control for the Skagit River. We must further admit that we have not developed those fringe businesses and industries as would supplement our seasonal productivity of farm crops and logging so as to provide a more stable year-around employment picture. We suppose we must agree that we have allowed our valley to become fouled in some spots with distasteful zoning infringements.

But we are as aware of our problems and our oversights as are any congressional groups or any task force appointed by them from their various and sundry bureaucratic agencies; and we are naturally reluctant to see grass roots government entirely neglected in all government functions today.

Therefore, in conclusion, we must conclude that we cannot agree in any degree with "Alternative B" and that we would take some issue with "Alternative A" with the premise that only through the medium of state study groups will the public be protected for the fullest and best use of our Skagit River.

We do appreciate the "Work-Shop" concept and hope we may be in attendance and that they will be productive in nature.

Sincerely yours,



GWYNNE D. (Denny) LEGRO  
Chairman - Skagit County Water  
Resources Advisory Committee

GDL/hl

JUN 17 1970

cc: Skagit County Commissioners



BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS  
SKAGIT COUNTY

STATE OF WASHINGTON

COUNTY COURT HOUSE, MOUNT VERNON 98273

June 9, 1970

W. H. 'BILL' SULLIVAN  
1ST DISTRICT  
ROUTE 1, BOW

ARNOLD M. HANSEN  
2ND DISTRICT  
ROUTE 1, BURLINGTON

HOWARD A. MILLER, CHAIR.  
3RD DISTRICT  
423 TALCOTT  
BEDRO-WOODLEY

A. H. JOHNSON, AUDITOR  
EX-OFFICIO CLERK  
OF THE BOARD

Puget Sound Task Force, Chairman  
Alfred T. Neale, Asst. Director  
Water Pollution Control Commission  
P.O. Box 829  
Olympia, Washington

Dear Sirs:

The Board of Skagit County Commissioners are reporting on your  
Mount Vernon Hearing of May 27, 1970.

We object to the inclusion of the developed portion of Skagit County  
in the National Wild and Scenic River System. We also object to that  
part of the undeveloped portions that conflict with flood control  
projects.

The Board of County Commissioners object to a multipurpose dam on the  
Sauk River but do propose a study be made on the feasibility of a  
single purpose flood control dam. This will best preserve the ecology  
of the region.

There have been eighteen (18) years since a flood of any magnitude  
occurred in our county. With today's known facts, we object to the  
Avon Bypass Project.

The Board is happy with your concept of preserving agriculture lands  
in our area. Any move to reduce or control river bank erosion is  
supported by this office.

Page 1 of 2  
Exhibit A-14

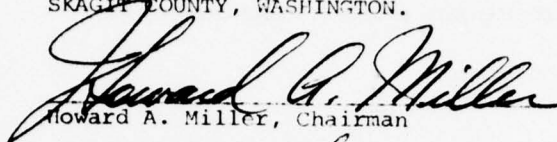
JUN 10 1970

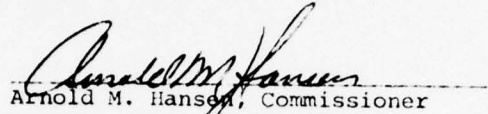
Page 2

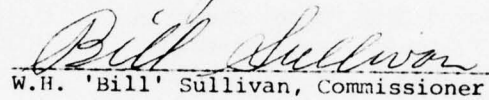
Puget Sound Task Force, Chairman

We endorse your planned work sessions with each of the Counties.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,  
SKAGIT COUNTY, WASHINGTON.

  
Howard A. Miller, Chairman

  
Arnold M. Hansen, Commissioner

  
W.H. 'Bill' Sullivan, Commissioner

LHJ:lm

JUN 18 1970

To: The Puget Sound Task Force of the Pacific Northwest River Basins Commission  
Alfred T. Neale, Chairman  
Subject: Further comments in addition to those given May 27, 1970, at Mount  
Vernon on the Comprehensive water and related Land resources Study

Sir: These comments concerning the study of the Puget Sound Task Force relate primarily to Padilla Bay and its environs and incidentally to the Avon-By-Pass. In general we agree with the broad concepts presented by the Task Force concerning Padilla Bay as a most desirable estuarine area, but we question the need, the desirability, and the economic necessity of planning industrial development for the south end of the Bay at any time. The southern area frequently proposed by developers comprises about 2400 acres. This section is a prime hunting area, a spawning bed for crabs, and a rearing water for juvenile salmon. Its many channels at low tide also provide an excellent vantage point from which to study the life of an estuarine area.

This southern section is an integral part of the Bay. Once industrial development takes place the integrity of the whole Bay is threatened; as, indeed, <sup>is</sup> it already in 1970 threatened by a development of housing and lagoons on the northern two-thirds of the Bay. If these developments are allowed to take place, all that remains of a beautiful bay is a system of channels. Any development brings consequent pollution.

It is not necessary to explain in excessive detail the dangers to Padilla Bay. They are 1. water pollution

The channel proposed for shipping would tend to remain a static body of water because of the shallowness of the Bay. Industrial wastes would contaminate all of the Bay and endanger all estuarine life.

2. air pollution

As explained by Erroll Nelson of NAPA at the meeting on May 27,



1970, the whole Padilla Bay area has more air pollutants than are desirable at present. Add to these "aluminum, (and) petroleum refining" ( Appendix XV, Plan Formulation, Vol.1, p. 2-18 ) all vegetation around the Bay would be gone. Nor does any one know the resultant effect upon the Bay itself.

### 3. siltation

The constant dredging of the channel for shipping would produce increasing siltation in the Bay, already harmed by the siltation from the dredging of Swinomish Slough. Even the minor dredging to produce the sand beach at the Bay View State Park has brought considerable siltation to the Bay View area. Add to the channel dredging, the accompanying land-fill, and the silt from the Avon Ey-Pass overflow, the consequent result is a devastated Bay.

### 4. climatic change

" The weather and the climate modify the water and, in turn, the water properties influence the weather and the climate." (Richard H. Fleming, chairman Oceanography Department, University of Washington, Seattle Post-Intelligencer, Sunday, Feb. 26, 1967)

Anyone who has lived in Skagit County for any length of time realizes the warming influence of the large body of water in Padilla Bay upon the Skagit and Samish Valleys. When the Bay is converted to land, inevitably the climate will be changed.

We have sought to show the degradation to the environment if an industrial site is made on the southern end of the Bay. We believe that Padilla Bay in its natural state is a positive asset in the future of Skagit County and its river basins. Probably first in the list is the value of Padilla Bay as a recreational area. Even though there were no economic value in retaining the Bay in its natural state, the recreational value of a tidal plain is inestimable.

Through the Bay View State Park, one of the very few warm water beaches on the Sound, thousands enjoy salt water bathing every summer. In 1968 70,781 people visited the park; in 1969 the attendance jumped to 116,284. One can easily project the tremendous increase in attendance in the near future. The State Game Department has provided a boat ramp for duck hunters, water skiers, or just plain leafers. To quote from Appendix XV, Plan Formulation, Vol. 1, p. 2-93, "The current demand for water related opportunities exceeds the existing supply of outdoor recreation facilities." We suggest that the recreational aspects of Padilla Bay should be considered further before developing new areas on the Avon By-Pass with the consequent degradation of the agricultural lands.

The ecological importance is one of the greatest reasons for retaining Padilla Bay with the least possible incompatible development. Here the Puget Sound area has a unique asset in beds of eel grass which provide winter feeding grounds for black brant and spawning beds for herring and crab. The brant feed all over the bay on eel grass broken off and swept along the tidal edges. In fact, all kinds of waterfowl <sup>b</sup>ound giving an excellent hunting area needing adequate care. The dabbling duck population ( mallard, green-winged teal, pintail, and widgeon) for 1969-70 was 51,840 at peak. Brant population at midwinter was 10,000 plus with a May peak of 21,750.

As indicated before the bay is a spawning area for crabs, both on the eel grass beds and all over the south end. It is an extremely important nursery area for small crabs. The average take for a period of 24 years was 85,000 a year. The commercial catch alone for 1965 was 106,901. Figures for 1969-70 were not available. Padilla Bay also has importance for smelt both for sport and commercial fishing. Commercially over the 10-year period from 1957-66 the average take was 12,216 pounds. What the astronomical take of the sport fisherman was can only be conjectured.

-4-

In addition to providing these harvests of herring, crab, and smelt, Padilla Bay is also a rearing area for young salmon, which enter from Twinomish Slough and utilize all shallow areas along the beaches where they find food essential to their growth. Because of the need for producing more anadromous fish, it is essential that all rearing areas be preserved.

For all of these reasons we recommend your further consideration to retain Padilla Bay in a natural state for the future. From an economic point of view we believe the tidal plain eventually more valuable to the Basin and its population than industry, obsolescent even while it is under construction. We commend the Task Force for its statement that environmental quality (EQ) considerations indicate that "Padilla Bay and surrounding lands should be preserved in their present condition", but we would ask that present pollution be minimized and shore line erosion be cared for.

Respectfully yours,

*Edna Breazeale*

Edna Breazeale  
Bay View-Padilla Civic Association  
Mount Vernon, Washington 98273

Editor's Note: Inclosure withdrawn and placed in Unpublished Appendix.





BEST AVAILABLE COPY

RECEIVED

JUN -1 1970

WASHINGTON ENVIRONMENTAL COUNCIL  
119 S. MAIN ST. SEATTLE, WASH. 98104 MA 3-1489

May 30, 1970

Mr. Alfred T. Neale, Chairman  
Puget Sound Task Force  
P. O. Box 829  
Olympia, Washington 98501

Dear Mr. Neale:

This letter is supplementary to my testimony on behalf of the Washington Environmental Council in Mt. Vernon on May 27. It is my understanding that the Task Force has announced its intention to hold workshops on the Comprehensive Study and also additional public hearings before a final report is issued. You can be sure that the Washington Environmental Council will participate in whatever way we can, and we will encourage other citizens groups to do the same.

I would like to reiterate our request that the technical appendices of the Comprehensive Study be made available to interested citizens - we suggest a public library in each of the cities and the county library in the counties covered by the study. As the testimony on May 27 indicated, these volumes which have been placed with units of local government have not been readily available, and there are many individuals and organizations who have a serious interest in perusing the technical data so that they may make informed comments and suggestions to the Task Force.

We hope, too, that the Summary Report will receive broad initial distribution and will be readily available to the interested citizen. It will provide a better basis for citizen participation in the workshops, and it may lead to more requests for access to the technical appendices.

The Task Force is to be commended for its willingness to listen and respond to the public's interest in this important Comprehensive Study and in the plan that will follow.

Sincerely,

*Mortimer H. Thomas*  
Mrs. Mortimer H. Thomas  
Vice President

Mrs. William Norway  
Shaw Island,  
Washington

Dear Mr. Neale,

I am enclosing a signed list of property owners on Shaw Island, Washington, who do not want any more recreation areas on this Island. We do not have sufficient money to maintain the one we now have.

We have found through the years that a minority of the people make it impossible to maintain any parks without sufficient policeman, as they destroy the property of the park - build fires which are a hazard and create problems on the Island.

A few of us attended your hearing in Mt Vernon and wish to attend any further ones you have and we would appreciate being notified by your placing a notice in the Friday Harbor Journal, Friday Harbor, Wash.

Sincerely,

*M. Norway*

Property Owners who signed the petition on  
Shaw Island, Washington

Typed list of signatures designated by number

- |                            |                       |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Wayne Fowler            | 41. Eleanore Bold     |
| 2. Cleo Crawford           | 42. Edmund C. Bold    |
| 3. R. C. Gowin             | 43. Ann Motz          |
| 4. Alice Fessenden         | 44. Pamela J. Bold    |
| 5. Lloyd Lillie            | 45. Swendolyn Yansen  |
| 6. Rose Northington        | 46. Don Yansen        |
| 7. Mrs Lloyd Lillie        | 47. David S. Storey   |
| 8. Elsie A. Wood           | 48. Stella J. Neill   |
| 9. Del D. Hoffman          | 49. T J H Bollard     |
| 10. Helen L. Hoffman       | 50. Evamaly Bollard   |
| 11. JoAnn D. Patterson     | 51. H.S. Neill        |
| 12. James R. Martine       | 52. Helen Storey      |
| 13. Helen R. Donovan       | 53. Wm. Hennessey     |
| 14. Frank Donovan          | 54. K B Hennessey     |
| 15. A. Dean Northington    | 55. Millicent Martine |
| 16. Ethel Willis           | 56. Melba Davis       |
| 17. Edith McDonald         |                       |
| 18. A.E. McDonald          |                       |
| 19. E.L. Willis            |                       |
| 20. Henry D. Ellis         |                       |
| 21. Bryan C. Fessenden     |                       |
| 22. H.R. Whitaker          |                       |
| 23. Nancy L. Leidig        |                       |
| 24. Mahlon Lamoureux       |                       |
| 25. V.C. Bartig            |                       |
| 26. W.J. Norway            |                       |
| 27. Eleanor M. Bartig      |                       |
| 28. Howard Sanburg         |                       |
| 29. Charlotte B. Lamoureux |                       |
| 30. Mildred Gowin          |                       |
| 31. Louis Motz             |                       |
| 32. Dan Mather Jr.         |                       |
| 33. Frank Fowler           |                       |
| 34. Elizabeth A. Whitaker  |                       |
| 35. Cora Elsie Fowler      |                       |
| 36. Louise E. Fowler       |                       |
| 37. Margaret Anderson      |                       |
| 38. Eunice Copper          |                       |
| 39. Helena Graham          |                       |
| 40. Mildred Norway         |                       |



To - Mr. Alfred Neale, P O Box 329, Olympia, Washington  
Chairman, Comprehensive Plan for San Juan Co and adjacent waters.

We the undersigned property owners of Shaw Island, Washington, do not wish the Federal Government or the State of Washington, to buy any land on Shaw Island, ~~or the remainder of the San Juan Islands~~, as we, the residents, can not afford to keep them up. Also, we do not have adequate ferry service now for the residents during the peak loads. Further, all one needs to do is look at the parks we now have and see what the 'public' does to this beautiful land.

- |                      |    |                       |
|----------------------|----|-----------------------|
| 1- Wayne B. Fowler   | 27 |                       |
| 2- E. C. Crawford    | 28 | Howard Sanborn        |
| 3- R. C. ...         | 29 | Charlath B. Lamoureux |
| 4- Olive ...         | 30 | Midred Gowin          |
| 5- ...               | 31 | Louis F. Motz         |
| 6- Rose H. Watkinson | 32 |                       |
| 7- Mrs. ...          | 33 |                       |
| 8- Elsie A. Wood     | 34 | Elizabeth A. Whitaker |
| 9- Del D. Hoffman    | 35 | Lora Elsie Fowler     |
| 10- Helen L. Hoffman | 36 | Louise E. Fowler      |
| 11- ...              | 37 | Margaret Andersen     |
| 12- James R. Martine | 38 | Eunice C. Cooper      |
| 13- Helen L. Donovan | 39 | Helena Graham         |
| 14- Frank Donovan    | 40 | M. ...                |
| 15- ...              | 41 | ...                   |
| 16- ...              | 42 | Edmund C. Hall        |
| 17- ...              | 43 | Ann Motz              |
| 18- ...              | 44 | Janella J. ...        |
| 19- ...              | 45 | Gwendolyn Jensen      |
| 20- ...              | 46 | Tom Jensen            |
| 21- ...              | 47 | David S. Story        |
| 22- ...              | 48 | Stella J. ...         |
| 23- ...              | 49 | ...                   |
| 24- ...              | 50 | ...                   |
| 25- ...              | 51 | ...                   |
| 26- ...              | 52 | ...                   |
|                      | 53 | ...                   |
|                      | 54 | ...                   |

55. Missions J. Martine  
56. Melba Davis

**EXHIBITS**

**Nos. B-1 through B-18  
Everett Hearing Area**



## EVERETT HEARING AREA

### Prepared Statements Not Read Into Official Transcripts

No.

- B-1 Letter dated 2 June 1970 from Lloyd V. Repman, Managing Director, Snohomish County Economic Development Council with 22 inclosures.
- B-2 Telegram dated 2 June 1970 from Congressman Lloyd Meeds.
- B-3 Letter dated 2 June 1970 from Charles F. Moore.
- B-4 List of Questions from Menno Groeneveld.
- B-5 Statement of Brock Evans, Northwest Representative, Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs.
- B-6 Letter dated 30 May 1970 from Mrs. Mertimer H. Thomas, Vice President, Washington Environmental Council.
- B-7 Statement of Polly Dyer, North Cascades Conservation Council.
- B-8 Statement of W.J. Finnegan, Puget Sound Power and Light Company.
- B-9 Statement of George Yount, Chairman, Snohomish County Environmental Council.

### Prepared Statements Received Before and After Hearing

No.

- B-10 Letter dated 1 June 1970 from Clark Turner, Branch Manager, Snohomish County Branch, Jack Baker, Inc.
- B-11 Letter, undated, from L. Smith.
- B-12 Letter dated 1 June 1970 from W.S. Jenks, Realtor.
- B-13 Letter dated 2 June 1970 from C.H. James, Chairman, The Eastside Forum.
- B-14 Letter dated 8 June 1970 from A.C. Edwards, President, Coupeville Port District.
- B-15 Letter dated 9 June 1970 from Board of County Commissioners Island County, Washington.
- B-16 Letter dated 18 June 1970 from Lloyd Repman, Managing Director, Snohomish County Economic Development Council.
- B-17 Letter dated 17 June 1970 from Walt Jones, President, Snohomish County Public Utility District No. 1.
- B-18 Letter dated 19 June 1970 from Carl A. Johnson.



ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

P.O. BOX 24 • EVERETT, WASHINGTON • 206-252-6230

June 2, 1970

Mr. Alfred T. Neale, Chairman  
PS&AW  
Box 829  
Olympia, Washington 98501

SUBJECT: PS&AW Hearing - Recommendations for Snohomish  
County Development Planning

Mr. Chairman:

Attached are individual and organization endorsements  
of the Snohomish River Basin Planning Study of those  
who were unable to be present this evening which we  
wish to submit to you as a part of the official  
testimony to your hearing.

Thank you.

Respectfully submitted,

Lloyd V. Repman  
EDC Managing Director

LR:lb

Attachments

Exhibit B-1



ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

P. O. BOX 24 • EVERETT WASHINGTON • 206-252-6230

June 2, 1970

Mr. Alfred T. Neale, Chairman

PS&AW

Box 829

Olympia, Washington 98501

SUBJECT: PS&AW Hearing - Recommendations for Snohomish County  
Development Planning

Mr. Chairman:

My name is Walt (W.D.) Wallace, Vice-President of the Snohomish County Economic Development Council, Inc., which for brevity we identify as the EDC. The EDC comprises over 70 public and private citizen groups, organizations and individuals of Snohomish County.

The purpose of this Council is to research, suggest and initiate projects which will provide a diversified employment base within an environmental framework. The EDC thus provides a meeting place for many groups and individuals to discuss how we as people working as a joint team - government, industry, labor and private citizens can identify and recommend positive solutions rather than negative restraints of Snohomish County as a partner in the Puget Sound Region.

In response to your Task Force request for local plans and projects of October, 1964 at the Public Hearing held in the Snohomish County PUD #1 Auditorium, the EDC, in addition to urging all Snohomish County citizens, both public and private to furnish you with their plans and projects from the local level, the EDC initiated the Snohomish River Basin Planning Study with a request for broad citizen participation. Over one hundred people from government, industry, labor and private citizens, representing many social and economic interests - employment, environment in the broad sense, conservation and resource uses responded to explore what the needs, goals and capabilities of Snohomish County were.

Inclosure 1 to  
Exhibit B-1  
Page 1 of 2



Mr. Alfred T. Neale

June 2, 1970

Page 2

It was recognized that change constantly occurs; and that short and long-range guidelines for development planning were needed. Our estimated 200 meetings and 3000 man hours working with citizens, local, state and federal officials over the past 5 years, gives us a full appreciation of your Task Force efforts as a joint task force examining not one, but 12 counties as a region.

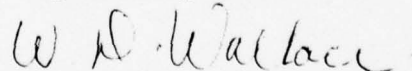
As our local effort to your major task, we have attached to this testimony, the results of our community research in the following documents:

1. The Snohomish River Basin Planning Study
2. "A Total Approach to Development Planning of the Snohomish River Basin"
3. Snohomish River Basin Environmental Development Program
4. EDC Recommendations to Snohomish County Planning

The above attachments spell out in detail the background findings and recommendations of our citizens participation, representing all groups. These are:

1. We recommend the Snohomish River Basin Planning Study and its citizen's method as a model for Puget Sound to use in resolving the many community goals and needs for overall development
2. We recommend the PS&AW Task Force remain in-body with the addition of private citizen memberships
3. We recommend the 12-County Study be left open-ended for periodic review and updating with new data, community needs, etc. - to be added at least every 5 years
4. We recommend a continuous public and private involvement participation with all Puget Sound groups

Respectfully submitted,



W. D. Wallace  
Vice-President and Co-Chairman  
Snohomish River Basin Planning  
Study Committee

WDW:lb

Attachments

Enclosure 1 to  
Exhibit B-1  
Page 2 of 2

**MAIN LAFRENTZ & CO.**

**CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS**

OFFICES OR ASSOCIATED FIRMS  
U.S.A., CANADA, MEXICO, SOUTH AMERICA  
GREAT BRITAIN, EUROPE, MIDDLE EAST  
AUSTRALIA, AFRICA

FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING  
EVERETT, WASHINGTON 98201  
259.6177

June 2, 1970

Mr. Alfred T. Neale,  
Chairman, PS & AW  
P. O. Box 829  
Olympia, Washington 98501

Dear Mr. Neale:

We support the Snohomish County River Basin  
Planning Study as developed by your office.

We believe that this study will dovetail into  
the 12-County Puget Sound and adjacent Waters Study.

Very truly yours,

*Main Lafrentz & Co.*  
MAIN LAFRENTZ & CO.

FRG:ng

Inclosure 2 to  
Exhibit B-1

**GRIFFIN & BORTNER**

*Attorneys at Law*

318 Medical Dental Bldg.  
EVERETT, WASHINGTON 98201

MATHEW D. GRIFFIN  
JAMES W. BORTNER, Jr.  
LLOYD L. PIKE  
HARRY B. PLATIS

PHONE  
ALPINE 9-0107

June 2, 1970

MR. ALFRED T. NEALE  
Chairman, PS & AW  
Box 829  
Olympia, Washington 98501

Re: SNOHOMISH RIVER BASIN


Dear Mr. Neale:

As a resident of Snohomish County I see great merit in the general guidelines of the Snohomish River Basin Planning Study.

The benefits to Snohomish County through diversification of employment, broadening of the tax base, and the general optimum use of land are considerable.

Mr. Lloyd Repman, of the Economic Development Council, has done a creditable job in informing many of the residents of Snohomish County of the plan.

Yours respectfully,



MATHEW D. GRIFFIN

MDG:kg

Inclosure 3 to  
Exhibit B-1



**GRIFFIN & BORTNER**

*Attorneys at Law*

318 Medical Dental Bldg.  
EVERETT, WASHINGTON 98201

MATHEW D. GRIFFIN  
JAMES W. BORTNER, Jr.  
LLOYD L. PIKE  
HARRY B. PLATIS

June 2, 1970

PHONE  
ALPINE 9-0107

Mr. Alfred T. Neale  
Chairman, PS & AW  
Box 829, Olympia, Wa 98501

In re: Snohomish River Basin

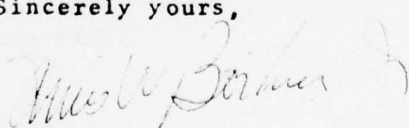
Dear Mr. Neale:

As a resident of Everett, Washington, I favor the general guidelines set out in the Snohomish River Basin planning study.

The benefits to Snohomish County through diversification of employment, broadening of the tax base, and coordination of the public and private sectors are a welcome sight.

Mr. Lloyd Repman of the Snohomish County Economic Development Council, has done a fine job of bringing this idea to the public here in the County.

Sincerely yours,

  
JAMES W. BORTNER, JR.

JWB:lb

Inclosure 4 to  
Exhibit B-1



Snohomish  
County's  
Community  
Action Program

## Community Action Council of Snohomish County, Inc.

Post Office Box 1013  
Everett, Washington 98201

2730 Oakes Avenue  
Alpine 2-5141 (206)

June 2, 1970

Mr. Alfred T. Neale  
Chairman  
Puget Sound & Adjacent Waters  
P. O. Box 829  
Olympia, Washington

Dear Mr. Neale:

As a resident of Snohomish County, I would like to endorse the general guidelines of the Snohomish River Basin Study which provide for decentralization of employment. This will allow each of these cities to have an opportunity to generate sufficient tax revenue to finance environmental programs.

Sincerely yours,

*Harry L. Carle*  
Harry L. Carle, ACSW  
Executive Director

HLC:g6

Inclosure 5 to  
Exhibit B-1

C O P Y

June 1, 1970

Mr. Alfred T. Neal  
PO Box 829  
Olympia, Washington 98501

Dear Mr. Neale

As a resident of Snohomish County I have concern for the use of our water and related land use. I have read a copy of the Snohomish River Basin Planning Study conducted by the Snohomish County Economic Development Council and support its proposals. It has employed sound basin guidelines for a comprehensive development of our River Basin.

Sincerely Your

Michael D. Phillipy /s/  
11005 16th Ave. S.E. #15A  
Everett, Wn. 98201

Inclosure 6 to  
Exhibit B-1





PR. 6-0552

SOUTH SNOHOMISH COUNTY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

LYNNWOOD PROFESSIONAL CENTER

5017 - 196TH S.W., SUITE 101

LYNNWOOD, WASHINGTON 98036

June 1, 1970

Mr. Alfred T. Neale, Chairman  
PS&AW  
Box 829  
Olympia, Washington 98501

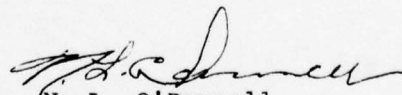
Dear Mr. Neale:

The South Snohomish County Chamber of Commerce would like to endorse the general guidelines of the Snohomish River Basin Planning Study which provides for decentralization of employment so that each of the cities has an opportunity to generate sufficient tax revenue to finance environmental desires.

These guidelines will provide a balanced, better community.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

  
N. L. O'Donnell  
Executive Director

NLO/lb

Inclosure 7 to  
Exhibit B-1

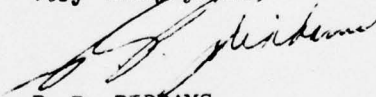
1608 Horizon Place  
Mukilteo, Washington 98275  
June 2, 1970

Mr. Alfred T. Neale, Chairman  
PS&AW  
Box 829  
Olympia, Washington 98501

Dear Mr. Neale:

As a resident of Snohomish County, I would like to endorse the general guidelines of the Snohomish River Basin Planning Study which provides for decentralization of employment so that each of the cities has an opportunity to generate sufficient tax revenue to finance environmental desires.

Very truly yours,



R. P. DIDDAMS

RPD:bld

Inclosure 8 to  
Exhibit B-1



## EVERETT AREA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

P. O. BOX 1000 • EVERETT, WASHINGTON 98201 • AL 2 5196

June 2, 1970

Pacific Northwest River Basins  
Commission  
P. O. Box 829  
Olympia, Washington 98501

Gentlemen:

The Everett Area Chamber of Commerce concurs in your analysis of basic needs in the Snohomish River Basin outlined in your studies of Puget Sound and adjacent waters. The primary goals certainly are the following:

- Preservation of open space and green belts,
- Expansion of recreational opportunities for present and future generations,
- Development of the industrial potentials to provide payrolls and sound economic base,
- Development of long-range water supply,
- Improvement of water quality,
- Flood control,
- Navigation and commerce,
- Development of commercial and sports fishing.

Considerable research and sound planning will be constantly required to bring about the proper balance of all these goals.

The Everett Area Chamber of Commerce representing the business, industrial, and professional community has participated in the Snohomish River Basin Study the past five years. The public and the private sectors have cooperated in this comprehensive study of items related in the first part of our letter.

We recommend to your Task Force that full consideration be given to findings and recommendations of the Snohomish River Basin Study.

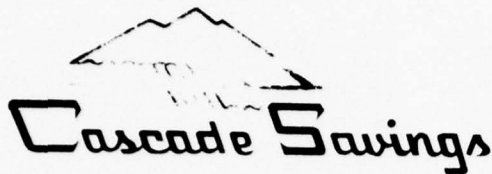
Sincerely,

Lloyd V. Eastman  
Manager

LVE:gw

Inclosure 9 to  
Exhibit B-1

T H E E V E R G R E E N E V E R - G R O W I N G C I T Y



Copy available to DDC does not  
permit fully legible reproduction

1001 1ST AVE. S.W. SEATTLE, WASH. 98101 PHONE 250-1174

June 1st, 1970

Mr. Alfred Neale, chairman,  
B.S. & A.,  
Box 829,  
Olympia, Washington 98584

Dear Mr. Neale:

As a pioneer resident of Snohomish County, 71 years, I would very much like to endorse the general guidelines of the Snohomish River Basin Planning Study which provides for decentralization of employment so that each of the cities would be provided the opportunity to generate sufficient tax revenues to finance their environmental desires. These guide lines, I believe sincerely to be absolutely mandatory to the future of our area.

Appreciating what has been done and anticipating what might and could be done in the future, I am, yours sincerely,

*Cascade Savings*

A.M. Glassberg, vice president  
and public relations director

*A. M. Glassberg*

Inclosure 10 to  
Exhibit B-1

YOUR SAVINGS EARN MORE







AGENT FOR  
TRANSAMERICA TITLE  
INSURANCE COMPANY OF WASHINGTON

## EVERETT ABSTRACT AND TITLE CO.

2939 COLBY AVENUE  
EVERETT, WASH. 98201

TEL. AL 2-1156  
743-3211

June 1, 1970

Snohomish County Economic Development Council  
P.O. Box 24,  
Everett, Washington 98201

Gentlemen:

EVERETT ABSTRACT & TITLE COMPANY, located in Everett, Washington would like to go on record endorsing the general guidelines of the Snohomish River Basin Planning Study which provides for decentralization of employment so that each of the cities has an opportunity to generate sufficient tax revenue to finance environmental desires.

Sincerely,

EVERETT ABSTRACT & TITLE COMPANY

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Warren H. Quast".

BY Warren H. Quast  
Manager

WHQ:br

Inclosure 11 to  
Exhibit 8-1

AD-A037 568

PACIFIC NORTHWEST RIVER BASINS COMMISSION VANCOUVER WASH F/G 8/6  
COMPREHENSIVE STUDY OF WATER AND RELATED LAND RESOURCES. PUGET --ETC(U)  
1970 A T NEALE, S STEINBORN, L F KEHNE

UNCLASSIFIED

NL

4 of 44  
AD  
A037568





*Quality Construction for less . . .*

Route 2, Box 299, Everett, Washington 98201

Phone: 334-2121

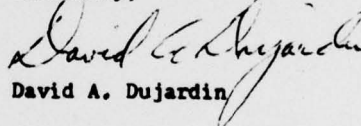
June 1, 1970

Alfred T. Neale  
Chairman, PS &AW  
P. O. Box 829  
Olympia, Wash. 98501

Dear Sir,

As a resident of Snohomish County, I would like to endorse the general guide lines of the Snohomish River Basin Planning Study, which provides for de-centralization of employment, so that each of the cities has an opportunity to generate sufficient tax revenue to finance environmental desires.

Sincerely,

  
David A. Dujardin

DAD/lb

Inclosure 12 to  
Exhibit B-1

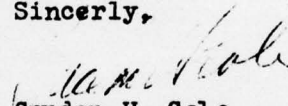
Gordon H. Cole  
1832 Chestnut  
Everett, Washington  
2 June 1970

Mr. Alfred T. Neale  
Chairman, PS&AW  
P.O. Box 829  
Olympia, Wash. 98501

Dear Mr. Neale:

This letter is to confirm that I support the proposals of the Snohomish River Basin Planning Study which provides guidelines for comprehensive development of our River Basin within an environmental framework. I hope that the recommendations which your task force prepares will favor this developmental project.

Sincerely,

  
Gordon H. Cole

Inclosure 13 to  
Exhibit B-1



**C-W PROPERTIES, INCORPORATED**

**Copy available to DDC does not  
permit fully legible reproduction**

Seattle, Washington  
June 1, 1976

Mr. Alfred T. Neale, Chairman  
P. S. & A. S.  
P. O. Box 128  
Olympia, Washington

Dear Mr. Neale:

C-W Properties, Inc., would like to endorse the general guidelines of the Snohomish River Basin Planning Study which provides decentralization of employment so that each of the cities has an opportunity to generate sufficient tax revenue to finance environmental desires.

Very truly yours,

C-W PROPERTIES, INCORPORATED

*Carl Holm*  
Carl Holm, Vice-President

Inclosure 14 to  
Exhibit B-1



## CHEVRON LAND AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING EVERETT WASHINGTON 98201

316

TELEPHONE EVERETT 259-0201  
SEATTLE MAIN 3-6210

J. D. WALLACE  
PROJECT REPRESENTATIVE

June 1, 1970

Mr. Alfred T. Neale, Chairman  
P. S. & A. W.  
P. O. Box 829  
Olympia, Washington

Dear Mr. Neale:

Chevron Land and Development Company would like to endorse the general guidelines of the Snohomish River Basin Planning Study which provides decentralization of employment so that each of the cities has an opportunity to generate sufficient tax revenue to finance environmental desires.

Very truly yours,

CHEVRON LAND AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

*J. D. Wallace*  
J. D. Wallace, Proj. Representative

JDW:bhp

Inclosure 15 to  
Exhibit B-1

5007 Deleware  
Everett, Washington 98201  
June 1, 1970

Mr. Alfred T. Neale, Chairman  
PS&AW  
Box 829  
Olympia, Washington 98501

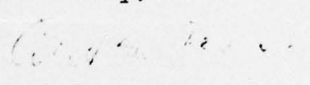
Dear Mr. Neale:

As a resident of Snohomish County, I would like to support the general guidelines of the Snohomish River Basin Planning Study. This Study provides for decentralization of employment so that each of the cities has an opportunity to generate sufficient tax revenue to finance environmental desires.

These guidelines will provide a balanced, better community.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

  
Clifton Carlson

Inclosure 16 to  
Exhibit B-1

**Coast Mortgage Company**

Head Office  
2911 Second Avenue  
Seattle, Washington 98121  
(206) MA 4-8700

June 2, 1970

Mr. Alfred T. Neale, Chairman  
PS&AW  
P. O. Box 829  
Olympia, Washington 98501

Gentlemen:

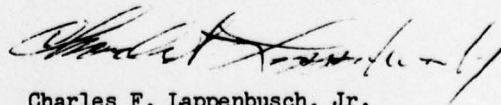
Our company strongly recommends to the Puget Sound and Adjacent Waters Task Force the proposed program and development by the Snohomish River Basin Planning Committee.

The Puget Sound Basin and its adjacent waters are located in an area that can anticipate continued dynamic population growth. The population of this area will grow for many reasons which include the beauty and environment of the Northwest that we have all come to cherish and enjoy. The potential industrial development need not unduly conflict with the environment and enjoyment of living in the Northwest.

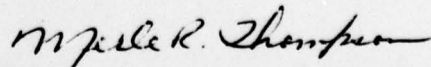
Coast Mortgage Company recognizes the need for industrial and other economic development of land to provide employment to support the contemplated potential growth. Our land must also provide us with recreation, clean air and water, and maintain our animal and bird life. We must have a balanced use of the environment.

The Snohomish River Basin Planning Study is a comprehensive development that does take the environment into consideration. The plan is not rigid and is sufficiently flexible to cope with future change. It is a plan that Coast Mortgage Company enthusiastically supports.

Very truly yours,



Charles F. Lappenbusch, Jr.  
Assistant Vice President  
Manager, Everett Branch Office



Merle R. Thompson, Vice President

Another financial service of Marine Bancorporation.

Inclosure 17 to  
Exhibit B-1



3630 Federal Avenue  
Everett, Washington 98201  
June 1, 1970

Mr. Alfred T. Neale, Chairman  
PS&AW  
Box 829  
Olympia, Washington 98501

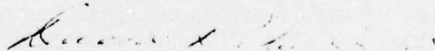
Dear Mr. Neale:

As a resident of Snohomish County, I would like to endorse the general guidelines of the Snohomish River Basin Planning Study which provides for decentralization of employment so that each of the cities has an opportunity to generate sufficient tax revenue to finance environmental desires.

These guidelines will provide a balanced, better community.

Thank you.

Sincerely,



Duane Richardson

Inclosure 18 to  
Exhibit B-1

TELEPHONE CEDAR 3300

JOSEPH P. BROSIUS  
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT  
MONTE CRISTO HOTEL BUILDING  
EVERETT, WASHINGTON


June 2, 1970

Mr. Alfred T. Neale, Chairman, PS&AW  
P.O.Box 829  
Olympia, Washington, 98501

Dear Sir:

As a member of the Snohomish County Economic Development Council and a resident of Snohomish County, I would like to endorse the Snohomish River Basin Planning Study which provides guidelines for comprehensive development of our River Basin and which provides for decentralization of employment so that each of the cities has an opportunity to generate sufficient tax revenue to finance environmental desires.

Very truly yours,

  
JOSEPH P. BROSIUS  
Certified Public Accountant

Inclosure 19 to  
Exhibit B-1



# PAINE FIELD

EVERETT, WASHINGTON 98201  
Member: American Association of Airport Executives, Inc.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

E. SAM KRAUTZ  
First District

N. RICHARD FORSGREN  
Second District

CHARLES HILL  
Third District

PORT COMMISSION

ROBERT D. BEST  
Chairman

DAVE B. HELMS  
Vice Chairman

KENNETH KILLIEN  
Secretary

DONALD E. BAKKEN

WILLIS TUCKER

AIRPORT MANAGER

GEORGE C. PETRIE

HESS HESSLER  
Assistant Manager

June 1, 1970

Mr. Alfred T. Neale, Chairman PS&AW  
P O Box 829  
Olympia, Washington 98501

Gentlemen:

In connection with the hearing being held by the Puget Sound & Adjacent Waters Task Force in Everett, Washington on June 2, 1970 the Snohomish County Airport desires to go on record as supporting the Snohomish River Basin Planning Study.

It is our belief this important Study provides guidelines for comprehensive development of the Snohomish River Basin and will be beneficial as an input, or source material, for your larger 12 County analysis.

Yours very truly,

*George C. Petrie*  
George C. Petrie  
Airport Manager

GCP:lc

Inclosure 20 to  
Exhibit B-1

**SIGLER AND PRESTON** *Certified Public Accountants*

~~RECORDED INDEXED~~ P.O. Box 583

LYNNWOOD, WASHINGTON 98036

AREA CODE (206) 774-6687

B. J. SIGLER, C.P.A.

IRVIN V. PRESTON, C.P.A.

June 1, 1970

Mr. A. T. Neale  
Chairman, PS & AW Task Force Committee  
P.O. Box 829  
Olympia, Washington

Dear Mr. Neale:

It has come to my attention, that your committee is considering the merits of the Snohomish River Planning Study recommendations. As a business and personal resident of Snohomish County, I've taken a particular interest in growth - its problems and its opportunities.

I am well familiar with the problems of increasing population and their demands for schools, fire and police protection, sewer and water systems, parks and other public services. I am also familiar with the current concern for sensible land use planning wherein the residents of an area can benefit from the natural environment which this area is blessed with.

I have reviewed the River Planning Study and feel that it provides economic opportunities for all of Snohomish County as well as for the cities and towns within the specific planning area. These economic opportunities are necessary to finance local public needs; but in planning for them, the individual has not been forgotten in that sensible public land allocations have been provided in the plan's recommendations.

In closing, I am in favor of the general recommendations contained in the Study and hope that your committee will concur.

Very truly yours,

  
B. J. Sigler, C.P.A.

Inclosure 21 to  
Exhibit B-1



EVERETT TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK



Since 1902

ROBERT A. YOUNG, PRESIDENT / EVERETT, WASHINGTON

June 1, 1970

Mr. Alfred T. Neale  
Chairman  
P. S. & A. W.  
P. O. Box 829  
Olympia, Washington

Dear Mr. Neale:

We, as the bank, would like to support the Snohomish River Basin Planning Study which provides guidelines for comprehensive development of our river basin within an environmental framework.

Sincerely,

President

RAY/keh

Inclosure 22 to  
Exhibit B-1

western union  
Telegram  
western union  
telegram

LD001 PD EVERETT WASH JUN 2 1970 549P PDT

ALFRED NEALE CHAIRMAN PUDGET SOUND AND ADJ WATERS TASK FORCE  
NORTH JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL EVERETT WASH

THE SNOHOMISH COUNTY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL COMPREHENSIVE  
PLAN FOR THE SNOHOMISH RIVER BASIN IS ONE OF THE BEST I HAVE SEEN  
PROVIDING AS IT DOES A VOICE TO ALL SEGEMENTS OF THE COMMUNITY IN THE  
LONG RANGE PLANING AND ORDERLY DEVELOPMENT OF THE SNOHOMISH RIVER  
BASIN IT ALLOWS THE BASIN TO BE DEVELOPED TO TAKE IN ACCOUNT THE BUSINESS

INDUSTRIAL , RECREACIONAL, AND ENVIROMENTA L ASPECTS OF THE PLANNING  
OF THE HIGHEST AND BEST RESOURCES OF THE RIVER BASIN BECAUSE I HAVE SUP-  
PORTED THE CONCEPT OF THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN FOR THIS PROJECT I HAVE  
ALSO VIGOROUSLY SUPPORTED FEDERAL FINANCIAL ASSI STANCE TO THE  
SNOHOMISH COUNTY DEVELOPMENT COUNCILS PLANNING ACTIVITIES

US CONGRESSMAN

LLOYD MEEDS

552P

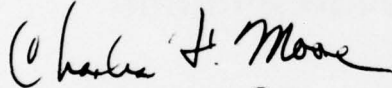
Exhibit B-2

June 2, 1970

Mr. Alfred T. Neale, Chairman, PS&AW  
P. O. Box 829  
Olympia, Washington 98501

SNOHOMISH RIVER BASIN PLANNING STUDY

After considerable investigation of the Snohomish River Basin Planning Study, I am for the general plan of developing the Snohomish River Basin along this proposed framework. I think it covers all parts of our society both from the recreational, environmental and industrial development.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Charles F. Moore".

Charles F. Moore P.E.  
Route 2, Box 192 S  
Everett, Washington 98201

CFM:ec

Questions For Public Hearings, Everett June 2, 1970

Since ~~the~~ the plan outlined in the brochure is sketchy and uninformative questions on this sheet are of similar quality. I want to reserve the right to ask questions on the material you present.

Some of the more pertinent <sup>questions</sup> without knowing what you are going to present are as follows:

1. WHY DO YOU PRESENT A FLOOD CONTROL PLAN FOR THE LOWER STILLGUMISH VALLEY, WHEN IT HAS BEEN VOTED DOWN ~~TWO~~ TWO TO ONE IN THE ENTIRE AREA OF STANWOOD? NOTHING HAS CHANGED SINCE 1966, and floods have been non-existent in the meantime.

2. What do you expect to pay for 50 miles of streambank access. How much of the taxpayers money have you budgeted for this?

3. What is this multiple purpose project on the Stillagumish Basin and Church Creek?

4. How have you calculated the Cost Benefit ratio for Flood Control? From inquiries of those affected your figure of a quarter million dollars a year appears to have no basis of fact. Those affected claim benefits from siltation.

5. Since Flood control seems to be so serious on the Still, according to you, I would like to know how many in this audience from the area carry Flood Control Insurance.

6. Why Do you want Flood Control many miles north of Stanwood? After all the Skagit has Dams to protect against such hazards.

7. Why do you want to destroy the beautiful river and its ecology with such monstrous ~~the~~ dikes, why cheap rip-rapping would do this job?

Menno Groeneveld  
P.O.Box 466  
Stanwood, Wash.



C O P Y

STATEMENT OF BROCK EVANS, NORTHWEST REPRESENTATIVE, FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS BEFORE PUGET SOUND INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE, REGARDING PUGET SOUND AND ADJACENT WATERS AREA STUDIES, EVERETT, WASHINGTON JUNE 2, 1970.

I am here tonight representing the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs which is a regional organization composed of some fifty outdoor clubs throughout the West, from Utah to Southeast Alaska. The total membership is between 120 and 130 thousand individuals. About twenty of these clubs, representing about thirty thousand individuals are located in the State of Washington.

The Federation is here tonight because of our deep and active concern for the protection and preservation of the quality of the environment of Western Washington and of the Puget Sound Area. We want to express our concern for this basic resource, and also our concern, that, as far as we are able to tell, the Report and plan on which we are being asked to comment does not take these factors and needs into account very much.

According to the April 20th Notice of Public Hearings, the purpose of this meeting is to "obtain the views of all interested parties on the "Comprehensive Water and Related Land Resources Plan for the Puget Sound Area and Its River Basins." However, only the sketchiest sort of information has been made available, upon which we are supposed to comment. The "Preliminary Study Findings" document which has been made available to the general public is full of rather general statements in our opinion, and offers little by way of specific information about what are the components of this "Comprehensive Plan." We understand that some fourteen volumes of detailed "Appendices" which delineate the specifics of this plan are available if one will go to the office of the Corps of Engineers in Seattle and look through them.

In other words, we are supposed to comment tonight upon the details of a comprehensive plan which was six years in the making, and without having any of the details of this plan available to us, and with only one month's notice that the hearings are going to be held. This isn't the way to request public opinion and comments on a plan so far reaching. There is a need for much more time to be given for the whole public to have a real look at what is being planned for us and for our future, for the fate of the environment that we love and care about here in Puget Sound.

We further note, that the only previous hearings on this subject were held six years ago, in 1964. Time have changed a lot since 1964, and there is a whole new tide of concern for the environment--and properly so. Further, we note that no hearings were held in Seattle or Tacoma, the two largest population centers in the entire region. Originally, we understand that the Task Force had no intention of holding hearings again in these two cities on the subject of this "study." We would like to ask--why not? A lot more talking and explaining to the people, all the people, is needed.

The "Study Findings" document and the Notice of Public Hearings also refers to meetings being held with state and local officials and organizations, as well as private groups and individuals having interests in water resources. The humorous factor is the statement that the "views and data thus obtained were considered in developing the preliminary plan." I note that the name of the  
Exhibit B-5  
Page 1 of 4

Statement of Brock Evans Before Puget Sound Interagency Task Force, Everett,  
June 2, 1970

C O P Y

Washington Environmental Council is figured prominently in the list of organizations who are "coordinated with." As a member of the Board of Directors of the Washington Environmental Council, I recall well the meetings in July and September of last year to discuss some of the plans being formulated in the Study. There was very little agreement on any of the points now being proposed as 'our Comprehensive Plan. The comments were mahy and pointed on the subject that there were too many dams, too much emphasis on development, too little emphasis on preservation. If this is what is considered to be "coordination" and the basis for stating that all views were "considered," then not the whole truth is being told here.

Additionally, very few other organizations having a long-standing interest in the total environment of Puget Sound were contacted or considered. Where is the North Cascades Conservation Council? The Alpine Lakes Protection Society? The Seattle Mountaineers? The Sierra Club? The Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs? None of these groups were approached or "considered;" all have an enormous interest and stake in the future of the environment of the Puget Sound Area. It appears that the primary organizations contacted and considered were development oriented groups.

Finally, the composition of the Task Force itself gives people concered with the environment little cause for resting at ease. Only the Department of Interior can even be considered to have predominant interest in the environment, of all the ten agencies participating in the Study. The others have primarily demonstrated their concern in the area of development, and the results are obvious from what we can gather from the "Study."

We conclude from all of the foregoing, that it is impossible to adequately review or comment in any depth upon the recommendations of what is termed the "Comprehensive Plan." Nearly all of the deliberations have been conducted behind closed doors, and apparently in secret. Hearings were held many years ago, and far away from the nearest population centers. Most of the environmentally oriented groups weren't consulted at all.

Even though the study document is very sketchy in the information offered, we are able to offer some comments at this time.

One of the basic criticisms we are able to make at this time relates to the whole assumption of the planning process. For example, the project is made that the population will triple in the next fifty years; and most of the assumptions for development follow from this. It is probably unrealistic to assume that there will be no increase in population in Puget Sound in that period. But any economist can state that projections so far in advance are unrealistic and cannot be followed. We might be able to predict such things for something like twenty years in advance, but no further. Given the present uncertainty of affairs, it is just as realistic perhaps to predict that the population will stay the same or be lower. Nevertheless, the statement is made that all the projects and programs listed are required to satisfy the "needs" set forth in the Comprehensive Plan.

Statement of Brock Evans Before Puget Sound Interagency Task Force, Everett,  
June 2, 1970

C O P Y

The same comments apply to the section on power. All of the assumptions of the power promoters are accepted, including the prediction of ten times to 30 times the present demand. Thus, when this assumption is followed, it is understandable that the plan calls for many more nuclear plants, hydroelectric plants, and so forth. On the same subject, we have learned both from the sketchy material available and from the study documents, and from hearsay about the contents of the Appendices, that nearly every controversial dam in the Puget Sound Area has been recommended for adoption as a part of the "Plan." Dams on the South Fork and the North Fork of the Nooksack, the North Fork Skykomish, both Forks of the Stillaguamish, both Forks of the Snoqualmie, and so on are part of this "Plan." This is an example of how little the views of any environmentalists groups were considered, since nearly all of these projects are highly controversial.

A great deal of attention is given to watershed management, primarily as far as we can tell in the area of building more "flood control" structures, such as levees as the gentleman mentioned earlier. Little or not thought is given to the fact that logging in key watershed areas has contributed greatly to high water flows at the wrong time. As far as we can tell in the documents available, that we have seen little mention is made of the need to reduce logging in certain key watershed areas.

In the section dedicated to estuaries and coastal zones, perhaps the most threatened of all our water oriented resources, the essence of the programs proposed here seems to be simply more study: we talk about more appraisals of the resources, determination of opportunities, analysis, and so forth. In other words, the environmental factors are going to get more study, while the "development" programs are to go right ahead.

In short, it appears that the program insofar as we can glean details from the sketchy information available, amounts to a fifty year work order for the Army Corps of Engineers and other resource-development agencies. Most of the dams that have been opposed for all the years are in it; so are many of the other developments. When we talk about "watershed management," we are again talking of vast and massive alterations of the landscape on Puget Sound on a huge scale. All this is in there, too. The same comments apply to power development.

We are forced to conclude from all of this that this plan is essentially an arrangement, where each agency feeds in its own projects, and all the others agree. We hope that this is not the case, but this is how it appears from the information available.

For all of these reasons, the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs at this time is required to register a strong objection, not only to the contents of the Comprehensive Plan as it is made available, but also to the method and manner of the study and the way it was conducted. A great deal of delay is needed for further consideration, and we hereby request it. We request not just one more hearing or two, to be held in Seattle for Port Angeles, but many more. There needs to be ample time for full evaluation of everything we are talking about here. The Appendices should be placed in the main public library



Statement of Brock Evans Before Puget Sound Interagency Task Force, Everett,  
June 2, 1970

C O P Y

in every county seat in the Puget Sound Region. Ample time, at least sixty to ninety more days for full comment should be allowed. Questions should be answered fully and completely, no matter what they deal with.

The suggestion for workshops is a good idea, but is not enough. The workshops should not be turned into a medium whereby local interests gather and "rubber stamp" what is being proposed here. What really is needed, we submit, is a going over and redoing of this entire plan and document, to take the new environmental considerations into full account, and not just offer them as appendages to the massive development and alteration of our environment that is being proposed. There is far too much at stake.

In short, we think the entire basis assumptions of accelerated and massive growth in this area, the projections for which apparently form the basis of this entire report, are open to serious question and should be looked at again. We don't have to plan for trends in this society; if they are socially undesirable, our duty is to plan away from them. We should treat the symptoms before they become malignant. If we assume all the trends assumed in this study, our environment will be destroyed. We very much need imaginative planners and imaginative planning which will take other values into account. There is too much at stake not to.



C O P Y

WASHINGTON ENVIRONMENTAL COUNCIL

119 S. Main St. Seattle, Wash. 98104 MA 3-1489

May 30, 1970

Mr. Alfred T. Neale, Chairman  
Puget Sound Task Force  
PO Box 829  
Olympia, Washington 98501

Dear Mr. Neale:

This letter is supplementary to my testimony on behalf of the Washington Environmental Council in Mt. Vernon on May 27. It is my understanding that the Task Force has announced its intention to hold workshops on the Comprehensive Study and also additional public hearings before a final report is issued. You can be sure that the Washington Environmental Council will participate in whatever way we can, and we will encourage other citizens groups to do the same.

I would like to reiterate our request that the technical appendices of the Comprehensive Study be made available to interested citizens - we suggest a public library in each of the cities and the county library in the counties covered by the study. As the testimony on May 27 indicated, those volumes which have been placed with units of local government have not been readily available, and there are many individuals and organizations who have a serious interest in perusing the technical data so that they may make informed comments and suggestions to the Task Force.

We hope, too, that the Summary Report will receive broad initial distribution and will be readily available to the interested citizen. It will provide a better basis for citizen participation in the workshops, and it may lead to more requests for access to the technical appendices.

The Task Force is to be commended for its willingness to listen and respond to the public's interests in this important Comprehensive Study and in the plan that will follow.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Mertimer H. Thomas  
Vice President

DEDICATED TO THE PROMOTION OF CITIZEN, LEGISLATIVE AND  
ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION TOWARD PROVIDING A BETTER ENVIRONMENT

Exhibit B-6

C O P Y

WASHINGTON ENVIRONMENTAL COUNCIL

119 S. Main St. Seattle, Wash. 98104 MA 3-1489

STATEMENT OF JOAN THOMAS, VICE PRESIDENT, WASHINGTON ENVIRONMENTAL  
COUNCIL, BEFORE THE TASK FORCE FOR COMPREHENSIVE STUDY OF PUGET SOUND AND  
ADJACENT WATERS

Mount Vernon, Washington  
May 27, 1970

My name is Joan Thomas, and I am a Vice President of the Washington Environmental Council, which is a statewide organization dedicated to the promotion of citizen, legislative and administrative action toward providing a better environment.

The Washington Environmental Council would like very much to exercise this dedication in connection with the Puget Sound and Adjacent Waters Task Force study, because the plan that results will affect the environment of the Puget Sound area. We, as an organization of citizens, are frustrated in this endeavor, because of the methods and procedures employed to date by the Task Force. In fact, we are confused as to whether it is a study or a plan. The hearing notice refers to "the plan" in solicitating public comments. We have yet to see the "Comprehensive Study" referred to on the letterhead and in the body of the hearing notice.

Therefore, we earnestly request that the procedures be modified in the following ways:

- 1) Extend the time period for accepting testimony on the "plan". Sixty days for comments on six years worth of work seems out of proportion.
- 2) Make the technical appendices available to the public at designated places - c.g., public libraries in each city and town in the region covered. Efforts by interested citizens to obtain the information they needed in

Inclosure 1 to  
Exhibit B-6  
Page 1 of 3

C O P Y

order to formulate their comments have been met with a frustrating lack of accessibility. Your public notice says that "the study determined the foreseeable short and long term water and related land resources needs; identified early action projects or programs and procedures that should be initiated within the next ten years and presented a long range plan to guide water and related land use." The preliminary findings that accompanied the hearing notice do not provide an adequate basis for serious comment. We deem it essential that the detailed volumes of the study be made available.

3) After the public has been given access to the 16 volume appendix, additional public hearings should be held. The stated purpose of this hearing (and the others announced) is "to obtain the views of all interested parties on the comprehensive water and related land resources plan for the Puget Sound area and its river basins." I submit that the information thus far available to the public has made it almost impossible for the purpose of these hearings to be fulfilled. Yet we fear this will be our only chance. In 1964, it was too soon - you had only just embarked on the study; in 1970, it may be too late -- the plan will be formulated and additional input will not be cranked in.

Gentlemen, I said to the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors at the Middle Fork hearing, and I say again tonight: it's a whole new ball game as far as citizens are concerned. This study was begun in 1964, when the climate of citizen concern was quite different than it is today, and the avenues of citizen action were not as direct as they are today. It is because we feel that citizens should have a meaningful input into the plan that results from this study (or the plan, if it is indeed the plan that is before us tonight) that we ask for these changes in procedure.

C O P Y

Government agencies can be responsive to citizen interest - witness the new regulations covering Corps of Engineers permit applications. Our interest in future projects is not less than our interest in current permit applications - in fact, it is even more crucial that the citizen have a meaningful opportunity to help determine the future - many of us will be living in it 50 years from now.



LAWRENCE RADIATION LABORATORY  
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA  
LIVERMORE, CAL.

FEBRUARY 21, 1970

"I HAVE WRITTEN 16 SCIENTIFIC DOCUMENTS OF EXTENSIVE, DETAILED SCIENTIFIC CALCULATION BASED UPON PRODUCTION OF HUMAN CANCER AND LEUKEMIA BY RADIATION - NONE OF IT IS 'THEORETICAL'. FURTHERMORE, THE LATEST PUBLICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF RADIOLOGICAL PROTECTION HAS JUST COME OUT WITH NUMBERS THAT AGREE WITH OURS. NO DOUBT THIS IS PARTLY WHY SECRETARY FINCH HAS TAKEN THE BOLD STEP FORWARD OF CALLING FOR A TOTAL REVIEW AND RECONSIDERATION OF RADIATION STANDARDS. NO RADIATION IS SAFE.

"IT IS PERHAPS DIFFICULT TO REALIZE THAT THE AEC HAS FOOLED THE ELECTRICAL POWER INDUSTRY INTO BELIEVING THAT A CERTAIN NUMBER (THE SO-CALLED RADIATION STANDARD OF 0.17 RADS) IS 'SAFE'. BUT THE TRUTH IS THAT 32,000 EXTRA AMERICANS WOULD DIE OF CANCER AND LEUKEMIA IF EVERYONE GOT THIS 'SAFE' DOSE.

"WHAT SHOCKS ME BEYOND BELIEF IS THAT THE CITY OF NEW YORK WOULD EVEN CONSIDER ALLOWING POWER REACTORS ANYWHERE NEAR THE CITY. THAT WOULD HAVE TO BE ABSOLUTE, IRRESPONSIBLE INSANITY.

"IF NEW YORKERS GOT THE AMOUNT OF RADIATION NOW ALLOWABLE IT WOULD KILL ENOUGH EXTRA PEOPLE PER YEAR TO UNDO EVERY ACCOMPLISHMENT IN PUBLIC HEALTH FOR THE PAST 25 YEARS. IS THE CITY PREPARED TO TELL ITS INHABITANTS THAT THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACCOMPLISHMENTS, IN ALL FIELDS PUT TOGETHER, ARE GOING TO BE TURNED BACK 25 YEARS JUST TO PLEASE THE AEC? WHY NOT SUGGEST A DIFFERENT PLAYGROUND FOR THEM WHERE ONLY THEY CAN SUFFER?

"THIS ABOVE IS ALL PREDICATED ON EVERYTHING WORKING PERFECTLY -- NO ACCIDENTS. IF YOU HAVE AN ACCIDENT, IT COULD BE A DISASTER AS LARGE AS WORLD WAR II, JUST IN NEW YORK ALONE.

"INSTALLING REACTORS IN THE NEW YORK AREA WITH THE AIRPLANES THAT FLY OVER THE CITY IS SHEER INSANITY. I BELIEVE YOU MUST BE MISTAKEN IN THINKING THAT THE CITY COUNCIL WOULD EVEN CONSIDER ALLOWING REACTORS TO BE INSTALLED THERE. BUT THEN I SUPPOSE IT IS POSSIBLE THAT THE HONEYED WORDS OF THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION HAVE HOODWINKED THEM"

(Signed) JOHN W. GOFMAN

THE LAWRENCE RADIATION LABORATORY IS SUPPORTED BY  
THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION.

THIS STATEMENT BY DR. JOHN W. GOFMAN, WAS SUBMITTED TO THE COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND THE GENERAL WELFARE OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, MARCH 4, 1970.

Inclosure 2 to  
Exhibit B-6  
Page 1 of 2

THE HIDDEN COSTS OF NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS MUST BE ASSESSED BEFORE THEY ARE BUILT.

1. SEATTLE CITY LIGHT AND SNOHOMISH COUNTY P.U.D. PLAN TO BUILD THERMAL NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS IN SKAGIT COUNTY BECAUSE THEY CANNOT SITE THEM IN POPULATED AREAS.
2. MANY PLANTS ARE BEING PROJECTED FOR THE PUGET SOUND AREA AND ARE PLANNED IN CLUSTERS OF TWO OR MORE.
3. EACH OF THESE 1000-MEGAWATT PLANTS WILL POUR ABOUT ONE MILLION GALLONS OF HEATED WATER A MINUTE INTO OUR BAYS AND ESTUARIES. KIKET AND SAMISH ARE PROPOSED SITES.
4. HEATED WATER WILL FORM BARRIERS FOR MIGRATING SALMON. FOOD SOURCES WILL BE THREATENED. EGGS, EMBRYOS, LARVAE AND SMALL FISH WILL PASS THE INTAKE SCREENING FACILITY AND MAY BE DESTROYED IN THE HOT WATER OF THE COOLING CIRCUIT.
5. THE SKAGIT IS THE MOST IMPORTANT SPAWNING RIVER IN PUGET SOUND. THE SALMON RUNS OF THE SKAGIT, SNOHOMISH, STILLAGUAMISH AND SAMISH RIVERS ARE VALUED UP TO \$300,000,000 ANNUALLY. THIS RESOURCE PROVIDES JOBS AND RECREATION FOR THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE.
6. THE DEPARTMENTS OF FISHERIES AND GAME AND THE WATER POLLUTION CONTROL COMMISSION ARE ON RECORD OPPOSING THERMAL NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS AS PLANNED ON KIKET ISLAND AS SKAGIT BAY IS A PRIME NURSERY AREA FOR FISH AND WILD LIFE.
7. SWITCHING AND TRANSFORMER YARDS, RAILROAD SPURS AND TRANSMISSION LINES WILL REMOVE MANY ACRES OF VALUABLE FARM LAND FROM AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN THE SKAGIT VALLEY.
8. PRESENTLY CONSTRUCTED NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS CONSTANTLY AND NORMALLY RELEASE RADIOACTIVE POISONS INTO THE AIR AND WATER. THESE POISONS ARE CONCENTRATED IN THE FOOD CHAIN. BABIES AND GROWING CHILDREN ARE PARTICULARLY SUSCEPTIBLE TO CONCENTRATING RADIOACTIVE IODINE AND STRONTIUM.
9. IN THE EVENT OF A MAJOR ACCIDENT NO CIVIL DEFENSE MEASURES COULD ADEQUATELY PROTECT PEOPLE OR PROPERTY FROM RADIATION DAMAGE. EVACUATION WOULD PRESENT PROBLEMS.
10. THE STATE OF WASHINGTON AND SKAGIT COUNTY SHOULD NOT APPROVE NUCLEAR SITES UNTIL THE QUESTION OF ADEQUATE INSURANCE IS PROVIDED. PRIVATE INSURANCE COMPANIES DO NOT COVER RADIATION DAMAGES.
11. THE TRANSPORTATION OF WASTE MATERIALS FROM NUCLEAR PLANTS IS AS HAZARDOUS AS THE TRANSPORTING OF NERVE GAS.
12. ESTABLISHED FISHING, DAIRYING AND CROP INDUSTRIES MUST NOT BE JEOPARDIZED. WE SHOULD PROMOTE INDUSTRIES THAT WILL BE A BENEFIT AND PRESERVE THE RESOURCES OF SKAGIT COUNTY FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS.

Sponsored by ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION COMMITTEE--Box 280, LaConner, Wash. 98257

BRIEF STATEMENT AND EXHIBITS: From THE NORTH CASCADES CONSERVATION COUNCIL  
Before The Puget Sound Task Force of the Pacific Northwest River Basins Commission  
June 2, 1970

I am Mrs. Polly Dyer (Mrs. John A. Dyer), of Seattle, Washington appearing on behalf of the North Cascades Conservation Council. This organization was formed in 1957 with the entire North Cascades being its particular concern. Its purposes, "To secure the protection and preservation of scenic, scientific, recreational, educational, wildlife and wilderness values of the North Cascades", includes the area under discussion this evening.

We haven't had an opportunity to review <sup>in detail</sup> the proposals developed by the Puget Sound Task Force of the Pacific Northwest River Basins Commission. However, we do wish to bring to your attention our recommendations for wilderness areas to be formally designated within the Snohomish and Stillaguamish Basins.

These are the Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area which encompasses, in part, the southern section of the Snohomish Basin as we have outlined on Exhibit A-1; the proposed Boulder River-Whitehorse Wilderness as superimposed on your map of the Stillaguamish Basin and identified in Exhibit A-2.

We do not recommend the proposed dams on the Snoqualmie River, and believe the area which would be flooded by such dams should be dedicated to open space for recreation and other rural pursuits.

Additional exhibit material relative to the Alpine Lakes Wilderness Proposal and the Snoqualmie River are attached, giving further background on our positions and feelings with regard to these outstanding areas:

Exhibit B - The Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area Proposal developed in 1963 by the North Cascades Conservation Council, The Mountaineers, The Mazamas, and the Pacific Northwest Chapter of the Sierra Club.

Exhibit C - Copies of "The Wild Cascades", publication of the North Cascades Conservation Council, with articles discussing the "Alpine Lakes" and the "Snoqualmie River Dam."

Exhibit C - Copy of "Our Backyard Wilderness: Alpine Lakes", from "The Mountaineer", March, 1966. *(Historical Review of Wilderness as per statement - Dyer)*

These remarks are preliminary and we would like to submit a more extended statement following an opportunity to review in greater detail the full report of your Task Force. We suggest that additional time for such study and submission of further comments be provided.

-----  
Editor's Note: Inclosures withdrawn and placed in Unpublished Appendix. Exhibit B-7

PUGET SOUND POWER & LIGHT COMPANY, STATEMENT BEFORE PUBLIC HEARINGS ON  
PUGET SOUND AND ADJACENT WATERS, THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST RIVER BASINS  
COMMISSION, ISLAND, KING AND SNOHOMISH COUNTIES, JUNE 2, 1970

I am W. J. Finnegan, Puget Sound Power & Light Company, Bellevue, Washington. As a resource developer, particularly water resources in the Puget Sound basin, Puget<sup>POWER</sup> is naturally greatly interested and involved in the results of the Task Force Study.

The Task Force has undertaken the big job of developing a comprehensive plan for the water and related land resources of the Puget Sound area. From information available to us to date, the Task Force has done a commendable job and the summary report and the 15 appendices will add significantly to the resource data and knowledge available today.

It is our understanding that this meeting is for the purpose of obtaining the input of the general public and the private sector, which would then be included in the report as a separate appendix.

The Task Force is to be commended for its recent decision to broaden public participation by holding 12 County workshops and two additional public hearings. These measures will aid the public considerably in understanding and contributing to the study.

As you, of course, know, but many here today and the general public may not know, the comprehensive plan is contained in the Plan Formulation appendix and the Summary report. Neither of these documents are available yet for review. Thus the public's participation at this point, despite the announced additional measures, is somewhat limited.

It is suggested that the Plan Formulation appendix and the Summary report for the current study be issued only as preliminary documents, but the other appendices be issued immediately in their final form, and



be given as wide a distribution as possible. Later, possibly in six months, another series of public hearings could be held to finalize the public's participation, with the final version of these two documents revised to reflect this viewpoint. The final publication then could be soon thereafter.

This suggestion is made since there are many here in the audience from the general public and the private sector, who have much to offer your study and really could contribute to the comprehensive plan development. Although the Basin Commission has done much toward reaching this segment of the people, we believe further improvements in the plan would result if this suggestion is implemented.

In later studies and updated versions of the Puget Sound and Adjacent Waters Study, experts from these segments, that is, the general public and the private sector, could be assigned to each work group, including Plan Formulation.

Earlier consultation with associations, business organizations and others would also improve input from these entities in future studies. Perhaps a general advisory council from the public and private interests should be considered.

Specifically in the water resource recommendations of the Task Force under consideration at this hearing, namely in Island, King and Snohomish Counties, we note that a plan to construct fish trapping facilities for truck and haul of salmon above Snoqualmie Falls is recommended for the early action plan. It is difficult to comment directly on this proposal

without analysis of the details, alternatives considered, etc., but this recommended project appears to be in conflict with the also recommended North Fork and Middle Fork Developments.

Our Company in a letter dated March 23, 1967, now incorporated in the Corps of Engineers report on the Snoqualmie River, dated October, 1969, requested permission to jointly study in a detailed way the possible effects of the North Fork and Middle Fork Developments on its Snoqualmie Falls Project, FPC No. 2493. The Company also suggested an interest in installing any generating facilities connected with the developments on the North and Middle Forks. There is an apparent inconsistency with the Corps' October, 1969 report in your study since the Corps concluded the North Fork Project is not feasible until about the year 2000. The Task Force includes the North Fork Project in their proposals for the early action plan, before 1980.

We hope these suggestions will be accepted in the spirit in which they are offered, namely that of constructive criticism. We offer our services to the Task Force and are ready to discuss and work with you on any of these matters. Thank you for the opportunity to present our views.

Testimony by George Yount, Chairman of the Snohomish County Environmental Council  
Presented at the June 2 Hearing  
of the  
Puget Sound and Adjacent Waters Study

The Task Force under the chairmanship of Mr. Neale has been charged with the awesome task of presenting a 50-year plan for the Puget Sound and Adjacent Waters. There is no question that such a plan is essential on the regional as well as the state level because the water resources of the Pacific Northwest are being carefully scrutinized by the arid Southwest which wants our water for its teeming millions. The seriousness of the situation and the necessity to plan wisely is clear. The plan must be bold and imaginative, and it must reflect the hopes and aspirations of the people.

There are, however, some basic elements missing from the comprehensive plan as presented in the information brochure. The Study Procedure itself is a case in point. In spite of the profusion of arrows on the chart shown earlier (100.016), the only organized opportunity for broad citizen participation was the set of three hearings in 1964 and the ones now being held. By the current lack of information available to the public, and indeed to governmental agencies, would indicate a serious lack of communication and involvement that this study requires to be effective and acceptable.

The hesitancy to provide information in terms of the appendices until after the public hearings (as stated to the Skagit County Environmental Council on May 20 by Mr. Beecher Snipes who represented the Task Force) would further reinforce the feeling that public input was not really desired. Thus the public is put in the untenable position of having to criticize the plan when they could have been whole-hearted supporters. The ~~penetled~~ 12 local workshops and two public hearings on view graph (100.017) is a commendable effort by the Task Force to hear the public. But a fait accompli already exists. The Plan Formulation with its projects already identified put the public in the position of trying to get projects

in or out or at least modified without adequate time or money to prepare alternatives. Citizen participation should have been solicited throughout the study and we are afraid the workshops will be concerned about selling the comprehensive plan. ~~the~~ The short term citizen input which could result from the workshops will not solve the total problems inherent in the so-called comprehensive plan.

We in the Snohomish Environmental Council feel that in order for the projects or the Comprehensive Plan to become realistic, we need to develop a population settlement plan based upon the desire to minimize environmental degradation. For instance, we feel that industry and urbanization of our flood plains and river deltas are extremely destructive to the marine ecology of the rivers and the Puget Sound. The Stillaguamish and Snohomish Valleys should be maintained for agriculture so that we can provide food here instead of shipping water to California to grow our food. While it is true that the dams projected for the ~~Stillaguamish, Snohomish and~~ Snoqualmie will provide a degree of flood protection, the experience in the Green River Valley and now the Sammamish indicates that flood protection accelerates land development. Fertile soil is a nonrenewable resource and should be maintained. Proper flood plain zoning should be the number one priority of this Comprehensive Plan. Zoning ~~Could~~ eliminate the need for many of the elaborate projects identified under the categories of watershed management and flood control.

The identified projected projects for the rivers and shoreline of Snohomish would cost the citizens not only in terms of supplying the necessary funding directly and indirectly, but it would cost us those qualities of life that make this area unique and worth living in. We have been told by Task Force representatives that you can't stop progress. I fail to see that the systematic destruction of natural ~~resources~~ phenomena in the guise of technological achievement is progress. In the short run we economically benefit but in the long run it is killing us, witness Lake Erie. We would suggest that the Task Force have qualified ecologists take



another look at the projects identified in terms of the ecological damage that would result and such information be a part of the Puget Sound and Adjacent Waters Study.

The present Comprehensive Plan as outlined in the information brochure should be considered as a useful inventory...but even as an inventory, <sup>it</sup> needs basic corrections in terms of citizen input and ~~the~~ ecological ~~implications already~~ <sup>studies</sup> ~~identified~~.

Snohomish Co. Branch  
P. O. BOX 1390  
WOODINVILLE, WASHINGTON  
HUNTER 6-6262

**JACK BAKER, INC.**  
BOTHELL VILLAGE REALTORS

Bothell Office  
10030 MAIN STREET  
BOTHELL, WASHINGTON  
HUNTER 6-1294

**COUNTRY PROPERTIES**

June 1, 1970

Mr. Alfred P. Neale  
Chairman of the P.S. & A.W.  
P. O. Box 829  
Olympia, Wash. 98501

Dear Mr. Neale:

As a longtime resident of Snohomish County, I am very much in accord with the Snohomish River Basin Planning study.

It seems to me that the study is sound and shows what can be done with comprehensive planning - the study takes in all phases of development, including environment which seems to take high priority these days.

In closing, it is my opinion that the plan will serve not only as an industry boost to the economy but will also solve many development problems.

Yours very truly,

JACK BAKER, INC.  
Bothell Village Realtors

*Clark Turner*  
Clark Turner, Branch Manager  
Snohomish County Branch

CT:L

RECEIVED

JUN -4 1970

WATER POLLUTION  
CONTROL DISTRICT

Exhibit B-10

C O P Y

Alfred Neal, Chairman  
P.S.A.W.  
Box 829  
Olympia, Washington 98501

Dear Mr. Neale:

As a resident in Snohomish County and President of the Granite Falls Businessmen's Association I would like to endorse the general guide lines of the Snohomish River Basin Planning Study. The decentralization of industry and employment is very important to a community such as the Granite Falls area. With the thousands of acres that encompass the Granite Falls area and the abundant natural resources, we hope to maintain and increase a segment of the county commerce.

Sincerely,

L. Smith/s/  
PO Box 377  
Granite Falls, Wn.

Exhibit B-11

REAL ESTATE

APPRIASALS

**WILLIAM SANBORN JENKS**

**REALTOR**

BUSINESS: ALPINE 2-6217 - RESIDENCE: FAIRVIEW 6-4241  
402 COLBY BUILDING  
EVERETT, WASHINGTON

6/1/70.

Mr. Alfred T. Neale.  
Chairman, PS&AW  
P.O. Box 829,  
Olympia, Wash.

Dear Sir;

My profession is the valuing of Real Property.  
I have appraised over four thousand parcels  
(4000) in Snohomish County, for Corporations,  
Governmental bodies, corporations, banks, individuals,  
etc.

As a result of the necessary studies required,  
my opinion is that the most fundamental and  
important element to be considered in Planning  
is to provide jobs in diversified industries.

Industries should be located with due regard  
to the amenities of living.

It is also my opinion that the Snohomish River  
Basin Planning Study provides for possible  
diversified industries with due regard to the  
protection of the environment.

Yours very truly,

*W. S. Jenks*

P.S.

Presently Snohomish County is largely  
dependent on Forest Products and Aero-  
Space industries.

Exhibit B-12



June 2, 1970

PUGET SOUND TASK FORCE

Gentlemen:

The Preliminary Study Findings present beautiful statements of purposes and goals, as well as a degree of choice in certain land usage and alternative projects. Although the study gives the impression of being comprehensive, the scope, feasibility and size of projects are based on two premises subject to great change:

1. The projected level of population, which gives little if any notice to the ecological crises, the world's population explosion or movements like "zero population growth" which can drastically alter the figures up or down.
2. The degree to which all needs, particularly the presently neglected needs, are met for people both inside and outside our own borders.

Even without considering these two decisive factors, we will be in real trouble according to data on page 9. Irrigated land to meet the areas's projected requirements for food and fiber by year 2020 will total 396,000 acres, with water supply provided under the plan sufficient for only 223,000 acres.

I am greatly alarmed at the consequences of providing for only 56% capacity while we fail to consider either the opportunity or the possible requirement of being an exporter of food and fiber rather than an importer from areas worse off.

On the basis of the above comments I see the need for many times the degree of flexibility presently considered in the study.

THE EASTSIDE FORUM  
4840 E. Mercer Way  
Mercer Island, Washington 98040

*C. H. James*  
C. H. James, Chairman

# PORT of COUPEVILLE

COMMISSIONERS  
COL. ARCHIE C. EDWARDS  
TREVOR ROBERTS  
STANTON B. COFFIN

TELEPHONE: 206 OR 8-4179  
P.O. BOX 455  
COUPEVILLE, WASHINGTON 98239

June 8, 1970

Mr. Alfred T. Neale, Chairman  
Puget Sound Task Force  
Water Pollution and Control Comm.  
P.O. Box 829  
Olympia, Washington 98501

Dear Mr. Neale:

I attended the meeting in Everett as representative of the Coupeville Port District. I was also the Chairman of the water committee for the Congress for Community Progress several years ago.

It is realized that a study of this type is a great undertaking and that you can't please everyone. I am grateful that a start has been made. In pointing out what I think can be improved for Whidbey Island, I am doing so because your information may not be as recent as developments here.

Beck Associates made a comprehensive water and sewer study for Island County. In addition a water study was made for the U. S. Naval Air Station and one for the City of Oak Harbor. All three of these plans were studied by the water committee which I headed and which had several engineers on the committee. We decided the Anacortes water supply would be the most feasible. Anacortes is putting in a modern plant on the Skagit and will run an additional line to Anacortes.

We did not feel that it was wise to depend on a line across a non-existent bridge at the South end of the Island since a substantial amount of opposition is building to this proposed bridge. Another reason is that there would be about 4 miles of useless pipe on the bridge whereas the line from the North end could be tapped every inch of the way. Also in our contact with the City of Everett where 10,000,000 gallons a day are presently available, the question was raised about the cost of a submarine pipe and the problem of anchors hitting it, etc. Also we are not sure the City of Everett would be able to guarantee in perpetuity a given amount of water considering the rapid growth of that area. Finally, we felt that it was unwise to wait several years before securing a mainland water supply. Nearby counties are now wondering if they have enough water for their own needs.

So far as ports on Whidbey Island are concerned, the harbor at Coupeville is the best all around location for a commercial and small boat harbor. The wharf is now open for small boats. If commercial boats wish to use the deep water portion of the wharf we will put this portion in operation.

Your report failed to mention that there is a deep water harbor at the

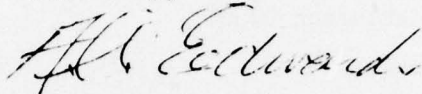
Page Two  
Mr. Alfred T. Neale

June 8, 1970

Seaplane Base at the U.S. Naval Air Station on Whidbey, which could be used as a refuge and is now included in the city limits of Oak Harbor.

Point Partridge is in the Coupeville Port District and we would like to see it developed as a refuge. However, it would cost a great deal of money to build a large marina there. Also parking space is scarce and as Capt. Smith of the Pilots Assoc. said, "It has about the roughest water of any point."

Sincerely,



A. C. Edwards, Col. USAF (Ret)  
President, Coupeville Port District

ACE:is



ENGINEER

PHONE  
ORANGE 8-4788

## OFFICE OF ISLAND COUNTY ENGINEER

COUPEVILLE, WASHINGTON

9 June 1970

JUN 12 1970

Mr. Alfred T. Neale, Chairman  
Puget Sound Task Force  
P.O. Box 829  
Olympia, Washington 98501

Reference: (A) Your notice of public hearing 3/20/70  
(B) Preliminary study findings - 1970

Dear Sir:

Reference (A) requested written comments on the contents of reference (B) by June 19, 1970. The following comments are offered concerning the trend of the planning to date as it affects Island County:

- 1) Some of the material currently available to the Task Force appears to be obsolete. This is most probably the responsibility of Island County because it did not distribute pertinent information as it became available. In particular:
  - (a) Island County now has available a study entitled "Comprehensive Water and Sewer Plan" which was prepared by R. W. Beck & Associates in 1968. This study advocates for the whole of Whidbey Island the importation of water from the city of Anacortes. It should be noted that the Washington Toll Bridge Authority has determined that the proposed bridge connection to the mainland from the south end of Whidbey Island is not economically feasible. The Task Force proposal for the supply of water to south Whidbey is therefore tied to an infeasible concept. A copy of the Beck Study is forwarded under separate cover.
  - (b) The Task Force population projections differ from those of the Beck Study by a factor of 3. Island County is truly concerned that its municipal and industrial water requirements are grossly underestimated. It is apprehensive that these same low estimates of Island County's requirements will prevail in the final plan unless a concerted effort toward correction is made at an early date by the Task Force.
- 2) From the view point of Island County, the plan would appear to minimize the essential problem of fresh water resources allocation on an area basis. Except

Exhibit B-15  
Page 1 of 2



Mr. Alfred T. Neale, Chairman  
Puget Sound Task Force

9 June 1970  
Page 2

for the Naval Air Station, no water rights can be claimed for Island County from mainland rivers on the basis of prior use. A copy of this letter is therefore provided to the Department of Water Resources requesting advice as to how Island County might ensure the reservation of an equitable share of Puget Sound water resources for municipal and industrial purposes in the future. Until such assurances are obtained, Island County cannot support the assignment of water resources to less vital projects.

- 3) The casting of Island County in the role of a "bedroom/recreational" community may have a degree of legitimacy---in the short run. However, it is not evident how the County could resist the pressures of economic imbalance--especially as light, clean industries, compatible with residential/recreation areas become acquainted with its advantages. The Beck Study shows a requirement for 16.3 MGPD by the year 2015---based on a resident population of 154,000 and a temporary population of 27,400 at that time, and further, based on a usage of 100 GPCD. With even a moderate turn toward the expansion of commerce and industry, unit usage could easily expand appreciably beyond this 100 GPCD factor before the year 2015.

Sincerely,

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS  
ISLAND COUNTY, WASHINGTON

E. E. Christae  
F. A. Gush  
John R. Anderson

RWEM/be

cc: State Dept. of Water Resources

Editor's Note: Inclosure withdrawn and placed in Unpublished Appendix.



ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

P. O. BOX 24 • EVERETT, WASHINGTON • 206 AL 2-6230

June 18, 1970

Mr. Alfred T. Neale, Chairman  
PS&AW  
Box 829  
Olympia, Washington 98501

ATTENTION: MR. DEWAYNE BLUNT

Dear Al:

Enclosed are letters supporting the Snohomish River Basin Planning Study of those persons unable to attend the PS&AW hearing on June 2, 1970.

We would appreciate it if the following letters are entered into the official testimony of the hearing:

Western Gear Corporation (by Mr. W. M. Iverson)  
Ken Schilaty & Associates (by Mr. Ken Schilaty)  
First Federal Savings & Loan (by R. M. Humphrey)  
Intermediate District #109 (by Dr. Hal M. Gilmore)  
KQYZ Radio (by Mr. Clifford H. Hansen)  
Mr. L. W. Blakeley  
Associated Sand & Gravel Co. (by Mr. John L. Hutsell)

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Lloyd Repman".

Lloyd Repman  
Managing Director

LR:lb

Enclosures 7

JUN 18 1970

Exhibit B-16

ROBERT M. HUMPHREY

First Federal Savings  
Everett, Washington

June 1, 1970

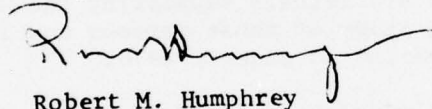
Mr. Alfred Neale  
Chairman P.S. and A.W.  
Box 829  
Olympia, Washington

JUN 19 1970

Dear Mr. Neale:

The general guidelines of the Snohomish River Basin planning study provides for a decentralization of employment so that each of the cities has an opportunity to generate sufficient tax revenue to finance environmental desires.

Very truly yours,



Robert M. Humphrey

RMH:LC

RECEIVED

Inclosure 1 to  
Exhibit B-16



# KEN SCHILATY and ASSOCIATES

3702 Colby • Everett, Washington 98201 • Office ALpine 9-1011 • Res. LO 8-5709

INDUSTRIAL  
COMMERCIAL  
RECREATIONAL  
INVESTMENT  
PROPERTIES

June 1, 1970

RECEIVED

Mr. Alfred Neale,  
Chairman, PS and AW  
Box 829  
Olympia, Washington 98501

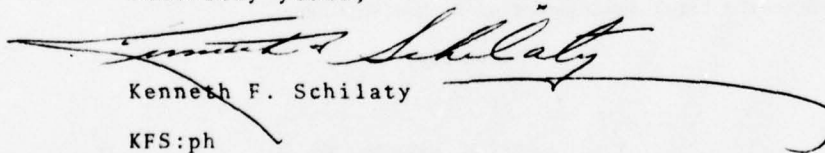
% Snohomish County Economic  
Development Council  
Box 24  
Everett, Washington 98201

Dear Mr. Neale,

As a resident of Snohomish County for over 48 years, I wish to go on record as approving the River Basin Studies made by the Snohomish County Economic Development Council.

As president of the Snohomish County Outdoor Recreation Committee and Co-Chairman of a Recreation Committee recently appointed by the Snohomish County Commissioners, I personally feel that the River Basin Studies have been very objective and very fair to all interests concerned.

Sincerely yours,

  
Kenneth F. Schilaty  
KFS:ph

JUN 19 1970

Inclosure 2 to  
Exhibit B-16



NEW LIFE FROM THE LAND







**INTERMEDIATE DISTRICT VIII**  
Office of Superintendent of Schools  
Room 328 Court House  
Everett, Washington 98201

DOROTHY J. BENNETT  
Superintendent

June 2, 1970

Mr. Alfred T. Neale, Chairman, PSA&W  
P.O. Box 829  
Olympia, Washington 98501

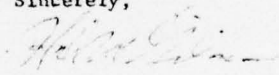
Dear Mr. Neale:

The Snohomish River Basin Planning Study, as I observe it, is well deserving of support:

- . It provides a long-range development plan for the Snohomish County area.
- . It is concerned with the economic stability and expansion of our area.
- . It involves a wide spectrum of the interests and concerns of our community.
- . It has included plans for the appropriate development of environmental and ecological systems.
- . It has the potential for generating capital to support our need for social amenities.
- . It lays plans for the essential financial support needed for the needed social institutions.

The latter point is of special concern to me as the educational system for our area will require adequate financial support to build the needed educational facilities. In my opinion, the broad based community involvement coupled with the potential benefits, both in the economic and environmental fields, make the Snohomish River Basin Planning Study a powerful tool in the total development of Snohomish County.

Sincerely,

  
Hal M. Gilmore, Ed. D.  
Intermediate School District 109  
Administrative Assistant

HMG/eds

JUN 19 1970

Inclosure 3 to  
Exhibit 16

C O P Y

June 3, 1970

Mr. Alfred T. Neale  
Chairman  
PS&AW  
Box 829  
Olympia, Washington 98501

Dear Mr. Neale:

As a resident of Snohomish County, I would like to endorse the general guidelines of the Snohomish River Basin Planning Study which provides for decentralization of employment so that each of the cities has an opportunity to generate sufficient tax revenue to finance environmental desires.

These guidelines will provide a balanced, better community.

Thank you.

Cordially,

Clifford H. Hansen

CHH:sb

cc:  
Repman

Inclosure 4 to  
Exhibit B-16



EVERETT, WASHINGTON 98201

June 8, 1970

TELEPHONE 206-259-0922

Snohomish County Economic  
Development Council  
Box 24  
Everett, WA 98201

Gentlemen:

Western Gear Corporation, located at 2100 Norton Street  
in Everett, Washington, supports the proposals presented  
in the Snohomish River Basin Planning Study.

We feel that by following the general guidelines in the Study  
that Snohomish County will be able to realize the development  
of their full potential of natural resources.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "W. M. Iverson".

W. M. Iverson  
Assistant to Vice-President-Operations

WMI:ep

JUN 19 1970

Inclosure 5 to  
Exhibit B-16

June 5, 1970

Mr. Alfred T. Neale, Chairman  
PS & AW  
P. O. Box 829  
Olympia, Washington 98501


Dear Mr. Neale:

In my opinion as a private citizen in Snohomish County, the Snohomish River Basin Planning Study contains recommendations important to the future prosperity and growth of this area.

The plan appears to offer a combination of compatible utilization of resources by and for local citizens while providing encouragement for an increased tax base and expansion of employment opportunities.

Development of industrial sites defined in the plan should be encouraged, but type of industry permitted must be controlled and conform with environmental specifications pertaining to air, water, and noise pollution as they now stand or subsequently are imposed.

Very truly yours,

  
L. W. Blakeley  
1021 Crown Drive  
Everett, Washington

LWB/ps

JUN 18 1970

Inclosure 6 to  
Exhibit B-16





**ASSOCIATED SAND & GRAVEL  
COMPANY, INC.**

BOX 2037 • 6300 GLENWOOD AVE. • EVERETT, WASHINGTON 98201

June 16, 1970

Mr. Alfred T. Neale, Chairman  
Puget Sound & Adjacent Waters Task Force  
P.O. Box 829  
Olympia, Washington 98501

Dear Mr. Neale:

Representatives from our firm were unable to attend the hearing in Everett on June 2 pertaining to the 12-county water study.

In reviewing the report on the Snohomish River Basin Study, we certainly feel that the adoption of this will be a vital cog in the growth of the Everett area. The need to attract a solid industrial base is dependent upon adequate land sites and transportation facilities.

We would like to point out one thing, however, that has been virtually overlooked in the study, and that is to insure an adequate supply of basic construction materials. By this I mean sand and gravel and other road-building and construction aggregates. The geology of this area is such that suitable aggregates are in very short supply. The major pits now in existence face complete depletion within the next ten to fifteen years. The ability to build a community, its industries and its transportation mediums economically depends on an adequate and economical supply of construction materials. We certainly think consideration should be given to the reserving of certain areas in the Snohomish River Basin where these reserves are available and constitute the highest and best use of the land.

There are several eminent geologists who have studied this problem in this area, and I am sure you will find that proper geological data to determine these locations is available. We would be glad to volunteer the services of this company in putting the Planning Committee in touch with this information if they would so desire.

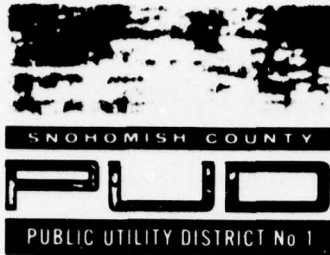
Very truly yours,  
ASSOCIATED SAND & GRAVEL COMPANY, INC.

*John L. Hutsell*  
John L. Hutsell  
Vice President

JUN 19 1970

Inclosure 7 to  
Exhibit B-16

EVERETT (206) 355-2111 • SEATTLE (206) MA 4-0301



2320 California Ave., Everett, Washington 98201 ALpine 9-9666  
P. O. Box 1107  
June 17, 1970

Mr. Alfred T. Neale  
Chairman, Puget Sound Task Force  
Pacific Northwest River Basins  
Commission  
P. O. Box 829  
Olympia, Washington 98501

Dear Mr. Neale:

The Comprehensive Water and Related Land Resources Study for Puget Sound and Adjacent Waters recognizes the need for power plants in the Puget Sound Study Area to serve the power requirements for a population growth from 2,100,000 in 1967 to about 6,800,000 by 2020.

Power requirements in the Pacific Northwest are estimated to triple in the next 20 years which represents an annual growth rate of less than 6 per cent compared to a 7 per cent average for the same period for the nation as a whole. It is altogether possible that the forecasts of power requirements are too low when consideration is given to the role electricity may play in the battle to improve the environment.

Within the period covered by this comprehensive study, many power plants, possibly nuclear, will have to be located in the Puget Sound Area. The first plants may possibly be forced to locate outside of the study area as a result of the shortsightedness of those who feel that this would be better for the environment of the Puget Sound Region.

Of course, this view adds little comfort to those utilities who must eventually locate power plants in the study area.

The comprehensive study has considered power needs and power plant siting within the framework of conservation of Puget Sound water and related land resources.

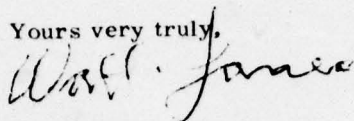
Mr. Alfred T. Neale

-2-

June 17, 1970

Snohomish PUD in meeting its responsibility as a utility must and will consider natural and man-made settings as they relate to the total environment and would like to go on record in support of this comprehensive study.

Yours very truly,



Walt Jones  
President

JUN 19 1970

Exhibit B-17  
Page 2 of 2

CARL A. JONSON  
ATTORNEY AT LAW

CARL A. JONSON  
GERALD G. DAY

TELEPHONE (206) MAIN 4-2521  
400 CENTRAL BUILDING  
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98104

June 19, 1970

JUN 23 1970

Mr. A. T. Neale, Chairman  
Puget Sound and Adjacent Waters Task Force  
c/o Water Pollution Control Commission  
Post Office Box 829  
Olympia, Washington 98501

Dear Mr. Neale:

This statement of position is transmitted to you as Chairman of the Puget Sound Task Force by the City of Bellevue and Water District No. 97 of King County. This statement confirms the presentation to the Task Force by Carl A. Jonson on June 2, 1970, for and on behalf of the City of Bellevue and Water District No. 97.

Our concern and reason for this filing grows from the Task Force's preliminary study findings on municipal and industrial water, and we quote from several portions of the report:

1. Development of water supply by major purveyors and the consolidation of smaller water districts into larger regional type supply and transmission systems is recommended to obtain economies of scale and to minimize the possible adverse impacts on the natural environment and water resource which could occur if every water district developed its own supply. 1/
2. Major water purveyors in the Cedar-Green and Puyallup Basins, which depend upon imported water, would draw additionally upon these (imported water) sources to a much greater extent, consistent with projected population and industrial expansions. 2/
3. ...in the Cedar-Green Basins additional interbasin transfer of water is planned to supply Seattle, with a diversion structure constructed on the North Fork of the Tolt River in the Snohomish Basin... 3/

---

1/ Puget Sound and Adjacent Waters, Preliminary Study Findings, (1970) at 12.  
2/ Id. at 12.  
3/ Id. at 12.



4. The least costly means of satisfying water supply needs in most cases involves the expansion of existing systems, as in the case of the West Sound Basins. 4/

We draw six conclusions from these four quotations:

1. From the first quotation, it appears that the Task Force recommends the perpetuation of the City of Seattle as the purveyor of wholesale water in the Cedar-Green Basin.
2. In the same quote and in others, the Task Force acknowledges new sources of M and I water are needed but it feels the number of developments should be minimized.
3. In the second quotation, the Task Force concludes that major purveyors will draw additional waters consistent with projected population and industrial expansions.
4. From the third quote, the Task Force seems to assume the City of Seattle will develop additional supplies of water for the City of Seattle in a literal sense.
5. From the last quote, the Task Force seems to assume the least costly means of satisfying the area water needs can be achieved by recommending a plan wherein the City of Seattle continues as the principal wholesaler of water in the area.
6. By lack of reference and omission from the entire document, we assume the Task Force is either unaware of the East Side Water Supply Project or it recommends, by omission, against a project which has been planned for many years to supply M & I water to the rapidly urbanizing areas east of Lake Washington.

Based upon our studies, this omission is an error of great magnitude.

As I pointed out to you on June 2, 1970, our concern relates to the reliability of our water supply; water rights associated with water resource development; and the cost of water to communities on the east side of Lake Washington.

I re-assert my comment to the Task Force on June 2, 1970, that we do not oppose the City of Seattle developing the North Fork of the Tolt River as a means to increase the water supply for its own water needs.

---

4/ Id. at 12.

In our presentation to the Task Force on June 2, 1970, we represented that the City of Bellevue, Water District No. 97 of King County and others do not have firm water supply contracts with the City of Seattle. We offer as proof of this statement the following information:

#### 2.4 CONDITIONS OF SERVICE TO PURVEYORS

It has not been the practice of the (City of Seattle) Department (of Water) to execute detailed written agreements with purveyors. The only written instrument is the Department's standard "tap agreement". This is essentially a written application for service in which the applicant agrees to pay the charges and abide by the rules of the Department. It has been stated by the Department in the past that "no formal contracts have ever been found necessary". 5/

As indicated to you on June 2, 1970, the entire supply of water for Bellevue, Water District No. 97 and others is derived exclusively from the City of Seattle. The policy of serving water outside the City Limits of Seattle was formulated in 1930-31-32, years of financial depression. We quote from the official history of the City of Seattle Water Department with reference to a 1931 event:

The Water Department did not oppose grant of franchise to the private company, but wished the same privilege. Since the Department supplied a large number of customers north of the City, the service was remunerative, and the Department could not afford to lose the income derived. 6/

Another reason for Seattle's policy to serve outside the City Limits is found in this quotation:

The policy of the Water Department had previously been to keep its operation within the City limits. Outside consumer districts had been compelled to reach out to connect with the Seattle water system. Mr. Marion (Superintendent of Water in 1931) believed that an expansion of this policy could be designed to simplify procedure, so that when progress and growth of any community forced annexation to Seattle, the acquisition of its water system could be assured with less complication.

The Water Department did not wish to engage in distribution of water to individual customers, nor to interfere with the affairs of any water district. To furnish water to districts outside the City was good business and the Department was looking ahead to the time when the territory would be annexed to the City. 7/

---

5/ Report entitled An Analysis of Water System Costs and Rates to Water Purveyors prepared for City of Seattle, Department of Water, by Cornell, Howland, Hayes and Merrifield (1970), Vol. 1 at 10.

6/ Seattle Water Department History, 1854: 1954, Mary McWilliams (1955) at 105 and 106.

7/ Id. at 109.

There is a matter of water rates and charges to be considered. The official history of the Seattle Water Department reflects:

It had not been contemplated in the beginning to get any return other than through the sale of water, but the Council action had put into effect the present policy of getting final complete return of the investment.

The total return from sale of water from 1934 to 1941, inclusive, was \$1,595,316.33, which showed the idea was sound. Since the water districts handled their own retailing, costs in the outside territory were less than in the City and ordinance rates were higher outside. 8/

It is seen from the official history of the Seattle Water Department that service beyond the City limits has its roots in the efficacy of financial and annexation matters.

If the Task Force arrived at a decision that Seattle Water Department provides water at less cost than others, it can be demonstrated that such a conclusion is incorrect. We offer as proof of this statement several facts derived from the City of Seattle's water rate study, quotations which will indicate surcharges which are being imposed on out-of-city customers.

#### RETURN ON INVESTMENT

The owner of the metropolitan water system, Seattle Water Department, is entitled to a fair return on the investment used to supply purveyors. As stated earlier, the purveyors' allocation of capital cost was \$31,496,000 ... A rate of return of 4.33 per cent has been used in this study and applied to the depreciated value of the purveyors' share of facilities. 9/

The rate of return on the investment is projected to increase from 4.33 per cent in 1968 to 6.00 per cent in 1976. 10/

The concept of municipal ownership of utility facilities is one of cost recovery--not profit making. Rates should be designed to recover costs. Your Task Force will perpetuate a municipal "private utility" operation if its recommendations stand.

The water rate consultant to the City of Seattle's Water Department, using financial forecasts prepared by the City Water Department, 11/ concluded the water

---

8/ Id. at 116.

9/ Report on Rates to Water Purveyors, supra note 5 at 119.

10/ Id., Vol. 2 at 121.

11/ "We were not asked to study financing of the metropolitan system"-- Id., Vol. 1 at 15. "Proposed improvements necessary to serve the expanded system, on the basis of the Department's published capital improvement program, have also been included."-- Id., Vol. 1, at 14 and 15. (See also Vol. 11 at 111). (Footnote continued on next page)

district's revenue was less than Seattle's cost of service. The consultant's statistics are:

The gross revenue to which the Seattle Water Department was entitled from purveyors in 1968 was therefore:

O & M Expenses	\$ 713,000
Less Timber Sales Credit	43,000
Sub Total	\$ 670,000
Depreciation	\$ 501,000
Return on Investment	1,147,000
Other Capital Expense	96,000
Total Revenue Required from Purveyors in 1968	\$2,414,000
Total Revenue Received from Purveyors in 1968	\$2,037,000 <sup>12/</sup>
(Deficiency)	\$ 377,000)

Even if all "purveyors" would stipulate-- which I am sure they would not-- that all items of expense cited above are allowable and appropriate, I am sure you will agree with me that \$1,147,000 per year (for 1968 test year and increasing in the future) is an onerous and oppressive burden of water cost to be borne by the area citizens of the east side communities.

This financial burden to these east side citizens is compounded by two and possibly more items of expense.<sup>13/</sup> We do not wish to encumber this record with additional statistics when the point has been made with such clarity in the Seattle's consultants report.

<sup>11/</sup>(cont.) "Our assignment does not extend to determining the monetary effect of our recommendations upon the financial operation of the Water Department. The Assistant Superintendent has computed the effect and has the figures available." Rates to Direct Service Customers prepared for City of Seattle, Department of Water by Cornell, Howland, Hayes and Merrifield, (1970) at 19.

<sup>12/</sup> Id., Vol. 11 at 120 (emphasis added under return on investment)

<sup>13/</sup> Id., Vol. 11 at 111. City B & O Surtax. This item is over and above the B & O tax paid by all businesses in the City of Seattle. ...Ordinance No. 84114 (1955) imposed an occupation surtax of \$540,000 per year. (The purveyors share is calculated to be \$81,000) (See Vol. 11 at 111 and 117). Municipal Service - represents (Water Department ) revenue from other City departments for water provided them by the Water Department. It is a lump sum charge which was increased in 1966 from \$57,200 to \$107,200 ... (and) has been reduced by action of the City Council to \$7,200 effective January, 1970. It is projected at \$7,200. (See Vol. 11 at 106).



Moving to the next issue we think cogent to this statement, the Task Force should be aware of the fact that there has been essentially no growth in water use inside the City of Seattle since 1956 which, by the way, is 14 years ago. One can determine this fact from the records of Seattle Water Department if you desire to verify our representation. Further, the consultants, which Seattle Water Department engaged to prepare its rate study, forecasted no additional water sales revenues for in-city use.<sup>14/</sup> The effect of the Task Force's recommendation will result in expansion of the City of Seattle's water system not in Seattle but, in suburban areas with attendant growth of revenues to maintain out-of-City water rates 50 per cent higher than in-City water rate and supply revenue for the general fund of the City of Seattle. One can verify this information by reference to the Seattle Water Department's rate case documents.

We wish to impress on the Task Force that the East Side Water Supply Project has been under consideration for more than eight years.<sup>15/</sup> There is no question about its legal basis.

All water districts participating in the East Side Water Supply Project, as well as those not now participating, are formed under authority of the Revised Code of Washington, Title 57. The general purposes are set forth in Section 57.08.010 and include the following:

Power to Acquire Property and Water Rights Within and Without the District:

(1) Power to acquire property and water rights within and without the district:

A water district may acquire by purchase or condemnation, or both, all property and property rights and all water and water rights, both within and without the district, necessary for its purposes . . .

(2) Power to construct waterworks and furnish service within and without the district:

A water district may construct, condemn and purchase, purchase, add to, maintain and supply waterworks to furnish the district and inhabitants thereof and any city or town therein and any other persons, both within and without the district, with an ample supply of water for all uses and purposes, public and private, with full authority to regulate and control the use, distribution and price thereof. . . .

<sup>14/</sup> Id., Vol. II, Figure XIII-1, opposite page 125.

<sup>15/</sup> See Water District 97 of King County Application to FPC for Preliminary Permit, June, 1962, and other documents referred to in project bibliography.

(3) Power to take and acquire water from public or navigable river or watercourse:

For such purposes, a water district may take, condemn and purchase, acquire and retain water from any public or navigable lake, river, or watercourse, . . .

(4) Power to construct waterworks includes the power to construct dams and structures for storing or retaining water:

For the purpose of constructing or laying aqueducts or pipe lines, dams, or waterworks or other necessary structures in storing and retaining water or for any other lawful purpose such water district may occupy the beds and shores up to the high water mark of any such lake, river, or other watercourse, and may acquire by purchase or condemnation such property or property rights or privileges as may be necessary to protect its water supply for pollution.

Water districts also have unlimited authority to enter into contracts with other municipalities for joint use of property and facilities and furnish service outside of their respective boundaries which provides as follows:

A water district may enter into contracts with any county, city, town, sewer district, water district, or any other municipality corporation or with any private person or corporation, for the acquisition, ownership, use and operation of any property, facilities, or services, within or without the district, and necessary or desirable to carry out the purposes of the water district, and a water district may provide water service to property owners outside the limits of the water district.

The City of Bellevue is formed under the authority of the Revised Code of Washington, Title 35, and is now a code city under authority of Revised Code of Washington, Title 35A. Its specific authority in respect to public utilities is contained in Section 35A.80.010, which provides in part as follows:

35A.80.010 General laws applicable. A code city may provide utility service within and without its limits and exercise all powers to the extent authorized by general law for any class of city or town.....

Thus in respect utilities, the City of Bellevue has the same authority as the City of Seattle.

A joint ownership and service contract entitled "East Side Water Supply Project Agreement" has been prepared and approved in principle by the participants and is awaiting final updated engineering studies.

I cite some of the basic arrangements herein. The project includes institutional arrangements which guarantee firm water to all participants at costs lower than present or increased Seattle water rates; and the project provides for flexible ownership arrangements. The East Side Water Supply Project provides that water rights, as issued by the State of Washington, shall be issued in the joint names of each participant owner. The extent of the ownership of water rights of participant will be determined in accordance with a formula contained in the agreement and the water rights permit is to reflect such ownership rights. All water rights subsequently acquired, as a source of water supply for all participants, after issuance of the initial water rights, will be acquired in the joint names of all participants. If any participant or the sponsor acquires any rights in its or their name useful for the project, such participant must assign the water rights to all participants jointly, to be held in the same manner as though issued directly to all participants. The agreement anticipates differential growth in various areas and does not lock participants into unyielding relationships.

I am sure you are aware of the action of the Department of Fisheries, Department of Game, and Water Pollution Control Commission in their request to the Department of Water Resources to set minimum stream flows on the Cedar River. At the initial hearing, held in Bellevue about one month ago, the City of Seattle opposed the standards proposed. <sup>16/</sup> It is obvious that minimum flow conditions will be established in the near future on the Tolt River system and other streams and lakes of the region. Consequently, a reevaluation of water availability for M & I purposes must be accomplished by the Task Force. It may occur that the City of Seattle will require all waters of the entire Cedar and the present Tolt developments for its own use. Even if it needs the North Fork of the Tolt for its own use, as shown in the Task Force preliminary study findings, we do not oppose them developing new water resources. However, the Pacific Northwest River Basin Commission and its Task Force should not take action to constrain the Eastside area to be perpetual customers of the Water Department of Seattle, now that you are aware of the factual conditions.

---

<sup>16/</sup> Statement of Kenneth M. Lowthian, Superintendent of Water for City of Seattle before State of Washington, Department of Water Resources, on May 22, 1970. "Future needs for water supply for this area will result in additional necessary withdrawals of water from the Cedar River. The ultimate required withdrawal will leave the stream flows below Landsburg considerably below those requested by the Washington State Department of Fisheries, Department of Game, and Water Pollution Control Commission " ... "The City of Seattle is definitely opposed to setting the minimum flows for the Cedar River at the levels requested in your Notice of Hearing.

We submit that construction of the East Side Water Supply Project will not be a duplication of supply facilities but will constitute construction of additional supply by the Bellevue-East Side area rather than by the City of Seattle. The Bellevue-East Side area wishes to control its water rights and its water supply, and its future insofar as water is concerned. It is widely held that the population center of the urban area east of Lake Washington is moving east and will be east of Lake Sammamish by the turn of the century, if not before. Fully developed, this project will offer firm service and low rates without subsidy for other municipal functions, to Bellevue, Issaquah, Redmond, Kirkland, Clyde Hill, Beaux Arts, Medina, Mercer Island and unincorporated areas of King County surrounding Lake Sammamish.

We submit that:

1. There are additional water developments needed to serve the urbanizing area east of Lake Washington,
2. The City of Bellevue, Water District No. 97 of King County, and others have perfected institutional arrangements which guarantee firm water deliveries from the East Side Water Supply Project at costs lower than presently experienced.
3. Reaffirming our statement to you, on June 2, 1970, the legislative intent of P. L. 89-80 recognized that diverse interests and objectives exist in water planning. We call for the Task Force to include in its final report the East Side Water Supply Project development by the City of Bellevue, Water District No. 97 and others.
4. In order that we may fulfill our public obligation and trust, we solicit your cooperation in this matter.

Very truly yours,



Carl A. Jonson



**EXHIBITS**

**Nos. C-1 through C-13  
Olympia Hearing Area**

## **OLYMPIA HEARING AREA**

### **Prepared Statements Not Read Into Official Transcripts**

No.

- C-1 Letter dated 5 June 1970 from Captain Floyd E. Smith, President, Puget Sound Pilots.
- C-2 Statement of Mrs. Milton Patton, Puget Sound League of Women Voters.
- C-3 Statement of James Garth Anderson, Olympia City Engineer.
- C-4 Statement of Tom Jenkinson, Director of Planning, Thurston Regional Planning Council.
- C-5 Statement of J.W. Slipp, biologist representing Conservation Advisory NW, Tacoma.
- C-6 Letter dated 5 June 1970 from Horace J. Whitacre, President, Tacoma Chamber of Commerce.
- C-7 Statement of W.J. Finnegan, Puget Sound Power & Light Company, Bellevue, Washington.

### **Prepared Statements Received Before and After Hearing**

No.

- C-8 Letter dated 3 June 1970 from Ronald D. Mayo, Partner, Kramer, Chin & Mayo, Consulting Engineers.
- C-9 Statement of Bartlett Burns.
- C-10 Letter dated 12 June 1970 from Oliver Malm, President, Lakewood Water District.
- C-11 Letter dated 16 June 1970 from Robert R. Carlson.
- C-12 Letter dated 17 June 1970 from Brad Bradford, Past Commodore, Viking Yacht Club.
- C-13 Letter dated 25 June 1970 from Bruce W. Pickering, President, The Brown Farm, Inc.

# PUGET SOUND PILOTS

MASTER MARINERS AND PILOTS, STATE AND FEDERAL LICENSED

MEMBERS INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION MASTERS, MATES AND PILOTS, LOCAL NO. 8  
MEMBERS AMERICAN PILOTS ASSOCIATION

2208 EXCHANGE BUILDING • TELEPHONE MAIN 4-2212  
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98104

1-5

June 05 1970

Alfred T. Neale, Chairman  
Puget Sound Task Force  
Olympia Washington.

The Puget Sound Pilots are the people who bring in and take out of the Puget Sound ports, the vessels that carry the products of this basin to the rest of the world. These individuals are the recognized experts in their field and as such have a most intimate knowledge of the waters of Puget Sound.

The membership of this organization are deeply concerned in the planing of small craft moorings, the management and use of the waters of this great basin and are greatly disturbed with some of the projected planning of the Task Force.

We wish to bring to the attention of the Task Force some of the items that we consider very poor planning.

A. The situating of small craft mooring on the commercial waterways of the various ports. The mixing of small craft and large seagoing vessels in the narrow waterways of the various ports is a very dangerous thing to both the seagoing ship and the small craft. The large vessel in narrow and shallow waters does <sup>not</sup> have the handling capabilities that the small craft does and often must be assisted by towboats whose wheel wash at times becomes dangerous to small vessels moored in marine moorages adjacent to commercial waterways. The Puget Sound Pilots proposes that all future marinas be located away from commercial areas, but in areas where related support facilities can accomodated.

I would like to bring to the attention of the Task Force of the planned small boat harbor at PARTRIDGE POINT and suggest that they restudy this item taking into consideration that due to the tidal stream confluence there, of the tidal currents of Puget Sound and the STRAITS of JUAN de FUCA it has more rough water and dan P. 1 of 2  
Ex. C-1



PSTF 2.

dangerous tidal eddys then most parts of the basin. Therefore we suggest that Keystone Harbor, Whidbey Island be developed, or I should say further developed, as it now is a dredged boat haven used mostly now only, by the Keystone-Port Townsend Ferry slip. Here is a project that could be extended to moor up to 1,000 boats for less then the cost of developing the Partridge Point area.

In the Tacoma area the building of additional small craft moorings in Hylebos Waterway is again very poor planning when there is a very fine location between DASH and BLOWING point that will make an ideal moorage of equal size and quality of the new EDMONDS and DES MOINES boat harbors.

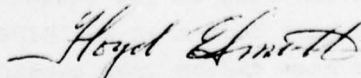
My previous remarks concerning boat moorages also apply to Budd Inlet and the use of several coves on the Inlet would be safer to small craft then installing small boat moorage in the commercial dredged channels.

The membership of the Puget Sound Pilots have long been in favor and have worked for cleaner waters in this great boating country. Many of us own our own boats and are avid boaters and most of us can remember when we still had a great deal more room then now to swim, fish, dig clams and watch our children grow up in a an area that is surpassed for recreation possibilities by no other place.

The Puget Sound Pilots are indeed surprised that this Task Force did not see fit to use the expertese of the many groups and formal organizations in this area in the preliminary planning. It is a mistake I believe that can be overcome if the Task Force will face facts and not dreams and realize that there are other people in this great Puget Sound Basin that also have a great desire to assist in retaining and recovering so much of which we have ~~lost~~ lost for the future generation.

Very Truly Yours,

P. 2 of 2  
Ex. C-1



Captain Floyd E. Smith,  
President.



C O P Y

I am Mrs. Milton Patton speaking on behalf of the Puget Sound Leagues of Women Voters. In our opinion, the Puget Sound and Adjacent Waterways Study is helpful in raising the water issues that Puget Sound is going to face in the next fifty years--but to consider that we now have a comprehensive water plan would lull some into complacency and lose the momentum needed to face the magnitude of the task that lies ahead. We feel a sense of urgency that we do not yet see reflected in the policy and planning efforts of local, state and federal governments. Members some of the local Leagues of Women Voters in Puget Sound have been studying water-related issues since 1956. As an addition to our testimony of June 2nd, I will comment on some of the water problems that we feel need governmental attention.

1) With the projected growth, won't secondary or tertiary treatment of municipal and industrial wastes be necessary to preserve the quality of Puget Sound waters: What is happening by permitting primary treated wastes to be discharged into the Sound. Members of the Tacoma-Pierce County League, for example, feel strongly that secondary treatment should be required for effluent discharged into marine waters. Pilot studies by Batelle Northwest and others are beginning to show the benefits of tertiary treatment and the economy of designing new plants for such treatment as opposed to adding the phosphorous and other nutrients removal processes to fishing plants.

Specifically they have been concerned about the proposed Chambers Creek-Clover Creek treatment facility of the Pierce County sewer system. Although the design included eventual secondary treatment, in the foreseeable future the plant will be discharging primary treated effluent into essentially the same waters as receive effluent from four other plants. Furthermore, if Puget Sound and particularly the Lower Sound is considered as one eco-system, then the discharge of primary treated effluent from a series of plants will quality have an accumulative effect even if an individual outfall meets water quality standards. In the Puyallup Basin study, mention is made of secondary treatment at the Chamber Creek estuary but no time schedule is proposed.

2) According to plan projections, port operations in Puget Sound will triple by 2020. In light of the competing demands for water-related land use on the Sound, where is the best place for port and water-related industrial development? Should they be planned in terms of the best interest of the total region rather than on the basis of local competition? Such questions bear directly on the conflict over the future of the Nisqually delta.

League members support any effort to consider in depth all alternatives usess for the Nisqually delta. In order to better inform ourselves and the public, Leagues in Tacoma-Pierce and Thurston Counties have undertaken a study of the Nisqually. In addition to the alternatives of a port of game preserve, we have found a growing interest in the possible alternative of fish farming. It would be helpful to know what percentage of the marine lief in Southern puget Sound is dependent on the Nisqually estuary. Would it be advantageous to increase the marine life and commercially harve it?

C O P Y

Study seems aware of this and mentions poor quality of Budd Inlet but we do not feel that it is made clear to public exactly what necessary to reduce pollution.

Management questions also must be raised. With so many potentially conflicting public and private interests, who will or should make the decisions? and on what basis? How does one define and inter-relate local, region, state and federal interests in the Nisqually?

3. Members of the Thurston County League are concerned with the water quality of Budd Inlet. The Puget Sound Study indicates: "the state owns the tidelands along the Southern one-third of Budd Inlet, and the recreation plan assumes that these tidelines would be retained in public ownership and access provide to them? Public access may be desirable but would be wasted unless accompanied by substantial reduction in the pollution of Budd Inlet. What is necessary to bring the waters up to B or even A quality? Is secondary treatment of municipal wastes necessary? Can Port pollution be reduced? Should private marinas be required to provide sanitation hook-ups? Study seems aware this but mentions poor \_\_\_\_ The public needs to face up to what action is.

4. In reviewing the Puget Sound study we find that its conclusion that the City of Olympia's water supply from Macalaster Springs is adequate to meet the needs of the city through 2020 is in conflict with an engineering consultant's study done for Olympia that concluded that the city would need an additional source of water by 1990. Full local participation in the total planning process for Puget Sound seems to be indicated.

5. King County Leagues of Women Voters - I will close by commenting on two additional concerns of the Racoma-Pierce League. Their members are protective of the Green River Watershed, source of the water for the Tacoma area. They question opening the water shed to recreation until such a need is clearly demonstrated. It is essential, as stated in the Preliminary Findings, that the public be heard before a decision is made.

Finally, in their opinion, consideration of storm drains has been overlooked in the watershed management section. They support the concept of a county-wide drainage system, separate from sanitary sewers but a part of the sewerage plan. They would like to see the the River Basin plan include a similar scheme.

6. (Statement of King Co. support of water district consolidation see p. 12) These are a few of the water-related issues that we feel should be part of an on-going planning program for Puget Sound Waterways.

Thank you.

STATEMENT TO THE PUGET SOUND TASK FORCE  
HEARING ON THE PUGET SOUND AND ADJACENT WATERS  
COMPREHENSIVE WATER AND RELATED LAND RESOURCES STUDY  
OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON  
June 5, 1970

My name is James Garth Anderson. I am a registered professional engineer in the State of Washington and the Olympia City Engineer. I am here today representing the City of Olympia.

It is our firm conviction that a Comprehensive Plan for the development and protection of our water resources is in the best interests of our community, our state, and our nation. Our remarks are intended to contribute to this goal. We appreciate the opportunity to present our comments at this hearing.

We have reviewed the draft of Appendix VI, Municipal and Industrial Water Supply, and the Plan Formulation Draft for the Nisqually-Deschutes River basins. We have, on several occasions, submitted written comments to the Task Force detailing our concern and offering suggested revisions. These communications support our position with respect to the Puget Sound and Adjacent Waters Study and since they are on record I will not burden you with a repetition of their contents. This statement is a summary of our position.

We are concerned with certain inaccuracies in the Study as they relate to municipal and industrial water supply in the Olympia area. We are concerned that the forecast for municipal and industrial water supply demands throughout the study period are unrealistically low and that certain conclusions which have been drawn from these projections are not valid.

The municipal and industrial water section of the recently published brochure for the Nisqually-Deschutes basins states that the waters of McAllister Springs are considered to be adequate to meet the projected needs of Olympia within the study period and that the ground water sources of supply for the cities of Lacey and Tumwater are adequate to meet their needs. From this, the conclusion is drawn that there is no justification for including municipal and industrial water supply as a function to be served from surface water sources. This conclusion is specifically stated in the Plan Formulation Draft with reference to a proposed storage dam on the Deschutes River.

We do not believe this is a valid conclusion considering the limited information which is presently available relating to the quantity of ground waters available in the Olympia area.

In 1967, the Olympia City Commission recognized the need for a review of Olympia's source of water, McAllister Springs. The Commission employed the consulting engineering firm of Arvid Grant and Associates, Olympia, Washington, to perform two water resource studies. Copies of these studies are herewith presented for the record. The first study, published in 1967, examined and evaluated the potential capacity of



McAllister Springs as a source of water supply. The second study, a continuation of the McAllister Springs capacity report, was completed in 1968 and consisted of an exhaustive study of water resources available to the Olympia area for development as a supplement to McAllister Springs. This study included an evaluation of known data on underground sources in the Olympia area as well as those surface sources which might be economically developed. The substance of these engineering studies is as follows:

1. That the capacity of McAllister Springs can be expected to be adequate to about 1985.
2. That the capacity of the existing transmission line from McAllister Springs to Olympia can be expected to be adequate to about 1976. The economic feasibility of supplementing this transmission line to deliver the full capacity of McAllister Springs to the City of Olympia depends upon the location of an additional source or sources of water to supplement the springs. If, for example, the additional source of supply is not located near McAllister Springs, the excess capacity of the springs over the transmission line would be better utilized serving future growth occurring much nearer the springs.
3. That ground waters of Thurston County in the Olympia area may not be able to supply the total needs of the communities of Olympia, Lacey and Tumwater, as well as the surrounding unincorporated areas, by the year 2010 which is the design year of the subject report.
4. Therefore, it was concluded that certain steps should be taken toward the development of a surface source of water to supplement ground waters at such time as their capacities have been utilized.

We do not believe it would be in the best interests of the public in general or the residents of these basins in particular to fail to recognize the potential need for surface waters to supplement ground waters as a source for municipal and industrial water supply. We firmly believe it is detrimental to the interests of these basins to preclude or deny this possibility as we feel the study does in the form last presented to us for review.

We appeal to you to modify the final draft of the study to recognize and support this potential need for a supplemental source of water supply. We believe the wisdom of this foresight will be recognized and appreciated by the future residents of these basins.

We also request that we be given the opportunity to review and expand upon the Early Action Plan to include a more representative list of projects needed prior to 1980. We believe that the Early Action Plan as presented does not reasonably reflect those projects which will be necessary during this period.



We recognize that a great deal of time and effort has gone into the preparation of the Puget Sound Study and that it is not possible to develop a plan of this magnitude without indulging in generalizations. However, the value of such a plan will be judged by the degree to which it recognizes and identifies the total needs. We believe the above suggestions will contribute to the credibility and value of the Puget Sound Study.

We are firmly convinced that a comprehensive plan for the use and care of water resources is necessary to preserve the natural environment and provide for a healthy economic growth. You are confronted with a task of considerable magnitude and we certainly appreciate the opportunity afforded us to present these comments for your consideration.

Editor's Note: City of Olympia, McAllister Springs, Capacity Study Report, dated August 1967, and City of Olympia, Water Needs and Sources, dated July 1968, removed and placed in Unpublished Appendix.

STATEMENT TO THE PUGET SOUND TASK FORCE HEARING ON PUGET  
SOUND AND ADJACENT WATERS COMPREHENSIVE WATER AND RELATED  
LAND RESOURCES STUDY, Olympia, Washington - June 5, 1970

My name is Tom Jenkinson. I am Director of Planning for Thurston Regional Planning Council. I am here today representing the Thurston Regional Planning Council. As an introduction, I would like to emphasize that the Comprehensive Water and Related Land Resources Study is a most desirable approach to considering the wise utilization of our natural resources, not only in the Puget Sound, but in the State. It is a worthy objective that should be encouraged and supported. It is in this context that I would like to make several points in a positive way. Certainly I appreciate the opportunity to be able to present any comments on this subject.

The study, as a broad base is certainly an acceptable approach. However, it should be emphasized that this is a beginning and not an end. In addition, the basic concern is that this study is a general introduction rather than a regional plan in which definitive guidelines are established and adhered to.

I have reviewed the draft of Appendix B, Municipal and Industrial Water Supply and the Plan Formulation draft for the Nisqually-Deschutes River Basins. In this connection I have written several letters along with the City of Olympia Engineer, commenting and expressing our concern on several revisions. These are a matter of record in the study offices. Our primary question pertains to the Municipal and Industrial Water Supply in the urban area. The forecasts appear to be low in light of known present and future conditions that it is believed will occur. Statements in the study indicate that the ground water supply will be adequate to meet the projected needs for the area within the study period and thus, there is no justification that surface waters will be required for water supply. We do not believe this to be a valid conclusion in light of the limited information that is available

and also the fact that water demand and population figures from other reliable sources appear to bring out a need for higher water requirements over the next several decades.

Speaking in the area's public interest, any such conclusions would greatly inhibit the opportunities that should be made available to the local municipalities to meet potential water needs for both municipal and industrial water supply. As so stated in the study, it would be most difficult to justify these kinds of future requirements.

Secondly, there is a feeling that the population data that was used in the study was somewhat low in light of significant economic changes that have occurred in the area. It is realized that the time delay in completing the study, does make it difficult to keep population information current. However, this does have an effect on municipal and industry water supply requirements and on demand for other kinds of facilities.

In order to be effective, this study should be done on a continuing basis and should be followed up with an updating procedure that would keep the data and recommendations abreast of current conditions or changes. It is suggested that at least a five-year update period be established for revision and review.

Another question that has arisen is that no mention has been made of navigation needs in the South Sound Industrial Park area (formerly, Atlas Powder Site). This should be taken into account in light of the proposed industrial development of this site. In this connection, some mention should be made of the need for an industrial waste disposal treatment plant to meet the water quality standards established by the state.

In summation, it is requested that an amendment be made to the final draft of the study to recognize the changes that should be made in municipal and industrial water supply, and also to reflect other changes that may strengthen the study. It cannot be emphasized too strongly that the study will be judged

on how it meets the total needs. Thus it shall be reflective of as much relevant information as possible. You have been charged with a major task of immense significance and importance to the future environmental quality of the whole Puget Sound. The length of the time frame, difficulty of data collection and the overall magnitude and scope of the study have been severe constraints. In closing, I would like to thank you for the chance to comment on this study.



Outline--STATEMENT TO PUBLIC MEETING OF PUGET SOUND TASK FORCE OF THE PACIFIC NORTH-  
WEST RIVER BASINS COMMISSION, OLYMPIA 6/5/70, by J.W.Slipp, biologist representing  
Conservation Advisory NW, Tacoma (2624 No. 21, 98406)

In the absence of real specifics in the material supplied by the task force to date it is necessary to speak in generalities, and this I will do...

We may, for instance, be generally agreed that any plan is better than none, and on that basis alone a 4 million \$ expenditure of public funds for this effort to date may be held to be defensible. We may also agree that a tacit plan actually does exist and has been functioning all along: --the "unbridled" plan implicit in the pioneer way of seizure and exploitation, relentless search for advantage for one's self and one's many descendants, degradation - exhaustion - pollution - over-population and over-industrialization of the earth, all leading to human stress, misery and internal strife as ultimates. If your report does anything to bridge this syndrome then we can all be thankful for it. But I look in vain for much reassurance in the Preliminary Study Findings and the individual basin brochures which you provide.

For one thing your use of the allotted time span thus far seems contra-indicative. The last 6 years can be thought of as 4 of business-as-usual followed by 2 of sharply mounting unrest, inflation, war-revulsion, and a growing national process of agonizing self-re-appraisal expressed in part by the "ecological revolution." Your report seems to be based wholly in its use of trend-statistics and assessments of the future on the business-as-usual basis, and to take little note of the challenges to the concept of endless growth posed by the events of the later years. For example your trend lines as I recall them from the Everett presentation match a 3-fold predicted growth in population with a 6-fold expenditure for "recreation" with a 30-fold expansion of power consumption! -- and all these with a soaring rate of climb of "the Gross Regional Product." But the concepts of megalopolis, rampant growth and rampant consumerism apparently underlying your view of our future here are not realistic in the light of the ecological movements now underway, the concept of Zero Population Growth, and the many signs of deep unrest throughout the country with the philosophy of gross materialism.

Your seeming failure to realize that metered utilities offer one powerful means of limiting, regulating, and controlling growth of population and industry to optimum levels in any community is indicative of a failure to consider all alternatives, or more seriously, of possible pork-barreling tendencies among the various bureau representatives comprising the task force membership. For these reasons alone I call for the inclusion of a much wider range of citizens in your deliberations in advance of any definitive publication. Conservationists, educators, news media people, writers and the citizenry at large must have an effective say before this die is cast.

Your position in these matters is reminiscent of that found throughout the reports of the Northwest Power Pool and the Bonneville Power Administration where it is dogma that power without limit is to be provided industry and population without limit in the very definitely limited geographic area of the Northwest. This is the formula for intolerable congestion and ultimate social explosion. It is this thinking which has made possible the present building, in an adjacent watershed only a few miles south of here, of a colossal fossil-fuel steam generating plant and strip-mining operation which ~~will~~, if allowed to operate and expand as provided, <sup>will</sup> be the number one all-time polluter and destroyer west of the Cascades. It is this thinking, too, that threatens the marvelously scenic, historic and biologically unique Nisqually Valley area with degradation and destruction for needless industrial expansion.

Gentlemen, I call for reorganization, rescheduling, and above all for re-appraisal of your aims, before this program goes to press!

# Tacoma Chamber of Commerce

Post Office Box 1561 • Tacoma, Washington 98401 • Market 7 2175  
Offices in the Winthrop Hotel

June 5, 1970

Task Force For Comprehensive Study  
Puget Sound and Adjacent Waters  
Alfred T. Neale, Chairman  
P. O. Box 829  
Olympia, Washington 98501

Subject: Nisqually-Deschutes Basins Study

Gentlemen:

The Tacoma Chamber of Commerce appreciates this opportunity to comment on that portion of the above titled study which deals with navigation and port developments in the Nisqually delta area.

The interests of our members are as varied as the many areas your committee studies. Our responsibility is to recreation, watershed management, fish and wild life, power, flood control, navigation, and all of the others which contribute to the economy and the well being of all our people. Our task is the promotion of payroll dollars whether they come from hunters and fishermen, tourists, marine activities or factories which make products we all must have.

With these responsibilities in mind, we firmly support the statement made on page 8 of the Nisqually-Deschutes Basins study pamphlet; namely, that "a moratorium on development for either recreation and water fowl or navigation purposes is suggested with an in-depth multi-disciplined study recommended for early action to resolve the above questions".

Page 1 of 2  
Exhibit C-6.

TACOMA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Our familiarity with the Nisqually delta area suggests that uses for both recreational and wild life on the one hand and port and cargo handling on the other are compatible. A study by informed people in all fields will take emotion out of the picture and make possible a decision which would benefit the most people.

Sincerely yours,

*Horace J. Whitacre*

HORACE J. WHITACRE  
President

PUGET SOUND POWER & LIGHT COMPANY, STATEMENT BEFORE PUBLIC HEARINGS ON  
PUGET SOUND AND ADJACENT WATERS, THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST RIVER BASINS  
COMMISSION, PIERCE, THURSTON AND OLYMPIC PENINSULA COUNTIES, JUNE 5, 1970

I am W. J. Finnegan, Puget Sound Power & Light Company, Bellevue, Washington. As a resource developer, particularly water resources in the Puget Sound basin, Puget is naturally greatly interested and involved in the results of the Task Force Study.

The Task Force has undertaken the big job of developing a comprehensive plan for the water and related land resources of the Puget Sound area. From information available to us to date, the Task Force has done a commendable job and the summary report and the 15 appendices will add significantly to the resource data and knowledge available today.

It is our understanding that this meeting is for the purpose of obtaining the input of the general public and the private sector, which would then be included in the report as a separate appendix.

The Task Force is to be commended for its recent decision to broaden public participation by holding 12 County workshops and two additional public hearings. These measures will aid the public considerably in understanding and contributing to the study.

As you, of course, know, but many here today and the general public may not know, the comprehensive plan is contained in the Plan Formulation appendix and the Summary report. Neither of these documents are available yet for review. Thus the public's participation at this point, despite the announced additional measures, is somewhat limited.

It is suggested that the Plan Formulation appendix and the Summary report for the current study be issued now only as preliminary documents, but the other appendices be issued immediately in their final form, and



be given as wide a distribution as possible. Later, possibly in six months, another series of public hearings could be held to finalize the public's participation, with the final version of these two documents revised to reflect this viewpoint. The final publication then could be soon thereafter.

This suggestion is made since there are many here in the audience from the general public and the private sector, who have much to offer your study and really could contribute to the comprehensive plan development. Although the Basin Commission has done much toward reaching this segment of the people, we believe further improvements in the plan would result if this suggestion is implemented.

In later studies and updated versions of the Puget Sound and Adjacent Waters Study, experts from these segments, that is, the general public and private sector, could be assigned to each work group, including Plan Formulation.

Earlier consultation with associations, business organizations and others would also improve input from these entities in future studies. Perhaps a general advisory council from the public and private interests should be considered.

Specifically in the water resource recommendations of the Task Force under consideration at this hearing, namely in Pierce, Thurston and Olympic Peninsula Counties we note that a plan to provide a fish ladder and screen at Electron diversion and powerhouse, and a plan to redesign the diversion canal fish screens on the White River have been recommended for the early action plan. Both of these proposals are related to projects of the Company currently under application for Federal Power Commission licenses. These

proposals are being studied to determine their desirability by Puget and by State and federal agencies, all of which are participants in the Task Force Report. Thus, we question the propriety of including these proposals in the comprehensive plan and suggest they be deleted until such time and only if they are found to be necessary by the FPC in these proceedings.

We hope these suggestions will be accepted in the spirit in which they are offered, namely that of constructive criticism. We offer our services to the Task Force and are ready to discuss and work with you on any of these matters. Thank you for the opportunity to present our views.

Associates  
CECIL L. FOX  
KEITH E. GRIM  
LYMAN A. NOYES  
JOHN B. SMITH

KRAMER, CHIN & MAYO  
*Consulting Engineers*

1917 FIRST AVENUE • SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, 98101

MUTUAL 2-2939

June 3, 1970

WATER WORKS AND SEWERAGE  
HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECTS  
FISH HATCHERIES  
HARBOR FACILITIES  
ROADS AND BRIDGES

Puget Sound Task Force  
P.O. Box 329  
Olympia, Washington 98501

Attention: Mr. Alfred T. Neale, Chairman

Gentlemen:

We are writing this letter on behalf of the City of Bremerton. It relates to the Comprehensive Water and Related Land Resources Study developed by your task force and now being reviewed in public hearings.

In general we believe the study to provide useful information and in most areas provides a suitable base for further planning. On behalf of the City of Bremerton we have a specific comment.

In the summary relating to the West Sound Basin it was noted that for Kitsap Peninsula "at some point in time after 1980" . . . . . "a regional water supply system using surface water from the Olympic Peninsula would be necessary. The Duckabush River is considered to be best suited for this purpose."

Recently we prepared for the City of Bremerton a report for the development of the Hamma Hamma River as a water supply for the City of Bremerton and Kitsap Peninsula. A copy of this report is enclosed. The following, however, is a quote from page 1.4 of the Conclusions and Recommendations.

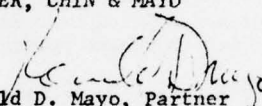
"The City of Bremerton's water right applications on the Hamma Hamma River can unquestionably be used to provide large quantities of high quality water. However, the superiority of the Hamma Hamma River as compared to the other rivers of the West Sound Basin (see Figure 3) is not definitely established. Numerous studies have been undertaken (see Table 1-2) in the West Sound area and they all indicate that Hood Canal tributaries have good potential for supplying water over the area from Port Townsend south through Shelton and east to Vashon and Bainbridge Islands. However, as these studies were undertaken at different times and based on different economic assumptions, it is difficult to make a fair comparison of alternative plans. Moreover, an evaluation of these studies indicates that not all possible plans have been studied. We therefore propose that the City of Bremerton take the lead in suggesting that a comprehensive plan for water supply be developed in which all of the alternatives are evaluated on the same basis. Such a study could conclude with recommendations as to which is the best plan for the development of a major new water source for this entire area."

Puget Sound Task Force  
June 3, 1970  
Page #2

We reached this conclusion after a thorough study of existing reports relating to the development of these water supplies including reports which we have prepared for the City of Port Townsend and their Quilcene water supply, and comprehensive plans for Jefferson County and its Public Utility District. We do not believe that any of these studies indicate a clear superiority of one river over another one and we believe that the selection of one river at this time as being the proper one for development and represents a disservice to the communities of Western Puget Sound. For this reason we would hope that you could delete your conclusion that the Duckabush River is the best suited and suggest a long range evaluation of the alternatives for those potential users who are most interested.

Very truly yours,

KRAMER, CHIN & MAYO



Ronald D. Mayo, Partner

Encl.  
RDM/cn

cc: City of Bremerton, Washington



*Unshipped - GA*  
June 10, 1970

BEFORE THE TASK FORCE FOR COMPREHENSIVE STUDY  
OF PUGET SOUND AND ADJACENT WATERS

RECEIVED

JUN 11 1970

Statement of Bartlett Burns, 2512 Calloway St.  
Olympia, Washington 98501

WATER POLLUTION  
CONTROL COMMISSION

Under the heading of "water quality" in the Task Force Preliminary Study appears this comment on the rivers originating in the Cascade and Olympic Mountains: "water quality deterioration occurs mainly in the lower valleys and increases to the point of discharge in marine waters." The Nisqually is essentially an exception in that it is largely unpolluted at its outlet. It is the last and only major stream in all of Puget Sound from Canada south which remains somewhat in its natural state. It would be tragic if this last remaining heritage should be sacrificed to "development".

Volume 10 states that the area west of the Nisqually River would be physically undisturbed by the projected Tacoma Port development, and that the western portion of the delta area could be developed into a natural multiple-purpose recreational and wildlife area. The word "developed" belies the very statement itself. Man cannot develop a natural wildlife area; nature does that. It seems most unlikely, with boats, trains, trucks and maybe a few smokestacks puffing on one side of the delta, that wildlife will make use of the other side under any conditions. The Task force should make further inquiry of the experts on this feature.

The time has passed when value judgements on land use must be based solely on economic considerations, including recreation. Wildlife has its own inherent right to survive, human economics notwithstanding. In my opinion the delta is now serving its highest economic, scenic and ecological use. I wish to be counted as one more person who urges the Task force to conclude that the delta should remain essentially as is.

*Bartlett Burns*

Exhibit C-9

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

COMMISSIONERS  
OLIVER MALM  
HAROLD W. GLOYDE  
WILLIAM W. PHILIP

H  
C. GORDON KEMPE  
Manager  
WAYNE E. DUNBAR  
Superintendent

## LAKEWOOD WATER DISTRICT

11900 Gravelly Lake Drive S.W.

Juniper 8-4423

P.O. Box 3329

Tacoma, Washington 98499

June 12, 1970

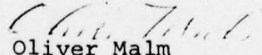
Pacific Northwest River Basins Commission  
c/o Water Pollution Control Commission  
P. O. Box 829  
Olympia, Washington 98501

re: Task Force for the Puget Sound  
and Adjacent Waters Study

Gentlemen:

Pursuant to your notice of April 20, 1970,  
please find enclosed the Statement of Lakewood Water  
District pertaining to its anticipated needs for a  
supply of water in the next 45 years. We trust that  
this information will be utilized in formulating your  
final comprehensive plan.

Very truly yours,

  
Oliver Malm  
President

RECEIVED

JUN 17 1970

WILLIAM E.  
GORDON

Exhibit C-10

STATEMENT OF LAKEWOOD WATER DISTRICT,  
A MUNICIPAL CORPORATION,  
PIERCE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

1. Purpose. The purpose of this statement is to give a brief background of Lakewood Water District, and to set forth its estimated needs for potable water from now to the year 2015 A.D. for consideration in formulation of the comprehensive plan by the Puget Sound Interagency Task Force.
2. Background. Lakewood Water District is a municipal corporation, lying South of the City of Tacoma in Pierce County, Washington. It was formed in 1945 under Title 57, Revised Code of Washington. When first formed it served 369 customers by facilities acquired from the Federal Government. There have been three annexations to the District from its inception to the present time.
3. Characteristics of District Today. Lakewood Water District now serves an area of approximately twenty square miles, and since 1960 has added approximately 500 new water connections per year. It now serves 11,021 hookups, or a population of approximately 47,000.

The District has 26 wells with capacities ranging from 1,000 to 2,500 gallons per minute. These wells are capable of pumping approximately 44 million gallons per day.

There are presently about 200 miles of water mains belonging to the District, all lying within its boundaries. In addition, the District has above ground storage for eight million gallons of water.

During calendar year 1969, the District provided 2,441,993,998 gallons of water to its users, or an average of 6,690,394 gallons per day.

All of the water available to and provided by Lakewood Water District is procured from the 26

Page 1 of 2  
Attachment to  
Exhibit C-10

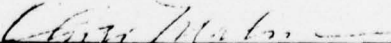
wells located within its boundaries, which draw upon what appears to be an adequate supply of ground water.

4. Population Forecasts. Disregarding any changes in the District's boundaries, it has been estimated that the population within Lakewood Water District will grow at an average rate of 2.22% per year. Using this projection, it is further estimated that the population of the District will reach 68,000 by 1990 A.D. and that it will reach its holding capacity of 114,500 by 2015 A.D. These figures are based upon the "Comprehensive Sewerage Plan for Lakewood Water District" prepared in 1968 by Cornell, Howland, Hayes & Merryfield, engineers and planners. Their projections were in turn based upon figures derived from the Puget Sound Regional Transportation Study.
5. Anticipated Future Needs. Based upon current statistics and projected population growths, and disregarding any changes in the boundaries of the District, it is estimated that the following additional pumping capacity will be needed to supply the users within the District:

	<u>Total Pumping Capacity Needed</u>
1970 A.D.	44 million gallons per day
1990 A.D.	84 million gallons per day
2015 A.D.	134 million gallons per day

As previously indicated, it is anticipated that the District's supply of water will be generated entirely from its existing 26 wells and additional wells which will be drilled within its boundaries as the District's water needs increase.

Dated: June 15, 1970.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Oliver Malm, President  
Lakewood Water District  
Pierce County, Washington

REC-1

JUN 17 1970

WATER  
COMMISSION

Page 2 of 2  
Attachment to  
Exhibit C-10



Route 3, Box 574  
Olympia, Washington 98501  
June 16, 1970

Alfred T. Neale, Chairman  
Puget Sound Task Force  
P.O. Box 829  
Olympia, Washington 98501

Dear Mr. Neale:

Prior to the public hearing held in the Olympia School District Administration Building auditorium recently, I was almost totally unaware of the Task Force study and had no opinion as to its value or potential. I am now convinced a comprehensive plan for all of Puget Sound is both necessary and valuable, and the achievements of the Task Force to date are remarkable in their scope.

My prime concern as a resident of lower Puget Sound is the fate of the Sound from the Nisqually Delta south. I live on the Sound near Boston Harbor and enjoy it for its aesthetic and recreational values. I have hunted ducks on the Nisqually Delta and have fished from one end of the Sound to the other. I believe lower Puget Sound offers a quality of life that cannot be measured in dollars and cents, and because "the value" of the Nisqually Delta and the Atlas Powder site were so much a part of the discourse of port representatives from both Tacoma and Olympia, I am worried about the future of lower Puget Sound.

The Thurston County Planning Commission has already proposed unlimited industrial zoning (with the exception of oil refineries) for the Atlas Powder site and surrounding land. The Port of Tacoma has concrete plans for totally engulfing the Pierce County side of the Nisqually Delta. I cannot imagine the delicate balance of birds, mammals, vegetation and aquatic life in the lower Sound tolerating this additional encroachment upon their habitat. Despite assurance from the Port Commission representative from Tacoma that the ecology of the Nisqually Delta would remain intact, and possibly even be enhanced, I cannot help but recall the total destruction wrought upon the Tacoma tideflats by the industrial complex there. I lived in Tacoma for twenty-three years, and I watched what was once an environment rich with life become unfit for habitation by any species.

One would almost expect Tacoma's Port Commission to want to expand its unique environment, because industry attracts more people to the area and provides jobs. Disturbing to me is that both Tacoma and Olympia are willing to sacrifice the unique natural environment of the Nisqually Reach to attain industrial development.

According to Dr. Gordon Alborn, Biologist and naturalist from the University of Puget Sound, 165 species of birds live on or visit the Nisqually Delta. Some 190 species of plants

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

cover the proposed industrial site, and 28 species of native mammals make the Delta their home. Dr. Alcorn uses the Delta as a living laboratory, and he contends that Mother Nature and an industrial complex on the Delta could not possibly be compatible. Even the limited use of the Delta by hunters has taken its toll on the ecology of the tidal areas. Opening the area to public recreation, according to Dr. Alcorn, would severely disturb the natural environment.

I am neither a biologist nor a naturalist, but I do respect those men who seek ways to live with, rather than to exploit our natural surroundings. I would gladly forego what recreational use I make of the Delta to see it left in its natural state for study. No doubt local port commissions will not so readily forego their claims to this area.

Because of this, and because this is a nice place to live, I urge the Task force to give a healthy, natural environment every possible consideration during the course of its study, and to recommend ultimately that the highest and best use of the Misqually Delta and surrounding proposed industrial sites be left for Mother Nature to decide over a period of many generations.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

*Robert R. Carlson*  
Robert R. Carlson

JUN 13 1970

Page 2 of 2  
Exhibit C-11

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

C O P Y

VIKING YACHT CLUB  
4224 Marine View Drive  
Tacoma, Washington 98422

June 17, 1970

Alfred T. Neale, Chairman  
Puget Sound Task Force

The Puget Sound and Adjacent Waters Comprehensive Water and Related Land Resources Study "Preliminary Study Findings" was received by our Club. A study of the report was made and reported to our members. During the discussion it was proposed that a written statement of our views be sent to you in hopes that it will be of some help in preparing the final report to the Federal Water Resources Council and To The Congress of The United States.

First of all it is our feeling that the study was "In Depth." It is very comprehensive and complete. It is apparent that the overall and projected NEEDS of EVERYONE has been the prime objective of the study. It is our hope the final draft will not show the influences of "Special Pressure groups." That if the plan is adopted, AND IT SHOULD BE, Congress will take whatever steps are necessary to insure the PLAN IS FOLLOWED. Also that NO FEDERAL MONEY BE SPENT OR ALLOCATED FOR STUDY of any project that is in conflict with this plan, and is the brain child of a special interest group interested in the good of a few at the expense of the majority. It is felt that an UNBIASED periodic review and updating of the plan will be necessary.

We do not have any additions or deletions for the Early Action Plan but we do have a few suggestions concerning PRIORITY for programs and Projects Prior to 1980. The first two suggestions would benefit ALL boaters in The Puget Sound area.

1. Locate, Survey and mark boundaries of all state-owned second class tide-lands in the basin. Take steps to reserve all such lands for public use except as required for specific circumstances.

It was noted the program was included in all plans except two. (Nisqually-Deschutes and Whidby-Camano Island) Without doubt the State of Washington must own waterfront property in these two basins. Both should be included in this program.

\* The surveying and marking of above lands should receive the highest priority possible. The Reason is, the boaters NOW do not know where state owned land is. Therefore they CANNOT use the areas for anchoring, swimming, picnicing or gathering of shellfish. This type of land is MOST URGENTLY NEEDED NOW FOR ALL BOATERS.

Page 1 of 2  
Exhibit C-12

The marking should be permanent and distinctive, clearly visible for some distance. The markings should be such that they could not be mistaken for anything else.

2. Development of recreation sites along salt water shoreline.

In all areas this should be a top priority item in the recreation projects.

The present State Marine Parks are not adequate to meet the demand of present boaters. Thousands of dollars have been spent in the last year to add campsites, etc., to these MARINE PARKS but, to our knowledge, not one foot of dock space has been added. It is recommended, wherever possible dockage, and mooring bouys will be provided at the proposed salt water recreation sites.

3. New small boat harbor on Hylebos Waterway and at Titlow-Day Island.

Both of these facilities are badly needed by boaters from the Tacoma area. Although the Des Moines Marina has just opened, it has not eased the moorage situation in Tacoma. Anyone purchasing a new boat and wanting moorage in Tacoma will find a "waiting list" for all sizes of boats at the existing facilities.

Yours truly,

/s/ BRAD BRADFORD  
Brad Bradford, Past Commodore



# THE BROWN FARM, INC.

1382 DEXTER HORTON BUILDING • MAIN 4-4767 • SEATTLE 4, WASHINGTON

## NEW ADDRESS

928-13th EAST  
SEATTLE, WASH. 98102  
EA 4-3882

June 25, 1970

Puget Sound Task Force  
Pacific Northwest River Basins Commission  
Post Office Box 829  
Olympia, Washington 98501

Gentlemen:

We refer to your Preliminary Study Findings, and summary brochure, on the Nisqually-Deschutes Basins, on which public hearings were held June 5, 1970.

The Brown Farm, Inc., is owner of some 1,270 acres, plus substantial accreted acreage, in the Nisqually Delta -- lying between the freeway and Puget Sound. We are, of course, deeply interested in any recommendations which may be made for future development of this area.

We appreciate the opportunity to make comments on the Task Force proposals, and the courtesy of your staff in permitting us to do so at this late date.

There are two aspects of these preliminary Findings and summary on which we particularly ask your further serious consideration.

### 1) Moratorium.

A moratorium for development of the Nisqually Flats is proposed. This would constitute a serious and inequitable hardship on us as private landowners. It would as we see it have the effect of freezing the property in our hands so that we could not sell it, or obtain a tenant for it, or use it ourselves, in any economically productive way.

97

We realize that under the terms of Senate Document #27 hardship of particular groups is not to be of primary concern. It is to be of concern, however (Planning, page 6). The Study, we suggest to be objective and as constructive as possible, should more specifically note this problem of hardship, and give some suggested answers.

Our acreage is presently fraught with snowballing costs of

JUN 26 1970

Page 1 of 3

Exhibit C-13

Puget Sound Task Force  
June 25, 1979  
Page Two

maintenance and steadily increasing taxes on the one hand -- and declining productive economic use of the property on the other. Use for agricultural purposes now is extremely limited, to a point where it is insufficient to meet these costs.

Any other uses are seriously impaired. Because neither we, nor a tenant or subsequent purchaser, can economically put the property to other uses with threat of a moratorium hanging over us.

We are sure you can appreciate the problem caused for a private property owner. There should be no moratorium. But if it is your conclusion a moratorium on use nevertheless must be proposed, then to be a responsible recommendation it should at least include suggestions for relief to the owner. Otherwise, we are trapped, denied economic alternate uses of our property, but given no compensating relief from taxes and maintenance costs.

As additional background on this Delta property, and the present problems with which it is faced and which we ask you to consider in any final recommendation to be made, we enclose a copy of our recent letter to the Thurston County Planning Commission regarding their interim zoning proposals. Your particular attention is called to the sections of that letter which have been red-pencilled.

## 2) Alternate Uses.

The summary sets forth a series of specific early action and long-range planned projects for the Nisqually Delta. All of these are based upon an assumed recreational and wildlife usage. If it were the conclusion of the Task Force that this was the usage settled upon, such an outline would be appropriate.

But that is not its conclusion. Both the Preliminary Findings and the text in the summary state there are at least three alternative developments of the Nisqually Delta -- the recreational, wildlife; the navigational and port development; or a compromise between the two. It states further that "a rational decision for the projected use of the Nisqually Delta cannot be made" among these alternatives at this time, pending an in-depth study.

Since such a decision has not yet been reached, should there not

Puget Sound Task Force  
June 25, 1970  
Page Three

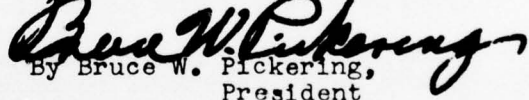
also be included among the specific early action and long-range planned projects suggested alternatives appropriate for navigational and port development use? As now written, the project portion of the summary says nothing whatsoever about such alternatives. Projects for both alternatives should be suggested or none at all.

If such alternatives are not included, the net effect upon those reviewing the summary document is most misleading. It implies that the Task Force has pre-judged the matter and reached a decision. This is inequitable to all those who are supportive of the navigational and port development uses, along the lines suggested by studies such as those of the Ports of Tacoma and Olympia, the Bonneville Administration, and the Battelle Institute.

We trust you will consider these points we raise, and will find it possible to make appropriate adjustments in the plan to accommodate to them.

Very truly yours,

THE BROWN FARM, INC.

  
By Bruce W. Pickering,  
President

Inc.

# THE BROWN FARM, INC.

1382 DEXTER HORTON BUILDING • MAIN 4-4767 • SEATTLE 4, WASHINGTON

June 22, 1970

**NEW ADDRESS**  
928 12th EAST  
SEATTLE, WASH. 98102  
EA. 4 3882

Thurston County Planning Commission  
County Courthouse  
Olympia, Washington 98501

Gentlemen:

I write to you on behalf of The Brown Farm, Inc., regarding the pending interim zoning ordinance for Thurston County.

[The Brown Farm, Inc. owns a single, integrated parcel of land in the Nisqually Delta, extending from the freeway right-of-way on the south to Nisqually Reach and/or the Game Department owned tidelands on the north, and from McCallister Creek on the west to the Nisqually River on the east. This ownership totals some 1,270 acres, plus a substantial accreted acreage, comprising in effect roughly 60% of the entire delta north of the freeway in Thurston County.

The ordinance as now proposed, with the amendments reviewed at your public meeting of June 18th, when applied to this particular parcel of land, is in our view so restrictive and so highly discriminatory as to be confiscatory.

A county comprehensive plan, and zoning, are measures which we recognize as essential to an orderly development of an area, in a reasonable balancing of public and private interests. We are confident your Commission has conscientiously tried to balance these interests in the proposals you have made. We question however whether the specific problems of this particular parcel -- which do not apply in any comparable way to any other significant single parcel of land in the county -- were sufficiently brought to your attention and taken into consideration in the drafting of the ordinance.

Let me make several general comments by way of background, and then comment specifically on certain provisions of the proposed ordinance.

[ 1) The owner is a small family-owned Washington corporation, with family ownership since 1919. Ninety-nine percent of this ownership is represented by residents of this state. The corporation exists solely to hold this Nisqually Delta acreage. It has no other physical assets.

2) Almost all of The Brown Farm property -- 1,200 of its 1,270 acres -- is surrounded by dikes. These have protected this property from flooding since 1904, a period of 66 years. (The

**BEST AVAILABLE COPY**

Page 1 of 4  
Attachment to  
Exhibit C-13



dikes were completely rebuilt in 1924 and 1925). This portion of the Delta, therefore, should not be classified as a flood hazardous area, at least in the same terms as is applied to other river deltas.

\*3) By virtue of the diking, the estuarine character of the Delta -- about which much is said in support of its preservation in a natural state -- does not exist, and has not existed for over 66 years. It's character as a natural marine and wild-life habitat, for sea life reproduction, bird and game refuge, is very substantially less than that of the normal river estuary.

\*4) Use of the property during the entire period of its present ownership, over 50 years, has been almost entirely agricultural. This has been supplemented by very nominal use for bird hunting, and for intermittent sign advertising.

The agricultural use and potential of this property has now run its course. Truck farming or other type crops which theoretically can be raised on this acreage cannot be produced economically -- in competition with the large scale, heavily capitalized production on irrigated land with a more favorable and extended growing season in the Columbia Basin. Livestock, similarly, cannot be raised economically on the property in competition with the production in such areas as the Yakima Valley in Eastern Washington. Dairying, which has been the main source of income from the property in recent years, no longer is economical, the Brown Farm's large acreage being no longer of competitive advantage. The new technologies of dairying require few acres and intensive feeding; so that at best only a small portion of the property can be used for that purpose. The costs of providing and maintaining the capital improvements which a modern dairying operation requires have become prohibitive. The last two tenants on the property terminated, the first retiring because it was no longer economical to operate, the last because he became insolvent -- both unable to compete under present day conditions. The rentals for dairying purposes simply cannot longer support the increases in taxes, insurance and maintenance on the Brown Farm acreage.

\*5) The property has been maintained through all these years by the owners, from their own resources, without any support from federal, state, county or other public funds. This, over the past six years, has included maintenance of the dikes protecting the property at an average expense of \$8,500 annually.

\*6) Taxes on the property have been increasing steadily.

Thurston County Planning Commission  
June 22, 1970  
Page Three

The 1969 taxes increased 50% over those of 1968. The 1970 taxes increased 100% over those of 1969.

With these factors in mind -- particularly the costs of maintenance, the increasing taxes, and the diminishing if not near totally lost utility of the property for agricultural purposes -- it is essential that any zoning part leave reasonable room for alternate, practical, income producing uses of the property.

As to specific provisions of the proposed ordinance, with all of these factors as background, we make these comments. (It is our understanding that our property is being designated on your zoning map as SD -- and also as Flood Hazardous and in part Scenic Design)

- 1) Items 5B.4:1, 4:2 of the proposed amendments exclude multiple residence and commercial uses in any flood hazardous area. These exclusions should be deleted.

The designation Flood Hazardous under 5B.6:1 specifically provides for review and approval of any use by the Planning Commission and other concerned agencies. Each case will thus be considered on its merits. Is this not more than sufficient? What might be suitable for a diked area such as the Brown Farm property might not be suitable elsewhere. Multiple residence and commercial use should not be arbitrarily excluded this way.

- 2) Items 5B.4:2, 4:4. Commercial and industrial parks. The restriction to 100 feet from similar existing development should be liberalized, to allow for the particular problem which is self-evident when applied to the Brown Farm property. Simply because the freeway intervenes, is it equitable that this property be barred from any multiple residence or commercial development? Some provision should be included at least to permit such use along the highway frontage road abutting the freeway right-of-way (subject, of course, to the requirements of 5B.6:1 relating to flood hazardous areas).

- 3) 5B.6:2. Scenic Design Area. As we read this section, there is an inference that a designation of DA might be

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

Thurston County Planning Commission  
June 22, 1970  
Page Four

in lieu of, not in addition to, an S1 designation, with the result no uses would in fact be permitted. There should be some qualifying wording inserted either as a part of 5B.6, or as an additional section 5B.6:3, to remove this uncertainty.

Additionally, any zoning map should show a Special Area so as to minimize such an inference or misunderstanding -- that is, it should not merely be labeled SA, but should be designated jointly, such as SE/SA.

4) There are, we suggest, recreational uses of the property compatible with the intent for Suburban Rural Use Districts as expressed in 5B.1. Under the ordinance as now worded these would not be allowable as permitted, Accessory or Limited Use (Sections 5B.2-3-4).

Might there not be added as 5B.4:8, for example:

"5B.4:8. Outdoor oriented recreation uses as reviewed and approved by the Planning Commission."

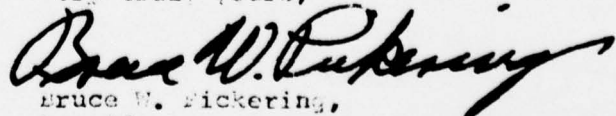
We urgently request your reconsideration of the affected portions of the proposed ordinance, in light of our comments.

We are not asking modifications which will permit uncontrolled exploitation of the Nisqually Delta land by private parties for economic gain.

But if the suggested changes are not made in a meaningful way, with sufficient flexibility to overcome the severity of the restrictions they now place on any further practical use of this portion of the Nisqually Delta, the effect -- we emphasize again -- is to confiscate this property for any realistic use by a private owner, whether this be The Brown Farm or some subsequent purchaser. We cannot believe so inevitable a result would be proposed by the Commission.

We will be glad to discuss any aspects of these suggestions with you in greater detail, should you wish.

Very truly yours,

  
Bruce W. Fickering,  
President

Page 4 of 4  
Inclosure to  
Exhibit C-13

BEST AVAILABLE COPY